COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954

VOLUME VIII.—AUSTRALIA

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER

BY

S. R. CARVER, COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1954

VOLUME VIII ——— AUSTRALIA

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT

PREFACE

This Report contains analyses of the statistical data already published in the Detailed Tables of the Census of 30th June, 1954, together with comparative figures from earlier Censuses. The results of the detailed enumeration are shown in condensed form, with the " not stated " particulars appropriately distributed where a distribution was thought desirable.

The pattern of this Report is very similar to that of its predecessors, except for some re-arrangements of chapter order and the combination of certain chapters, and the addition of a short introductory chapter—The Australian Census of Population and Dwellings.

I wish to express my appreciation of the work performed by Mr. A. C. McKinnon and Mr. W. J. Willcocks in directing the preparation of this Report, and by those officers of this Bureau who wrote the various chapters. I am especially indebted to Mr. J. Zubrzycki, M.B.E., M.Sc. (Econ.), Ph.D., Research Fellow in Demography, The Australian National University, for his contribution on the migrant element in the Australian population which was incorporated in Chapter XII.—Migrant Component of the Population.

S. R. CARVER,
Commonwealth Statistician.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,
CANBERRA, JANUARY, 1962

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CHAPTER I

THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS

1. Introduction.

Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, " Census and statistics " became Commonwealth functions. But provision for Census-taking under Commonwealth law was not made until the Census and Statistics Act 1905. The first Australian Census collected under this Act was that of 1911 and this was followed by Censuses in the years 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954. The Act provided that the Census should be taken on a Householder's Schedule delivered to every dwelling and that this schedule should contain particulars of the dwelling and its inmates.

A review of Census-taking in Australia prior to the first Commonwealth Census in 1911 is presented in considerable detail in the Statistician's Report on that Census (*see* Chapter IV—Census-taking in Australia—Statistician's Report, Census 3rd April, 1911) and, collectively, the Statisticians' Reports for successive Commonwealth Censuses provide a continuous record of Census developments in Australia since 1911.

2. Periodicity of the Census.

The Census and Statistics Act 1905 provided that the Census should be taken " in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and in every tenth year thereafter ". But in 1930 this was amended by the addition of the words " or at such other time as is prescribed ".

Because of the economic depression prevailing in 1931, the third Australian Census was not taken until 1933 and because of war conditions the fourth Australian Census was not taken until 1947. Thereafter, consideration was given to the practicability of reverting to the series of years originally envisaged. The year 1951, although presenting the earliest opportunity for this purpose, was considered too near in time to the Census of 1947. Having regard to practical considerations, it was decided to take the fifth Census in 1954 as being the mid-point of the period between 1947 and 1961, it being envisaged that the sixth Census would be taken in the latter year in conformity with general practice.

3. Census Day.

The Census and Statistics Act provides that " the Census day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation ", but the actual date is not specified. Selection of Census Day in Australia is influenced by the facts that the enumeration of the population relates to a specified day and that persons are recorded on the schedule of the household in which they spent Census night. Endeavour is made to select a date when there is a minimum of displacement of population. In 1911 and 1921 Census Day was near the beginning of April, but in 1933 and subsequently, Census Day has been 30th June, because this date has fulfilled the condition mentioned and is otherwise suitable, being the end of a fiscal year and of a quarterly period used extensively for demographic purposes.

4. Persons Included.

The only persons excepted from enumeration are—

(i) full-blood aboriginals, pursuant to Section 127 of the Constitution, which specifically excludes them, and

(ii) diplomatic representatives of other Governments and their families and staffs, in accordance with international practice.

Instructions to field staff determine how various fringe categories of persons are to be treated for Census purposes (e.g. births and deaths, or arrivals and departures from and to oversea destinations during Census night). Broadly, the principle is to record at the Census births before midnight of Census Day, and oversea travellers in Australian waters at midnight and to exclude persons dying before midnight on Census Day.

5. Dwellings Included.

For Census purposes the Act defines a dwelling thus: " ' Dwelling ' means a building, erection, or tenement, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation and includes any ship or other vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, or any ship or vessel on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports ".

Section 10 (2) provides that " where a building is let, sub-let or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let, sub-let, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation shall be deemed a dwelling ".

Apart from recording measurable characteristics such as "class" of dwelling, materials of outer walls and roof, number of inmates in relation to number of rooms, facilities and rentals, no attempt is made to assess *standard* of construction or comfort of dwellings at the Census. At the 1954 Census, particulars were recorded for nine separate "classes" of private dwellings and sixteen "classes" of non-private dwellings (*see* Chapter XVII for details).

The Census data on occupied dwellings are obtained from the completed Householders' Schedules. However, Census Collectors are responsible for recording, from personal observations or inquiry, particulars also of dwellings which are unoccupied on Census Day, including those temporarily unoccupied or those used only for "holiday purposes", and dwellings in course of construction which are not yet occupied.

Dwellings not recorded at the Census are those occupied by accredited diplomatic personnel and dwellings occupied solely by full-blood aboriginals.

6. Responsibilty to Complete Schedule.

The provisions of the Act place the responsibility for completing a Householder's Schedule upon the "Occupier of a dwelling". The term "occupier" is not defined beyond enumerating certain officials who, in the case of public institutions, are to be included under this head.

In practice the responsibility, in the case of all private dwellings, is considered to rest with the head of the family group or "householder".

Any Personal Slip (*see* Chapter III) made out must be related to the Householder's Schedule by having the name and sex of each person who completed a Personal Slip entered therein.

7. Basis of Geographical Dissection for Presentation of Census Results.

Census Regulations provide for the division of each State and Territory of the Commonwealth into Census divisions, Census sub-divisions and Collector's districts for the purpose of "the taking and the collection of the Census". But neither the Act nor the Regulations specify the extent to which data obtained at the Census are to be geographically dissected for presentation. In all Censuses the need to produce detailed statistics for local areas has been recognized. It is considered that such areas should be current administration areas which are commonly recognized and have legally defined boundaries. As in the three previous Censuses, Local Government Areas were adopted as the basis of tabulation of 1954 Census data, but the following innovations were introduced:—

(i) Local Government Areas were grouped into Statistical Divisions as used for many years in State statistical publications;

(ii) The urban areas of Newcastle, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Fremantle, Kalgoorlie and Launceston (each including portions of adjacent rural areas into which urban development had spread) were extended for Census purposes so that information could be presented for the whole unit irrespective of fixed Local Government boundaries;

(iii) Non-municipal towns (i.e., towns not separately incorporated of 1,000 persons or more—750 in Tasmania) were given separate boundaries for Census purposes;

(iv) Collector's district boundaries used in 1947 were adopted as standard districts in 1954 to preserve comparability.

8. Commonwealth Parliamentary Representation and the Census.

The Representation Act 1905-1938 provides:—

> "2. For the purpose of determining the number of Members of the House of Representatives to be chosen from time to time in the several States, the Chief Electoral Officer of the Commonwealth shall at the times and in the manner prescribed by this Act ascertain the numbers of people of the Commonwealth, and the numbers of the people of the several States.
>
> 3. The day on which any Census of the people of the Commonwealth is taken shall be an Enumeration Day within the meaning of this Act.
>
> 4. The numbers of the people shall be ascertained as on Enumeration Day in accordance with the following provisions:—
>
> (*a*) The numbers of the people of each State, as shown by the Census, shall be taken.
>
> (*b*) There shall be excluded from the reckoning the number of persons, who, by Section twenty-five or Section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Constitution are required not to be counted.
>
> 5. All Statistical Officers of the Commonwealth . . . . . are hereby authorized and required to furnish to the Chief Electoral Officer all such statistical information as he requires to enable him to ascertain the numbers of people in accordance with this Act.
>
> 6. The Chief Electoral Officer shall forthwith, after he has ascertained the numbers of the people in accordance with this Act, make and forward to the Minister a certificate setting forth the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth and of the several States as on Enumeration Day."

In accordance with the provisions of the Representation Act the requisite statistical information is supplied by the Commonwealth Statistician to the Chief Electoral Officer whose certificate of the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth and of the several States is published in the Commonwealth Gazette. The certificate in respect of the 1954 Census was published in Commonwealth Gazette No. 68, 11th November, 1954.

9. Censuses of External Territories.

A Census is taken in the External Territories of Australia concurrently with the Commonwealth Census. These Censuses are taken under the authority of the relevant Ordinances:—

Territory of Papua and New Guinea—Census Ordinance 1947 and Regulations thereunder (No. 9 of 1947 and No. 8 of 1954).

Territory of Norfolk Island—Census Ordinance 1920-1932 and Regulations thereunder made on 26th May, 1933, 8th May, 1947, and 10th March, 1954 (No. 2 of 1954).

Territory of Nauru—Census Ordinance 1947-1954.

These Ordinances provide that:—

The Census shall be taken at the times prescribed for the taking of the Census of the Commonwealth.

The Census day shall be the day appointed to be the Census day for the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth Statistician . . . . . . shall prepare and issue forms and instructions and take the necessary steps for the taking and collection of the Census.

The Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands did not come under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia until 23rd November, 1955. Consequently, a Census of this nature was not taken there.

Detailed results of the Censuses of the Territories, which relate to the non-indigenous populations only, are published in similar manner to those of the States and Internal Territories. In this Report, reference is made to the administrative arrangements for, and to the publication of the results of, these Censuses, but no analysis similar to that for Commonwealth results is made.

At the 1954 Census, particulars were also obtained of personnel in other Australian Territories (viz., Heard Island and Australian Antarctic Territory) which had previously been uninhabited.

10. International Aspects of the Census.

The Commonwealth Census evolved from a background of regular Census-taking in the Australian Colonies. These independent Censuses had already reached a stage of simultaneity and uniformity (1881, 1891, 1901) before the taking of the first Commonwealth Census. This trend received impetus from the implementation of wider plans to achieve a simultaneous Census of all parts of the British Empire.

The Commonwealth Statistician confers periodically on Census and other statistical matters with oversea Statisticians at Conferences of British Commonwealth Statisticians and at meetings of the Population Commission and Statistical Commission of the United Nations Organization.

Considerable study of the problems of census-taking and of international comparability in census work has also been undertaken by various international agencies, e.g., League of Nations, International Labour Office, United Nations, International Statistical Institute and Inter-American Statistical Institute. The studies of the Statistical Office of the United Nations are particularly valuable in presenting comparisons of Census methods, definitions and procedures in many countries, and in suggesting uniform standards. In the formulation of plans for Australian Censuses, local needs are paramount, but every effort is made to bring Australian standards as close as possible to basic international standards.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATION

1. General.

The Census of the Commonwealth of Australia is taken under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act and the Regulations made thereunder. Full reference to these is made below.

As passing reference to certain phases of the Censuses of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island is made in later Chapters, it is relevant to state here that the Censuses in those Territories are carried out by the Commonwealth Statistician, concurrently with the Commonwealth Census, by virtue of authority vested in him by the Census Ordinance of each Territory. Because of its recent transfer to the Commonwealth of Australia (November, 1955), a Census of this nature was not taken in the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

2. The Census Act.

The Census and Statistics Act 1905 of the Commonwealth of Australia, assented to 8th December, 1905, was amended in 1920, 1930, 1938, 1946 and 1949.

The text of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1949, effective at the taking of the Census on 30th June, 1954, is shown below. As the amendment assented to 12th July, 1949, makes no reference to the Census, the provisions of the Act relating to the Census were identical with respect to the 1947 and 1954 Censuses.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT 1905-1949.

An Act relating to the Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:—

PART I—INTRODUCTORY.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905-1949.

PARTS.

2. This Act is divided into parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Introductory.
Part II.—Administration.
Part III.—The Census.
Part IV.—Statistics.
Part V.—Miscellaneous.

DEFINITIONS.

3. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

"Dwelling" means a building, erection, or tenement, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation and includes any ship or other vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, or any ship or vessel on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports.

"Factory" means any work, mill, or establishment, used for the purpose of manufacturing, treating, or preparing any article.

"Occupier" includes every governor, superintendent, officer in charge, or keeper, of any gaol, prison, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institutiton.

"The Statistician" means the Commonwealth Statistician.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

APPOINTMENT OF STATISTICIAN.

4. The Governor-General may appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, who shall have such powers and perform such duties as are conferred or imposed on him by this Act or the regulations.

POWER OF STATISTICIAN TO DELEGATE.

5.—(1) The Statistician, in relation to any particular matters or class of matters or to any particular State or part of the Commonwealth, with the approval of the Minister, may, by instrument under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Act (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters or the State or part of the Commonwealth specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2) Every delegation shall be revocable in writing, at will, and no delegation shall affect the exercise or performance by the Statistician of any power or duty.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS AS TO EXECUTION OF ACT.

6.—(1) The Governor-General may enter into any arrangement with the Governor of any State providing for any matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular for all or any of the following matters:—

- (*a*) The execution by State Officers of any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations;
- (*b*) The collection by any State Department or officer of any statistical or other information required for the purpose of carrying out this Act; and
- (*c*) The supplying of statistical information by any State Department or officer to the Statistician.

(2) All State Officers executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, in pursuance of any arrangement entered into under this section, shall for the purposes of the execution of that power or duty be deemed to be officers under this Act.

UNDERTAKING OF FIDELITY AND SECRECY.

7. Every officer executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under this Act, sign, in the presence of a witness, an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy in accordance with the prescribed form.

PART III. THE CENSUS.

TAKING OF CENSUS.

8.—(1) The Census shall be taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and eleven and in every tenth year thereafter or at such other time as is prescribed.

(2) The Census day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation.

STATISTICIAN TO TAKE STEPS FOR COLLECTION OF CENSUS.

9. It shall be the duty of the Statistician, subject to the regulations and to the directions of the Minister, to prepare and issue forms and instructions, and take all necessary steps for the taking and collection of the Census.

FORMS TO BE LEFT AT DWELLINGS.

10.—(1) For the purpose of taking the Census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared, and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth.

(2) Where a building is let, sublet, or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let, sublet, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation shall be deemed a dwelling.

OCCUPIERS TO FILL UP HOUSEHOLDERS' SCHEDULES.

11. Every occupier of a dwelling, with or for whom a Householder's Schedule has been left, shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fill up and supply therein, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the Schedule, all the particulars specified therein, and shall sign his name thereto and shall deliver the Schedule so filled up and signed to the Collector authorized to receive it.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PARTICULARS IN SCHEDULE.

12. The particulars to be specified in the Householder's Schedule shall include the particulars following:—

- (*a*) the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of, marriage, relation to head of the household, profession or occupation, religion and birthplace, and (where the person was born abroad) length of residence in Australia and nationality of every person abiding in the dwelling during the night of the Census Day;
- (*b*) the material of the dwelling and the number of rooms contained therein;
- (*c*) any other prescribed matters.

COLLECTORS TO ASSIST IN FILLING UP SCHEDULES.

13. It shall be the duty of each Collector if requested to assist occupiers of dwellings in filling up the Householder's Schedule, and to satisfy himself by inquiries from occupiers of dwellings or other persons that the Householder's Schedule has been correctly filled up.

DUTY OF PERSONS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION TO COLLECTORS.

14. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by a Collector necessary to obtain any information required to be filled up and supplied in the Householder's Schedule.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

RETURNS OF PERSONS NOT ABIDING IN DWELLINGS.

15.—(1) The Statistician shall obtain such returns and particulars as are prescribed with respect to persons who, during the night of the Census Day were not abiding in any dwelling.

(2) Every person shall, on being required by the Statistician so to do, furnish to the best of his knowledge and belief any prescribed particulars relating to persons who were not abiding on the night of the Census Day in any dwelling.

Penalty for any offence against this sub-section: Ten pounds.

PUBLICATION OF RETURNS.

15A.—(1) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the Census returns collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish the results so obtained or abstracts thereof, as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2) All results or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

PART IV.—STATISTICS.

STATISTICS TO BE COLLECTED.

16. The Statistician shall, subject to the regulations and the directions of the Minister, collect, at least annually, statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) Population;
(*b*) Vital, social, and industrial matters;
(*c*) Employment and non-employment;
(*d*) Imports and exports;
(*e*) Inter-State trade;
(*f*) Postal and telegraphic matters;
(*g*) Factories, mines, and productive industries generally;
(*h*) Agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying, and pastoral industries;
(*i*) Banking, insurance, and finance;
(*j*) Railways, tramways, shipping, and transport;
(*k*) Land tenure and occupancy; and
(*l*) Any other prescribed matters.

FORMS TO BE FILLED UP.

17.—(1) For the purpose of enabling the statistics referred to in this Part to be collected, the Statistician may require a person to fill up and supply, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying a form supplied to that person by the Statistician, the particulars specified in that form, and that person shall, to the best of his knowledge, comply with the requirement.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

(2) A prosecution for a contravention of this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

DUTY OF PERSONS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

18. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by the Statistician or an officer authorized in writing by the Statistician, necessary to obtain any information required for the purposes of any statistics authorized by this Act to be collected. Provided that no prosecution for contravention of this section shall be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

POWERS OF ENTRY AND INSPECTION.

19.—(1) For the purpose of making any inquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act, the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him may, at any time during working hours enter any factory, mine, work-shop, or place where persons are employed, and may inspect any part of it, and all plant and machinery used in connexion with it, and may make such inquiries as are prescribed or allowed by the regulations.

(2) No person shall hinder or obstruct the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him in the execution of any power conferred by this section.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS.

20.—(1) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the statistics collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish such statistics or abstracts thereof, as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2) All statistics or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

(3) This section shall not authorize the publication of any matter the publication of which by the Statistician otherwise than under this section would be a contravention of section twenty-four of this Act.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSON NOT BOUND TO STATE HIS RELIGION.

21. No person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres.

DERSERTION BY OFFICERS.

22. No officer, after having signed the prescribed undertaking, shall desert from his duty, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of his office.

Penalty: Twenty pounds.

UNTRUE RETURNS BY OFFICERS.

23. No officer shall wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under this Act or shall wilfully sign any untrue document or form.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

OFFICERS AND OCCUPIERS TO OBSERVE SECRECY.

24. The Statistician, an officer, or the occupier of a dwelling, shall not, except as allowed by this Act, divulge the contents of any form filled up, or any information furnished—

(*a*) in pursuance of this Act; or

(*b*) at the request of the Statistician, for statistical purposes.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

FORGERY OF FORMS.

25. Any person who forges, or utters knowing it to be forged, any form or document under this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

PENALTY FOR FALSE RETURNS OR ANSWERS.

26. No person shall knowingly make in any form or document filled up or supplied in pursuance of this Act or in answer to any question asked him under the authority of this Act any statement which is untrue in any material particular.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

REGULATIONS.

27. The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters and things which, by this Act, are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular for prescribing penalties not exceeding Fifty pounds for breaches of the regulations.

3. The Census Regulations.

The Census Regulations made under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1949 for the carrying out of the 1954 Census became effective 19th February, 1954, as Statutory Rules 1954, No. 14, and were notified in the Commonwealth Gazette of 26th February, 1954. This was a complete re-drafting of the regulations and the new ones, the text of which is shown below, superseded the regulations which were in force for the 1947 Census.

CENSUS REGULATIONS.

Statutory Rules 1954, No. 14.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT 1905-1949.

I, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, hereby make the following Regulations under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905-1949.

Dated this nineteenth day of February, 1954.

W. J. SLIM,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. W. FADDEN
Treasurer.

CENSUS REGULATIONS.

CITATION.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Census Regulations.

REPEAL.

2. The Census Regulations (being Statutory Rules 1947, No. 3) are repealed.

DEFINITIONS.

3. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears

" Householder's Schedule " includes a personal card or slip;

" personal card or slip " means the personal card or slip referred to in regulation 17 of these Regulations;

" the Act " means the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1949;

" the Australian Capital Territory " includes the Territory accepted by the Commonwealth in pursuance of the Jervis Bay Acceptance Act 1915;

" the Census day " means the day in the year One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, appointed by proclamation under subsection (2) of section 8 of the Act as the Census day.

YEAR IN WHICH THE CENSUS IS TO BE HELD.

4. The year One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four is a prescribed time for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act.

DELEGATION BY THE STATISTICIAN.

5.—(1) The Statistician may, by writing under his hand, in relation to a matter or class of matters or to a State or part of the Commonwealth, delegate any of his powers or functions under these Regulations (except this power of delegation).

(2) A power or function so delegated may be exercised or performed by the delegate with respect to the matter or to the matters included in the class of matters, or with respect to the State or part of the Commonwealth, specified in the instrument of delegation.

(3) A delegation under this regulation is revocable at will, and does not prevent the exercise of any power or the performance of a function by the Statistician.

DIVISION OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THE CENSUS.

6. The Statistician shall, for the purposes of the taking and the collection of the Census—

(*a*) divide each State, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory into such Census Divisions as he considers necessary;

(*b*) divide each Census Division into such Census Sub-divisions as he considers necessary; and

(*c*) divide each Census Sub-division into such Collector's Districts as he considers necessary.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

7.—(1) For the purposes of the taking and the collection of the Census, the Statistician—

(*a*) shall appoint a person to be the Chief Field Supervisor for the Commonwealth;

(*b*) shall appoint a person to be the Assistant Chief Field Supervisor for the Commonwealth;

(*c*) shall appoint a person to be the Deputy Field Supervisor for each State, for the Australian Capital Territory and for the Northern Territory; and

(*d*) shall appoint a person to be the Enumerator for each Census Division.

(2) A Deputy Field Supervisor for a State or Territory shall appoint a person to be the Sub-enumerator for each Census Sub-division in that State or Territory and, in making an appointment under this sub-regulation, shall, if practicable, appoint a person who holds or has held the office of Commonwealth Electoral Registrar or Assistant Returning Officer.

(3) An enumerator for a Census Division shall appoint a person to be a Collector for each Collector's District in that Division.

(4) A Deputy Field Supervisor may appoint a person to be a Collector for a specified train or aeroplane.

(5) A person appointed under this regulation holds office during the pleasure of the person by whom he has been appointed.

(6) An officer appointed under this regulation shall be paid, in respect of the performance of his duties under the Act and these Regulations, such remuneration as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

FORM OF UNDERTAKING BY OFFICERS.

8. For the purposes of section 7 of the Act, the prescribed form of undertaking of fidelity and secrecy is the form in the Schedule to these Regulations.

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF FIELD SUPERVISOR.

9. The Chief Field Supervisor for the Commonwealth shall—

(*a*) furnish advice to the Statistician on such matters relating to the taking and collection of the Census as the Statistician requires;

(*b*) take all necessary action to ensure that sufficient persons are available for appointment as officers for the purpose of the taking and collection of the Census;

(*c*) ensure that all instructions of the Statistician relating to the taking and collection of the Census are furnished to officers in sufficient time before the Census day;

(*d*) ensure that sufficient supplies of all documents and books necessary for the taking and the collection of the Census are furnished to officers before the Census day;

(*e*) arrange for the payment to officers of the remuneration payable under these Regulations; and

(*f*) carry out such other duties in relation to the taking and the collection of the Census as the Statistician directs.

DUTIES OF ASSISTANT CHIEF FIELD SUPERVISOR.

10. The Assistant Chief Field Supervisor for the Commonwealth shall assist the Chief Field Supervisor for the Commonwealth in the performance of the duties referred to in the last preceding regulation and, in the absence of the Chief Field Supervisor, shall perform those duties.

DUTIES OF DEPUTY FIELD SUPERVISORS.

11. A Deputy Field Supervisor shall—

(*a*) make all necessary arrangements for the distribution and collection of Householder's Schedules in the State or Territory for which he has been appointed;

(*b*) obtain from the Householder's Schedules an accurate record of the population of that State or Territory;

(*c*) forward to the Statistician the Householder's Schedules collected in that State or Territory as soon as practicable after their collection has been completed;

(*d*) forward such summaries and reports relating to those Schedules as the Statistician requires; and

(*e*) carry out such other duties in relation to the taking and the collection of the Census as the Statistician directs.

DUTIES OF ENUMERATORS, SUB-ENUMERATORS AND COLLECTORS.

12. Each Enumerator, Sub-Enumerator and Collector shall carry out such duties in relation to the taking and collection of the Census as the Statistician directs and, in the case of a Collector, as are prescribed by these Regulations.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED IN HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULES.

13.—(1) Each of the following matters is, in relation to a dwelling a prescribed matter for the purposes of paragraph (*c*) of section 12 of the Act:—

(*a*) particulars as to whether the dwelling is a private house, hotel, institution or other class of habitation;

(*b*) the title by which the occupier occupies the dwelling;

(*c*) the weekly rate of rent, if any, payable in respect of the dwelling;

(*d*) particulars as to whether gas or electricity or gas and electricity services are supplied to the dwelling;

(*e*) particulars as to whether the dwelling contains a kitchen or bathroom or both;

(*f*) the date of construction of the dwelling; and

(*g*) particulars as to whether or not the dwelling is on a rural holding.

(2) Each of the following matters is, in relation to a person, a prescribed matter for the purposes of paragraph (*c*) of section 12 of the Act:—

(*a*) the number of children (if any) of the person born to him during marriage existing on the Census Day;

(*b*) the race to which the person belongs;

(*c*) the industry, business, trade, service or profession in which the person is employed;

(*d*) particulars as to whether the person is an employer or an employee or is engaged in business on his own behalf;

(*e*) particulars of the place of work of the person; and

(*f*) if the person is unemployed, the duration for which he has been unemployed and the cause of his unemployment.

Form of Householder's Schedule.

14. The Householder's Schedule shall be a form requiring the furnishing of particulars relating to the matters that section 12 of the Act and the last preceding regulation require to be specified in the Householder's Schedule.

Distribution of Householder's Schedules.

15.—(1) Each Collector shall leave a Householder's Schedule at each dwelling which is occupied within the Collector's District or Districts in respect of which he is appointed Collector.

(2) Except with the approval of the Enumerator or Sub-enumerator for the Census Division or Census Sub-division, as the case may be, in which the Collector's District is included, a Collector shall not leave a Householder's Schedule at a dwelling earlier than seven days before the Census day or after the Census day.

(3) A Collector shall leave at a dwelling the Householder's Schedule—

(*a*) by delivering it personally to the occupier of the dwelling;

(*b*) by delivering it to a person apparently in charge of the dwelling or abiding in the dwelling; or

(*c*) if no person is in the dwelling at the time the Collector calls at the dwelling, by placing it in the letter-box for the dwelling, under a door of the dwelling or in some other place where it is likely to come to the notice of the occupier.

(4) A person, not being the occupier of a dwelling, who receives a Householder's Schedule, into whose hands a Householder's Schedule comes or who receives notice of the fact that a Householder's Schedule has been left at a dwelling shall deliver the Schedule to the occupier or give notice of that fact to the occupier, as the case requires.

Penalty for a contravention of this sub-regulation: Five pounds.

Delivery of Householder's Schedules to Ships and Vessels.

16.—(1) The Collector for a Collector's District in which a port is included shall leave with the master of each ship or vessel which is in the port on the Census day a Householder's Schedule.

(2) Where a ship or vessel is on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports on the Census day and a Householder's Schedule was not left with the master of the ship or vessel before the Census day, the Collector for the Collector's District in which the port at which the ship or vessel arrives after the Census day is included shall leave with the master of the ship or vessel a Householder's Schedule.

(3) The Collector for a Collector's District in which any inland waters of the Commonwealth are included shall leave with the master of a ship or vessel in those waters a Householder's Schedule.

Supply of Particulars by Persons Who do not Wish to Provide Information for Inclusion in the Householder's Schedule.

17.—(1) Where a person does not wish to furnish, to the occupier of a dwelling or to the master of a ship or vessel for insertion in the Householder's Schedule for that dwelling or ship, the particulars required to be furnished under section 12 of the Act and regulation 13 of these Regulations in respect of himself, the Collector shall supply to the occupier, for completion by that person, a personal card or slip containing the questions relating to the particulars to be furnished under section 12 of the Act or regulation 13 of these Regulations in respect of a person.

(2) A person who does not wish to furnish to the occupier of the dwelling or to the master of a ship or vessel for insertion in the Householder's Schedule for that dwelling or ship the particulars so required to be furnished in respect of himself shall supply those particulars on the personal card or slip, shall sign the card or slip, seal it in an envelope and hand the envelope to the occupier or to the master.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

(3) The occupier of a dwelling or the master of a ship or vessel shall deliver each envelope handed to him in accordance with the last preceding sub-regulation to the Collector when delivering to the Collector the Householder's Schedule for the ship or dwelling.

Penalty for a contravention of this sub-regulation: Ten pounds.

Persons on Trains and Aeroplanes.

18.—(1) The Collector for a train or aeroplane may leave with each person who is travelling on the train or aeroplane on the night of Census day a personal card or slip.

(2) A person with whom a personal card or slip is left under the last preceding sub-regulation shall, before leaving the train or aeroplane, enter in the personal card or slip the particulars which by the Act and these Regulations are required to be furnished in respect of himself and deliver the card or slip to the Collector.

Penalty for a contravention of this sub-regulation: Ten pounds.

PERSONS MAY BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH REQUIRED PARTICULARS.

19.—(1) Where a Collector has reason to believe—

(*a*) that a person did not reside in a dwelling or was not travelling on a train or aeroplane on the night of the Census day; or

(*b*) that a person is a person in respect of whom the particulars are required to be furnished by the Act or these Regulations,

the Collector shall require the person—

(*c*) to supply in a personal card or slip handed by him to that person the particulars which by the Act and these Regulations are required to be furnished; or

(*d*) to furnish to him such particulars as are necessary to enable a personal card or slip to be completed in respect of that person.

(2) A person shall not fail to comply with a requirement made under the last preceding sub-regulation.

Penalty for an offence against this sub-regulation: Ten pounds.

OBLIGATION OF PERSONS IN RESPECT OF WHOM PARTICULARS ARE NOT FURNISHED.

20. Where the particulars required by the Act and these Regulations to be furnished in respect of a person have not been included in a Householder's Schedule or in a personal card or slip which has been furnished to an occupier of a dwelling, to the Master of a ship or vessel or to a Collector, that person shall, as soon as practicable after the Census day, attend at a post office or police station and there furnish the particulars which are required to be funished.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

COLLECTION OF SCHEDULES.

21. A collector shall, as soon as practicable after the Census day, call at each dwelling in the Collector's District for which he has been appointed and collect the Householder's Schedule and the personal cards and slips in respect of that dwelling.

PARTICULARS REGARDING UNINHABITED DWELLINGS AND DWELLINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

22.—(1) Where a Collector finds a dwelling is uninhabited on the Census day, the Collector shall—

(*a*) supply on a Householder's Schedule such of the particulars which the Act or these Regulations require to be furnished in relation to dwellings as he can ascertain by observation and inquiry;

(*b*) endorse on the Schedule the word "unoccupied"; and

(*c*) sign the Schedule.

(2) Where a Collector finds a building which is, on the Census day, under construction for the purposes of a dwelling, the Collector shall—

(*a*) supply on a form approved by the Statistician such of the particulars which the Act or these Regulations require to be furnished in relation to dwellings as he can ascertain by observation and inquiry; and

(*b*) sign the form.

THE SCHEDULE.

Regulation 8.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1949.

UNDERTAKING OF FIDELITY AND SECRECY.

I, , of , a person appointed under the Census Regulations, to the office of , hereby undertake—

(*a*) that I will faithfully and to the best of my ability execute the powers conferred, and carry out the duties imposed, on me under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905-1949, the Census Regulations and the instructions issued in pursuance of that Act or those Regulations;

(*b*) that I will not desert from my duty;

(*c*) that I will not, without just excuse, refuse or neglect to perform the duties of my office;

(*d*) that I will not, wilfully, or without lawful authority, alter any document or form under that Act or those Regulations;

(*e*) that I will not wilfully sign any untrue document or form; and

(*f*) that I will not, except as allowed by that Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up, or any information furnished in pursuance of the Act or those Regulations.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signature.)

(Signature of witness.)

CHAPTER III

THE CENSUS SCHEDULE

1. The 1911 and 1921 Schedules.

At the first Commonwealth Census in 1911 the "Householder's Schedule" consisted of a Householder's Card, which provided for a summary of inmates of the dwelling and for particulars relating to the dwelling, and a Personal Card for each inmate. At the second Census in 1921 these cards were replaced by a Dwelling Slip and a Personal Slip printed on foolscap size paper. Additionally, a Shipping Slip was used to obtain particulars of persons on board ships in Australian waters and particulars relating to the ship. In both Censuses the occupier or person in charge of the dwelling was responsible for ensuring that cards and slips were filled in as required.

The questions asked at the 1911 Census on the Personal Card were as follows:—Name, Sex, Date of Birth (or Age, if exact date of birth unknown), Conjugal Condition, Date of Marriage, Number of Children from existing and previous marriages, Relation to Head of Household, Infirmity, Birthplace, Nationality, Race, Length of Residence in Australia, Religion, Education, Schooling, Occupation, Grade of Employment.

Additional questions asked in 1921 were:—Birthplace of Father and Mother, and Cause of Unemployment. Age last birthday was required for each individual. A new question on the Dwelling Slip related to the number of children under fourteen years of age dependent on the householder.

Cards were sorted and counted manually in 1911, whereas in 1921 particulars from Dwelling and Personal Slips were transferred to machine cards for the purposes of electro-mechanical tabulation.

2. The 1933 and 1947 Schedules.

At the third and fourth Commonwealth Censuses in 1933 and 1947, the "Householder's Schedule" consisted of a large form of foolscap length and triple foolscap width folded to foolscap size, which combined the Personal Slip and Dwelling Slip used in 1921. The schedules made provision for the insertion of particulars of eight persons in columnar form. Instructions and an example of a completed schedule were printed on the back. Personal Slips were provided for use by persons who objected to having their particulars inserted on the Householder's Schedule. The occupier of the dwelling was responsible for completing the Householder's Schedule and for delivering Personal Slips to the Collector.

Additional questions included in the 1933 forms related to Orphanhood, Foreign Language, War Service, Industry and Craft (which replaced Occupation), and Income. The question relating to issue from existing and any previous marriage was omitted. Questions concerning Age, Duration of Marriage and the Length of Residence in Australia were slightly modified and the question concerning dependent children was broadened. An additional form relating to poultry and live-stock on the premises was distributed in Victoria at the request of the Government Statist.

In 1947 questions relating to Orphanhood, Blindness and Deafmutism, Foreign Language, Schooling, War Service and Income were omitted; the question relating to Existing Marriage was expanded to include particulars of the number of children born to that marriage; questions relating to occupation were rearranged to provide separate sub-sections for (i) persons not engaged in industry, (ii) those usually engaged in industry but out of employment, (iii) those engaged in industry.

Additional questions regarding the dwelling related to Material of Roof, Gas, Electricity and Water Supply, Toilet, Washing and Cooking Facilities, and Date of Building.

3. The 1954 Schedule.

For the fifth Commonwealth Census at 30th June, 1954, a composite Householder's Schedule of the same size as schedules used in 1933 and 1947 was again used. However, a horizontal arrangement of questions replaced the vertical arrangement. Provision was again made for particulars relating to eight persons to be inserted, in eight lines instead of eight columns. This change was made merely to facilitate subsequent processing of the data. Instructions and an example of a completed schedule were printed on the back of the Schedule.

The Personal Slip used in 1954 was nine inches in length and triple foolscap in width to conform with the Householder's Schedule. An envelope was provided with each Personal Slip.

In 1954, the question relating to Dependent Children was omitted and an additional question concerning Place of Work added to supplement other particulars on Occupation and Industry. Some questions regarding Dwellings were omitted, namely Persons Sleeping Out, some Facilities (Water Service, Toilet, Washing and Cooking Facilities), and Material of Roof. Additional questions relating to nature of tenancy (tenants paying rental to a Government Authority were asked to write "Tenant (G)"), possession of Kitchen and Bathroom, and a further question to elicit whether or not the dwelling was on a Rural Holding, were added to the Schedule.

Reproductions of a Householder's Schedule and a Personal Slip are given on pages 13 and 15 and of an envelope for a Personal Slip on page 17.

STATE OF TASMANIA.

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.—HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

Census Form 1

This Householder's Schedule must be filled in by the Occupier, or Person in Charge, and ready for delivery to the Collector on Thursday, 1st July, 1954.

CONFIDENTIAL.

All answers must be given as correctly as possible. Penalty for untrue statement—Fifty Pounds (£50).

Before writing on this Schedule, read carefully all the Instructions and Example overleaf.

ALL ENTRIES TO BE MADE IN INK

DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING.

For Census purposes a "dwelling" is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only a part of a building.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Dwelling. (See Instructions.)	**Material of which Outer Walls are Built.** (See Instructions.)	**Number of Rooms.** (See Instructions.)	**Occupancy.** (See Instructions.)	**Weekly Rent.** (See Instructions.)	**Facilities.**	**Date of Building.** (See Instructions.)	**Farm Dwellings.** (See Instructions.)
State whether the dwelling is a— Private house. Share of a private house. Self-contained flat. Tenement, apartment, room(s) or flat not self-contained, shed, hut, tent, &c. Hotel, boarding house, institution, &c.	State the material of which the outer walls of the dwelling are built. If more than one material is used, state that which is most largely used.	Include kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but not bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse.	State whether occupier is owner, tenant, sub-tenant, purchaser by instalments, manager of establishment or caretaker.	If rented, state weekly rental including any rates, e.g., sanitation, garbage or water (other than excess water) payable separately by the tenant.	State "**Yes**" or "**No**" whether the dwelling has the following facilities—	(*a*) Was this dwelling built after 30th June, 1947? (State "**Yes**" or "**No**".)	Is this dwelling on a Rural Holding of One Acre or more? (State "**Yes**" or "**No**".)
				s. d. Unfurnished (if so rented)................ Furnished (if so rented)................	(*a*) Gas .... (*b*) Electricity .... (*c*) Kitchen*................ (*d*) Bathroom*................ * If shared with another household add "S".	.... (*b*) If "Yes," in what year?	
		A shared kitchen or a shared living room in a shared house should be included only by the owner or principal tenant.	*Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write "Tenant (G)."*				

Each householder in a "Shared House" should answer the questions regarding his "dwelling" only for that part of the house occupied by his or her household. In each such case write "Share of a private house" in answer to Question (1).

Record No...(from Collector's Record Book).

Town, Village or Locality..

Census Division No..................... **Census Subdivision**....................

Collector's District..

Number of Persons who passed the night of Wednesday, 30th June, 1954, in the dwelling to which this Schedule relates or who arrived on Thursday, 1st July, not having already been counted elsewhere—

Males.................... **Females**.................... **Total**....................

(NOTE.—Where more than one form is used for a Household, pin them together and give them the same Record Number.)

Address of Dwelling..

....

USE ONE LINE FOR EACH INMATE OF THIS DWELLING.

NAME AND PARTICULARS OF EACH PERSON IN THE DWELLING.

1	2	3	4	5				6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13			14
Name.	**Relation to Head of Household.**	**Sex.**	**Age.**	**Particulars as to Marriage at 30th June, 1954.**				**Religion.**	**Birthplace.**	**Period of Residence in Australia.**	**Nationality.**	**Race.**	**Persons *not engaged* in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.**	**Unemployment.** (See Instructions.)			**Particulars of Grade, Occupation and Industry.** (See Instructions.)			**Place of Work.**
														For those *out of a job* at time of the Census but who are usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service. (Persons on long service leave, &c., to answer **Question 13, NOT Question 12.**)			**Those who are *engaged* in an industry, business, profession, trade or service at the time of the Census to supply particulars for (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) below.**			
				(i)	**(ii) Duration of Existing Marriage.**	**(iii) Children Born to Existing Marriage.**								(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*) **Grade.**	(*e*) **Occupation or Craft.**	(*f*) **Industry, Trade or Service.**	
Using one line for each person, write the **first name and surname** of each person (including children) who spent the night of Wednesday, 30th June, 1954 in this dwelling, or who was absent on that night but returned to this dwelling on Thursday, 1st July, without having been counted elsewhere. For unnamed baby, write "Baby" and surname. **(UNDERLINE SURNAME.)**	State whether **head** of the household, **wife, son, daughter, mother,** or other relative, **visitor, boarder, domestic servant,** other employee, &c.	For male, write **"M."** and for female, write **"F."**	State the **age last birthday.** For children under one year of age write **"O."**	If never married, write **"N.M."** If married, write **"M.",** but if permanently separated (legally or otherwise), write **"P.S."** If divorced and not remarried, write **"D."** If widowed and not remarried, write **"W."**	For each person who is married at 30th June, 1954, state the number of years the existing marriage (not including any previous marriage) has been in force. If married less than one year, write "O."	State the number of children, (both living and dead) from existing marriage (**not** including children from any previous marriage). If no children, write "O."		State the full name of the religious denomination. (There is no penalty for failure to answer this question.)	For persons born **in Australia** write **State or Territory where born.** For persons born **outside Australia,** write the **name of the country where born** (not town or other locality).	For persons born **outside Australia,** write the **number of years of residence in Australia,** ignoring temporary absences. (If resident less than one year, write **"O".**)	State the nationality of each person in relation to the country to which he or she owes legal allegiance, for example, **"British," "French," "U.S.A.," "Stateless,"** &c. If British by naturalization, write **"British (N)".**	For persons of European Race, wherever born, write **"European."** For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong for example, **"Aboriginal," "Chinese," "Negro," "Afghan,"** &c. If the person is half-caste with one parent of **European** race, write also **"H.C.,"** for example, **"H. C. Aboriginal," "H.C. Chinese,"** &c. (See Instructions.)	For— Children not attending school, write **"C."** Full-time students or children attending school, write **"S."** Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation, write **"P."** Of independent means, write **"M."** Engaged in unpaid home duties, write **"H.D."** Inmates of institutions (e.g., for invalids and the aged, gaols, reformatories, &c.), write **"I."** Others not engaged in industry, &c., write **"N.A."** (See Instructions.)	State the period (in number of working days, or weeks, or months) since last working.	If not at present actively seeking a job, state reason; for example, "Sickness," "Accident," "On Strike," "Locked-out," "Changing job," "Temporarily laid-off," &c.	If able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, write **"U."**	If at present employing others in your own trade or business, write **"E."** If conducting own business or farm **without employing others** (except casually), write **"O."** If an employee working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write **"W."** If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write **"H."**	State in precise (or award) terms the present occupation, craft or calling; for example, "Builder's Labourer," "Clothing Machinist," "Motor Mechanic," "Electrical Fitter," "Coal Wheeler," "Dairy Farmer," "Clerk in Public Service," &c. If **unemployed** or temporarily absent from work, write occupation or craft in which **usually** engaged.	State the exact branch of industry, business, profession, trade or service in which at present engaged or employed; for example, "Dairy Farming," "Coal Mining," "Woollen Mills," "Retail Grocery," "Road Construction," &c. If employed by a government department or other public body, state also its name. For paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write **"P.H.".** If **unemployed** or temporarily absent from work, state industry, trade or service in which **usually** engaged.	In respect of each person engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service, state the business name and the address of such person's place of work.
						Living.	**Dead** (excluding still-born).							Persons answering these questions must also answer (*e*) and (*f*) of **Question 13.**						
			Years.		Years.					Years.										
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				

I certify that. to the best of my knowledge and belief, this return has been correctly and completely filled in.

5070

Signature of Occupier or Person in Charge.. *Postal Address*.. *Date*.................... *Countersigned*..*Signature of Collector.*

Householder's Schedule—Census Form 1.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Instructions for Filling In the Householder's Schedule.

Owing to the national character of the Census and its importance to the Governments and the people, it is confidently expected that all will endeavour to make it successful by giving full and accurate information.

Information given on a Census Form is strictly confidential and is used only for statistical purposes. Any Collector or Occupier of a dwelling disclosing any particulars is liable to a penalty of £50.

A.—GENERAL.

There are two Census forms, the Householder's Schedule (white), and the Personal Slip (blue). The **Householder's Schedule** is the principal form and generally particulars regarding all persons who spent the night of 30th June, 1954, in the dwelling should be entered on that form, together with particulars of the dwelling itself. The **Personal Slip** is to be used only for special cases where some inmate of the dwelling objects to having his or her particulars entered on the Householder's Schedule. In that case the person who objects is required to fill in a separate Personal Slip which must be handed, in an envelope, to the head of the household or manager of the establishment for delivery with the Householder's Schedule to the Collector.

The **occupier,** or person in charge, of the dwelling (or ship) is responsible :—

(1) For filling in the particulars on the **Schedule** for **all persons in the household.**

(2) For seeing that the **Personal Slips** issued to **boarders, servants, &c.,** are duly delivered to the Collector. The name of each person who has been issued with a Personal Slip must be entered on the Householder's Schedule also, and the words "Personal Slip" must be written in the line opposite the name.

A Personal Slip is **not** required for any person whose particulars are supplied on this Schedule.

If any person who usually resides in the dwelling was away during Wednesday night, 30th June, and returned to the dwelling on Thursday, 1st July, without having been counted elsewhere, the name and particulars must be entered on the Schedule or a Personal Slip must be filled in by that person.

Where a private house is shared or a building is occupied in tenements or flats, each share, tenement or flat is a dwelling and requires a separate Householder's Schedule. An hotel, boarding-house, institution, or a ship is to be treated as a separate dwelling.

The householder or person in charge of any dwelling must answer the questions which the Collector asks for Census purposes. There is a penalty of £10 for not answering and a penalty of £50 for knowingly making an untrue statement either to the Collector or on a Census form.

Both the Householder's Schedule and the Personal Slip must be filled in with pen and ink—not pencil.

B.—DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING.

Question 1. **Class of Dwelling.**—State whether this Schedule relates to a private house, share of a private house*, self-contained flat*, tenement, shed, hut, tent, boat, hotel, boarding or lodging house, caretaker's quarters, religious or educational institution, military or naval establishment, charitable institution, hospital, penal institution, &c. Where it relates to an institution, give the name of the institution. Occupiers of terrace houses or semi-detached houses should write "Private house".

* **Share of a Private House.**—Where a private house is shared by two or more household groups, without structural sub-division, each part separately occupied should be described as a **"Share of a Private House"** and each householder should fill in a separate Householder's Schedule and answer the questions regarding number of rooms, rent, &c., of his "dwelling" **only for that part of the house** occupied by his or her household.

Self-contained Flat.—Where the dwelling is a self-contained flat which can be completely closed off and which includes both cooking and bathing facilities write **"Self-contained Flat".**

Other private dwellings, which are not self-contained, but are part only of a building, should be specifically described as a tenement, apartment, room(s) or flat not self-contained, &c., as the case may be. Dwellings which are sheds, huts, tents, &c., should be described as such.

Question 2. **Material of which Outer Walls are Built.**—Walls may be of stone, brick, brick-veneer, concrete, iron, fibro-cement, wood, lath and plaster, &c. If built of different materials state the material most largely used.

Question 3. **Number of Rooms.**—Rooms in non-attached buildings should be included as part of the dwelling if used for living or sleeping purposes by the household group. In caretakers' quarters include only those rooms actually occupied by the caretaker's household.

Question 4. **Occupancy.**—An occupier paying interest only on a mortgage on his dwelling should enter "Owner". But an occupier buying his house by regular payments including interest and principal should enter "Purchaser by Instalments".

Question 5. **Weekly Rent.**—An occupier who is a tenant or a sub-tenant should state the rent per week actually paid for the "dwelling" occupied by him. If part of a house is let to sub-tenants the principal tenant should state the rent applicable to that portion of the house retained by him for his own use, and should add **"P.T."** after the amount. The average weekly payments on account of a purchase by instalments should **not** be inserted. If the dwelling **is not** rented do not answer this question.

Question 7. **Date of Building.**—If you are unable to state the year of completion with reasonable certainty inquiry should be made of the owner, house agent or other person from whom the information could probably be obtained.

Question 8. **Farm Dwellings.**—For Census purposes, a rural holding is one on which agricultural, pastoral, dairying, &c., operations are carried on.

EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETED HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING.

1. Class of Dwelling.	2. Material of which Outer Walls are built.	3. Number of Rooms.	4. Occupancy.	5. Weekly Rent.	6. Facilities.	7. Date of Building.	8. Farm Dwellings.
Private House	*Brick*	6	*Tenant*	s. d. Unfurnished 50 0 Furnished —	(a) Gas *No* (b) Electricity *Yes* (c) Kitchen *Yes* (d) Bathroom *Yes*	(a) *Yes* (b) 1951	*No.*

RECORD No. 125.
Town, &c. *Westbourne.*
Division *3*; Sub-Div. *C.*
Collector's District *a.*
Number of Inmates—
Males *4*; Females, *3*; Total *7.*
Address of Dwelling—"*Quentin*", *39 Forrest Road, Westbourne.*

NAME AND PARTICULARS OF EACH PERSON IN THE DWELLING.

	1. Name.	2. Relation to Head of Household.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Particulars as to Marriage.				6. Religion.	7. Birthplace.	8. Period of Residence in Australia.	9. Nationality.	10. Race.	11. —	12. Unemployment.			13. Particulars of Grade, Occupation and Industry.			14. Place of work.
					(i)	(ii) Duration.	(iii) Children born to existing Marriage.							For those not engaged in Industry.	For those out of a job at time of Census.			For those engaged in Industry.			
							Living.	Dead.							(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) Grade.	(e) Occupation.	(f) Industry, Trade or Service.	
				years.		years.					years.										
1	*William J. Brown*	*Head*	*M*	45	*M*	23	3	1	*Church of England*	*Victoria*	—	*British*	*European*	—	—	—	—	*W*	*Shop Assistant*	*Retail Grocery*	*J. M. Smith Dominion Street, Westbourne*
2	*Alice L. Brown*	*Wife*	*F*	43	*M*	23	3	1	*Church of England*	*U.S.A.*	20	*British (N)*	*European*	*H.D*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	*Henry W. Brown*	*Son*	*M*	22	*N.M.*	—	—	—	*Church of England*	*England*	20	*British*	*European*	—	—	—	—	*W*	*Motor Mechanic*	*Motor Engineering*	*Westbourne Engrs 52 Keats Street, Westbourne*
4	*Annie L. Brown*	*Daughter*	*F*	19	*N.M.*	—	—	—	*Church of England*	*Victoria*	—	*British*	*European*	—	—	—	—	*W*	*Typist*	*Insurance Company*	*Safety Ins. Co 16 Main Street, Westbourne*
5	*George J. Brown*	*Son*	*M*	14	*N.M.*	—	—	—	*Church of England*	*Victoria*	—	*British*	*European*	*S*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	*John D. Brown*	*Brother*	*M*	40	*W*	—	—	—	*Church of England*	*Tasmania*	—	*British*	*European*	—	*4 weeks*	—	*U*	—	*Bricklayer*	*Building*	—
7	*Mary Jones*	*Domestic Servant*	*F*	27	*N.M.*	—	—	—	*Methodist*	*Scotland*	5	*British*	*European*	—	—	—	—	*W*	*Domestic Servant*	*P.H.*	*W. J. Brown 39 Forrest Road, Westbourne*
8																					

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this return has been correctly and completely filled in.

Signature of Occupier or Person in Charge *W. J. Brown* *Postal Address* "*Quentin*", *39 Forrest Road, Westbourne.* *Date 30/6/1954.*

Countersigned *C. M. James,* *Signature of Collector.*

C.—THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE AND PERSONAL SLIP.

There are eight lines on the Schedule. **One line must be filled in for each person (including children) in the dwelling.** Below each question on the Schedule write the answer in the proper space on each person's line. **The first line should be used for the head of the family, if present ;** then the others in order for wife, children, relatives, visitors, boarders, domestic servants, other employees, &c.

Question 10. **Race.**—In the case of a person both of whose parents are **non-European** but of different races, state the race of that person's father (and do **not** add **"H.C."**).

Question 11. **Persons *not* engaged in an industry, profession, business, trade or service—**

Temporary inmates of hospitals and members of religious orders (see below) should **not** be described as inmates of institutions.

For mother, wife, daughter and other relatives performing unpaid home duties, write **"H.D."**.

For young persons seeking work but not previously employed, write **"U"** in answer to question 12 (*c*) and state the period since leaving school in answer to question 12 (*a*).

Question 12. **Unemployment.**—This question does not apply to those who have retired, or to those permanently unable to work through illness, old age, &c., who should be included under the appropriate description in question 11. Neither does it apply to persons who are not out of a job but are only **temporarily** absent from their jobs through illness, accident, annual holidays, long-service leave, &c., who must answer the three sections of question 13. It **does** apply to those who have **lost** their jobs by reason of illness or accident.

Question 13. (*d*) **Grade.**—Where partners are conducting their own business or farm without employing others (except casually) each partner should write **"O"**. Where employing others each should write **"E"**.

Managers, secretaries and similar classes of executives in receipt of salary as employees should not describe themselves as employers merely because they have the right to engage and dismiss staff.

Employees or relatives should not be described as "helping but not receiving wages or salary" unless they are assisting in the operation of a business or farm for a substantial part of their time, and are not more correctly classified under one of the headings in question 11.

(*e*) **Occupation or Craft.**—In stating occupation or craft, do not use general terms such as "foreman", "labourer", "miner", "machinist", "engineer", without descriptive qualifications but give full descriptions, such as "foreman carpenter", "road labourer", "coal-miner", "metal machinist". An engineer should be described according to the work performed, namely "maintenance engineer", "electrical engineer", "stationary engine-driver", &c. Professional engineers should be described according to the branch of engineering in which engaged, namely "civil engineer", "mining engineer", &c., and the word "professional" added.

(*f*) **Industry, Trade or Service.**—In the case of occupations found in a number of different industries, an employee should state the industry of the employer for whom he is working ; for example a carpenter engaged in house-building should write "Building" ; a carpenter in a coal mine "Coal Mining" ; and a carpenter in a jam factory, "Jam-making". In the case of an employee working for an employer who carries on more than one kind of business state the **particular branch** of the employer's business in which employed. Thus a carpenter working for a Railway Department should write "Railway Workshops" if he is engaged therein ; "Railway Permanent Way" if he is engaged in the construction or maintenance of railways ; and a "Porter" should write "Railway Service".

For domestic workers employed in private households, write **"P.H."**; for similar workers in institutions, write "Hospital", "School", &c., as the case requires.

NOTE.—Clergy and Members of Religious Orders—

Members of the clergy, of whatever denomination, are asked to write **"C"** in answer to part (*d*) of question 13, their clerical designation in answer to question 13 (*e*), and "Religion" in answer to question 13 (*f*).

Members of religious orders engaged in such activities as care of the sick, teaching, conduct of charitable or similar institutions should write **"W"** in answer to question 13 (*d*), their actual occupation in answer to question 13 (*e*) and their industry (e.g., hospital, education, home for the aged, &c.) in answer to question 13 (*f*). Those not engaged in such activities should answer as for members of the clergy.

Questions 11 and 12 should not be answered by members of the clergy or religious orders.

D.—CERTIFICATE.

After having filled in all the required particulars in respect of the dwelling and of each person specified in this Schedule to the best of his knowledge and belief, the occupier or person in charge must sign the **certificate** and must write the full **postal address** including name and number of the dwelling in the space provided at the foot of the Schedule.

S. R. CARVER,
Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

CANBERRA.

5070. By Authority : L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

Personal Slip—Census Form 2.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Instructions for Filling In the Personal Slip.

Owing to the national character of the Census and its importance to the Governments and the people, it is confidently expected that all will endeavour to make it successful by giving full and accurate information.

Information given on a Census Form is strictly confidential and is used only for statistical purposes Any Collector or Occupier of a dwelling disclosing any particulars is liable to a penalty of £50.

A.—GENERAL.

There are two Census forms, the Householder's Schedule (white), and the Personal Slip (blue). The **Householder's Schedule** is the principal form and generally particulars regarding all persons who spent the night of 30th June, 1954, in the dwelling should be entered on that form, together with particulars of the dwelling itself. The **Personal Slip** is to be used only for special cases where some inmate of the dwelling objects to having his or her particulars entered on the Householder's Schedule. In that case the person who objects is required to fill in a separate Personal Slip which must be handed, in an envelope, to the head of the household or manager of the establishment for delivery with the Householder's Schedule to the Collector.

The **occupier,** or person in charge, of the dwelling (or ship) is responsible :—

(1) For filling in the particulars on the **Schedule** for **all persons in the household.**

(2) For seeing that the **Personal Slips** issued to **boarders, servants, &c.,** are duly delivered to the Collector. The name of each person who has been issued with a Personal Slip must be entered on the Householder's Schedule also, and the words " Personal Slip " must be written in the line opposite the name.

A Personal Slip is **not** required for any person whose particulars are supplied on a Householder's Schedule.

If any person who usually resides in the dwelling was away during Wednesday night, 30th June, and returned to the dwelling on Thursday, 1st July, without having been counted elsewhere, the name and particulars must be entered on the Schedule or a Personal Slip must be filled in by that person.

Every person must answer the questions which the Collector asks for Census purposes. There is a penalty of £10 for not answering and a penalty of £50 for knowingly making an untrue statement either to the Collector or on a Census form.

The Personal Slip must be filled in with pen and ink—not pencil.

B.—PERSONAL SLIP.

Question 1. **Name.**—The name of the person to whom the information on the Personal Slip relates must be written in the space provided. Write only first name and the surname. The name and address of the householder, proprietor or person in charge of the dwelling must also be entered in the space provided.

Question 10. **Race.**—In the case of a person both of whose parents are **non-European** but of different races, state the race of that person's father (and do **not** add **"H.C."**).

Question 11. **Persons *not* engaged in an industry, profession, business, trade or service—**

Temporary inmates of hospitals and members of religious orders (see below) should **not** be described as inmates of institutions.

For mother, wife, daughter and other relatives performing unpaid home duties, write **"H.D."**.

For young persons seeking work but not previously employed, write **" U "** in answer to question 12 (*c*) and state the period since leaving school in answer to question 12 (*a*).

Question 12. **Unemployment.**—This question does not apply to those who have retired, or to those permanently unable to work through illness, old age, &c., who should be included under the appropriate description in question 11. Neither does it apply to persons who are not out of a job but are only **temporarily** absent from their jobs through illness, accident, annual holidays, long-service leave, &c., who must answer the three sections of question 13. It **does** apply to those who have **lost** their jobs by reason of illness or accident.

Question 13. **(*d*) Grade.**—Where partners are conducting their own business or farm without employing others (except casually) each partner should write **" O "**. Where employing others each should write **" E "**.

Managers, secretaries and similar classes of executives in receipt of salary as employees should not describe themselves as employers merely because they have the right to engage and dismiss staff.

Employees or relatives should not be described as " helping but not receiving wages or salary " unless they are assisting in the operation of a business or farm for a substantial part of their time, and are not more correctly classified under one of the headings in question 11.

(*e*) Occupation or Craft.—In stating occupation or craft, do not use general terms such as " foreman ", " labourer ", " miner ", " machinist ", " engineer ", without descriptive qualifications but give full descriptions, such as " foreman carpenter ", " road labourer ", " coal-miner ", metal machinist ". An engineer should be described according to the work performed, namely " maintenance engineer ", " electrical engineer ", " stationary engine-driver ", &c. Professional engineers should be described according to the branch of engineering in which engaged, namely " civil engineer ", " mining engineer ", &c., and the word " professional " added.

(*f*) Industry, Trade or Service.—In the case of occupations found in a number of different industries, an employee should state the industry of the employer for whom he is working ; for example a carpenter engaged in house-building should write " Building " ; a carpenter in a coal mine " Coal Mining " ; and a carpenter in a jam factory, " Jam-making ". In the case of an employee working for an employer who carries on more than one kind of business state the **particular branch** of the employer's business in which employed. Thus a carpenter working for a Railway Department should write " Railway Workshops " if he is engaged therein ; " Railway Permanent Way " if he is engaged in the construction or maintenance of railways ; and a " Porter " should write " Railway Service ".

For domestic workers employed in private households, write **" P.H." ;** for similar workers in institutions, write " Hospital ", " School ", &c., as the case requires.

NOTE.—Clergy and Members of Religious Orders—

Members of the clergy, of whatever denomination, are asked to write **" C "** in answer to part (*d*) of question 13, their clerical designation in answer to question 13 (*e*), and " Religion " in answer to question 13 (*f*).

Members of religious orders engaged in such activities as care of the sick, teaching, conduct of charitable or similar institutions should write **" W "** in answer to question 13 (*d*), their actual occupation in answer to question 13 (*e*) and their industry (e.g., hospital, education, home for the aged, &c.) in answer to question 13 (*f*). Those not engaged in such activities should answer as for members of the clergy.

Questions 11 and 12 should not be answered by members of the clergy or religious orders.

C.—CERTIFICATE.

After having filled in all the required particulars to the best knowledge and belief of the person making the return, that person must sign the **certificate** at the foot of the form.

CANBERRA.

S. R. CARVER,
Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

5332....

By Authority: L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

STATE OF TASMANIA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

All answers must be given as correctly as possible. Penalty for untrue statement—Fifty Pounds (£50).

Before writing on this Personal Slip, read carefully all the Instructions overleaf and Example below.

ALL ENTRIES TO BE MADE IN INK.

Census Form 2.

Record No...

Town, Village or Locality...

Census Division No. Census Subdivision

Collector's District..

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.—PERSONAL SLIP.

(To be filled in by a person whose particulars are NOT entered on a Householder's Schedule.)

1. Name.—Write **first name and surname** of the person to whom this Personal Slip relates and who spent the night of Wednesday, 30th June, 1954, in the dwelling of or who was absent on that night but returned to this dwelling on Thursday, 1st July, without having been counted elsewhere— {(Name of householder, proprietor of boarding-house, hotel, &c.) .... (Address .. ..) ....

.... (underline Surname).

2. Relation to Head of Household.—State whether **head** of the household, **wife, son, daughter, mother,** or other relative, **visitor, boarder, domestic servant,** other employee, &c.—

....

3	4	5				6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13			14
Sex.	**Age.**	**Particulars as to Marriage at 30th June, 1954.**				**Religion.**	**Birthplace.**	**Period of Residence in Australia.**	**Nationality.**	**Race.**	**Persons *not engaged* in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.**	**Unemployment.** **(See Instructions.)**			**Particulars of Grade, Occupation and Industry.** **(See Instructions.)**			**Place of Work.**
												For those *out of a job* at time of the Census but who are usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service. (Persons on long service leave, &c., to answer **Question 13, NOT Question 12.)**			**Those who are *engaged* in an industry, business, profession, trade or service at the time of the Census to supply particulars for (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) below.**			
For male, write **"M."** and for female, write **"F."**	State the **age last birthday.** For children under one year of age write **"O."**	**(i)** If never married, write **"N.M."** If married, write **"M."**, but if permanently separated (legally or otherwise), write **"P.S."** If divorced and not remarried, write **"D."** If widowed and not remarried, write **"W."**	**(ii) Duration of Existing Marriage.** For each person who is married at 30th June, 1954, state the number of years the existing marriage (not including any previous marriage) has been in force. If married less than one year, write **"O."**	**(iii) Children Born to Existing Marriage.** State the number of children (both living and dead) from existing marriage (**not** including children from any previous marriage). If no children, write **"O."**		State the full name of the religious denomination. (There is no penalty for failure to answer this question.)	For persons born **in Australia** write **State or Territory where born.** For persons born **outside Australia,** write the **name of the country where born** (not town or other locality).	For persons born **outside Australia,** write the **number of years of residence in Australia,** ignoring temporary absences. (If resident less than one year, write **"O."**)	State the nationality of each person in relation to the country to which he or she owes legal allegiance, for example, **"British," "French," "U.S.A.," "Stateless,"** &c. If British by naturalization, write **"British (N)."**	For persons of European Race, wherever born, write **"European."** For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong for example, **"Aboriginal," "Chinese," "Negro," "Afghan,"** &c. If the person is half-caste with one parent of **European** race, write also **"H.C.,"** for example, **"H.C. Aboriginal," "H.C. Chinese,"** &c. (See Instructions.)	For— Children not attending school, write **"C."** Full-time students or children attending school, write **"S."** Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation, write **"P."** Of independent means, write **"M."** Engaged in unpaid home duties, write **"H.D."** Inmates of institutions (e.g., for invalids and the aged, gaols, reformatories, &c.), write **"I."** Others not engaged in industry, &c., write **"N.A."** (See Instructions.)	(*a*) State the period (in number of working days, or weeks, or months) since last working.	(*b*) If not at present actively seeking a job, state reason; for example, "Sickness," "Accident," "On Strike," "Locked-out," "Changing job," "Temporarily laid-off," &c.	(*c*) If able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, write **"U."**	(*d*) **Grade.** If at present employing others in your own trade or business, write **"E."** If conducting own business or farm **without employing others** (except casually), write **"O."** If an employee working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write **"W."** If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write **"H."**	(*e*) **Occupation or Craft.** State in precise (or award) terms the present occupation, craft or calling; for example, "Builder's Labourer," "Clothing Machinist," "Motor Mechanic," "Electrical Fitter," "Coal Wheeler," "Dairy Farmer," "Clerk in Public Service," &c. If **unemployed** or temporarily absent from work, write occupation or craft in which **usually** engaged.	(*f*) **Industry, Trade or Service.** State the exact branch of industry, business, profession, trade or service in which at present engaged or employed; for example, "Dairy Farming," "Coal Mining," "Woollen Mills," "Retail Grocery," "Road Construction," &c. If employed by a government department or other public body, state also its name. For paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write **"P.H."**. If **unemployed** or temporarily absent from work, state industry, trade or service in which **usually** engaged.	In respect of each person engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service, state the business name and the address of such person's place of work.
				Living.	**Dead** (excluding still-born).							Persons answering these questions must also answer (*e*) and (*f*) of **Question 13.**						
	Years.		Years.					Years.										
									EXAMPLE of a completed Personal Slip. Question 1.—*John J. Smith* who spent the night of Wednesday 30th June, 1954, in the dwelling of *William J. Brown, "Quentin", 39 Forrest Rd., Westbourne.* Question 2.—*Boarder.*									
M.	*24*	*N.M.*	—	—	—	*Church of England*	*Victoria*	—	*British*	*European*	—	—	—	—	*W.*	*Tailor's Cutter*	*Tailoring*	*Jones Tailoring Co. Dominion St., Westbourne*

5332

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this return has been correctly and completely filled in. *Signature*.. *Countersigned*..*Signature of Collector.*

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA **Census Form 3.**

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

To the Householder or Person in Charge of the Dwelling—

Record No.......................................
(From Collector's Record Book.)

(Name of Householder, Proprietor of
Boarding-house, Hotel, &c.)..
(Address) ....
....

This ENVELOPE contains a PERSONAL SLIP filled in by—

Mr. (Mrs., Miss)...............................**who spent the night of Wednesday, 30th June, 1954, in your dwelling, or who arrived on Thursday, 1st July, without having been counted elsewhere.**

This ENVELOPE must NOT be opened but will be called for by the Collector on Thursday, 1st July, 1954, or as soon after as practicable.

S. R. CARVER, Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

CHAPTER IV

PREPARATORY WORK, FIELD ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. General.

The magnitude of a Census of the whole population and the importance of its success demand that arrangements commence well before Census Day. All aspects of staff recruitment, training and allocation; materials handling and supply; and the distribution and collection of Schedules and Personal Slips must be planned, co-ordinated and timed to enable the complete enumeration to be effected within the span of a few days, notwithstanding the large area to be covered and the diversity of problems to be met with. Continuous and detailed supervision is essential throughout all phases of the operation.

2. Preparatory Work.

The development of the Census Schedule since 1911 and the determination of the Schedule for use in the 1954 Census have been described in Chapter III. This section describes the preparatory work (other than staff organization and training) which preceded the actual taking of the Census.

(i) *Scheme of Division.*—(*a*) *States.* Commencing with the 1921 Census, the divisions and sub-divisions of the various States used for Commonwealth Electoral purposes have provided the basic geographical sub-division used for Census purposes. At the Censuses of 1921, 1933 and 1947 Census Divisions and Sub-divisions coincided exactly with Electoral Divisions and Sub-divisions (except for some degree of further sub-division or grouping where convenient). Census Sub-divisions were apportioned into collectors' districts suitable to the most economical distribution and collection of Census Schedules. However, for the 1954 Census, it was considered desirable to stabilize the geographical areas used for Census purposes to preserve comparability as between Censuses. Consequently the Electoral Sub-divisions (and collectors' districts within them) which existed in 1947 were retained for the 1954 Census (ignoring intercensal changes in electoral boundaries) and grouped into Census Divisions which conformed as closely as possible with 1954 Electoral Division boundaries.

A further development in the 1954 Census was the adoption of boundaries for those urban areas which were not adequately represented by local government boundaries and for non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more persons (750 or more in Tasmania).

(*b*) *Territories.* The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were each regarded as Census Divisions, but were not further subdivided into Census Sub-divisions. In the absence of local government areas, police districts and administrative districts respectively provided the basis for allocation of collectors' districts in these two areas. The Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea constituted separate Census Divisions, each being further subdivided in accordance with existing administrative districts and then into collectors' districts. Norfolk Island was divided into two collectors' districts and Nauru formed one district only.

(*c*) *Migratory.* Special sub-divisions were created, where necessary, for the enumeration of the shipping population as a separate group. Arrangements were also made for the enumeration of persons travelling overnight by train or aircraft who were not enumerated elsewhere.

(*d*) *Numerical Summary.* The numbers of Census Divisions, Sub-divisions and Collectors' Districts in each State are shown in the following table:—

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
CENSUS DIVISIONS									
Number	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS									
Number	419	258	155	95	52	57	1	1	1,038

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Collectors' Districts									
Number—									
Metropolitan Urban	2,074	1,659	495	547	367	91	....	41	5,274
Other Urban	978	570	482	143	141	120	10	....	2,444
Rural	2,129	1,451	1,604	568	641	349	21	15	6,778
Total	5,181	3,680	2,581	1,258	1,149	560	31	56	14,496
Area in Square Miles									
Metropolitan Urban	671	697	385	161	191	94	....	42	2,241
Other Urban	2,766	533	813	128	169	141	130	....	4,680
Rural	305,996	86,654	669,302	379,781	975,560	25,980	523,490	897	2,967,660
Total	309,433	87,884	670,500	380,070	975,920	26,215	523,620	939	2,974,581

(ii) *Mapping*. One of the most important aspects of the organization for the Census is the preparation of the maps and plans required for the field staff. For the 1954 Census all maps were prepared in Canberra by the National Mapping Office of the Department of Interior, using as basic material maps obtained from State Mapping Authorities, other State Public Authorities and private publishers. In many cases, as in previous Censuses, difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable basic maps and many difficulties arose as the work progressed, principally in attempting to define the boundaries of local government areas, collectors' districts, urban areas and non-municipal towns upon maps which were many years out of date. On the other hand, retention of the 1947 boundaries for sub-divisions and collectors' districts greatly facilitated the work.

The mapping programme comprised (*a*) a diagram map of Census Divisions for Australia as a whole, (*b*) a diagram map for each Census Division showing sub-divisions and local government areas, (*c*) a detailed base map for each Census sub-division showing boundaries of local government areas, non-municipal towns and collector's districts, (*d*) separate maps, plans or diagrams of each collector's district which, together with a typed description of boundaries, were pasted into the Collector's Record Book for use by the collector.

Sub-divisional maps showing collectors' districts were examined by Census Enumerators who, in the light of their detailed local knowledge of population growth and movement since 1947, were able to recommend desirable changes in the allocation of collectors' districts.

For reference purposes each Census Division was given the same name as the corresponding Electoral Division, but each Census Sub-division retained the name used in 1947. For convenience in reference, these Divisions and Sub-divisions were listed alphabetically and distinguishing numbers and letters allotted.

The magnitude of the mapping programme can be appreciated when it is realized that 123 Divisional diagrams, 1140 Sub-divisional base maps and 14,496 collectors' districts maps were prepared during the ten months from August, 1953, to June, 1954.

The National Mapping Office also prepared maps used in connexion with the presentation of data in publications.

(iii) *Census Material.—(a) Estimates of Requirements*. The estimated number of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips required for each Census Sub-division was based on the numbers of dwellings estimated from the numbers of electors enrolled in the corresponding Electoral Sub-division. These estimates were checked and amended, where considered necessary, by field staff.

The quantities of other material required (*e.g.*, instruction booklets, record books, compilation books, forms of various kinds) were directly related to known factors such as the numbers of Census Divisions, Sub-divisions, or collectors' districts, and consequently exact requirements were readily assessed.

(*b*) *Printing*. Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips. At the last three Censuses the printing of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips has been distributed between the Commonwealth Government Printer and State Government Printers. For the 1954 Census, Schedules and Personal Slips for Queensland and the Territories were printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer whilst for each of the other States this work was done by the respective State Government Printer. In order to ensure uniformity of printing the Commonwealth Government Printer supplied the stereos for both forms.

Other material (record books, compilation books, instruction booklets, forms and labels) were mostly printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer. Some other documents such as code lists and instructions for checking and coding were prepared using the Bureau's own reproduction equipment.

(c) *Transmission and Return of Census Material.* Deputy Field Supervisors notified their respective Government Printers (the Commonwealth Government Printer in the case of Queensland) of the names and addresses of the Census Enumerators and Sub-enumerators to whom each sub-divisional supply was to be sent and the method of transport to be used. Envelopes were supplied by the Melbourne contractor direct to Deputy Field Supervisors who arranged subsequent distribution, except where it was convenient, as in Metropolitan Divisions, to forward supplies direct to Enumerators.

Sub-enumerators had prepared beforehand, for the approval of their Enumerators, a scheme of distribution of Census material to Collectors within their sub-divisions. It was the duty of each Sub-enumerator to see that all necessary material was obtained in sufficient time and in the quantities required.

General reserve supplies of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips were forwarded to Deputy Field Supervisors for distribution as required.

Collectors' Record Books (complete with maps) and Compilation Books were despatched from Canberra to Enumerators and Sub-enumerators.

After Census Day, when all Schedules and Personal Slips had been collected, they were checked against record books in accordance with instructions designed to ensure completeness of coverage and accuracy and forwarded through Sub-enumerators and Enumerators, to Census processing centres at Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane as follows:—

Sydney: from New South Wales, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and External Territories.

Melbourne: from Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Brisbane: from Queensland.

(iv) *Pre-tests of Census Methods.* Practical tests were conducted prior to the 1954 Census to investigate alternative methods of carrying out the field work and of originating punched cards and to test the Householders' Schedule itself. The local areas selected for this purpose presented circumstances significant in Census work, contained a high proportion of foreign-born population with little or no knowledge of English, and had the further advantage of being relatively close to the Census Office.

Four alternative means of collection were tested in a " Population Survey " of the municipality of Queanbeyan (population 7,365) as at 5th July, 1953, in which the field work was performed by officers of the Bureau of Census and Statistics. A postal-return method was tested in the City of Goulburn (population 19,117) and the Shire of Mulwaree (population 4,609) as at 20th September, 1953, using collectors of the type usually engaged on the Census.

In processing the material obtained from the Queanbeyan survey, alternative methods of card origination, including the mark sensing technique, were used. For the Goulburn and Mulwaree surveys, cards were all originated by mark sensing in order to give this method an exhaustive test. Mark sensing was subsequently adopted for use in the 1954 Census.

(v) *Publicity.* To facilitate the task of Census collectors, an extensive publicity campaign was carried out, reaching a peak on Census Day; with a subsequent short follow-up campaign. Official advertisements in the Press and posters displayed at post offices, police stations and railway stations emphasized the responsibilities of householders to complete the Schedule. Further publicity (other than the paid advertisements) was obtained through a wide range of newspapers (including foreign language newspapers) and radio stations. The News and Information Bureau of the Department of Interior made available the services of an officer to assist in the organization and production of publicity.

3. Field Organization.

For the Census of 1921 and later Censuses the organization of the Commonwealth Electoral Department has been used as the Census field organization. This arrangement has proved to be eminently satisfactory.

(i) *Recruitment and Allocation of Field Staff.* In 1921 and 1933 the Commonwealth Electoral Officer in each State was appointed as a Deputy Supervisor of Census responsible through the Supervisor of Census to the Commonwealth Statistician. In 1947 the function of field supervision was detached from the Supervisor of Census and vested in a new position of Chief Field Supervisor of Census to which the Chief Electoral Officer for the Commonwealth was appointed. The Commonwealth Electoral Officer in each State was designated Deputy Field Supervisor and was responsible to him for field supervision in that State. However, in 1954 the Chief Electoral Officer for the Commonwealth was not available to assume the function of Chief Field Supervisor of Census. Consequently this function was again assumed by the Supervisor of Census.

Under these arrangements, each Divisional Returning Officer was appointed Census Enumerator for his Division or for that Census Division which most nearly conformed with his Electoral Division (see Section 2 (i), page 18). Similarly, sub-enumerators were appointed to supervise Census activities in Census sub-divisions. In most instances the persons appointed were officers engaged in the Electoral organization as Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers, Assistant Returning Officers or Electoral Registrars. As most of these officers held official positions under the Government of the Commonwealth or of a State it was necessary to obtain the permission of the heads of the departments concerned for these officers to undertake the Census work.

When the apportionment of a Census sub-division into Collectors' Districts had been approved the Enumerator was instructed to procure suitable persons to act as collectors. Frequently this was done on the recommendation of sub-enumerators. The Enumerator was required also to determine the best method of transport to be used in distribution and collection in each district and to indicate the time which he considered necessary for the work to be performed. These estimates were examined at the Census office of the Bureau in Canberra, and when approved a Contract of Service was made between the Enumerator and the Appointee. Special collectors for shipping, lighthouses, specified trains or aircraft were appointed directly by the Deputy Field Supervisor.

At the 1954 Census Deputy Field Supervisors of Census were appointed for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and a Field Supervisor of Census for each External Territory. These officers directly supervised the work of collectors in their areas, except in the Australian Capital Territory where two sub-enumerators were appointed. The Deputy Field Supervisors or Field Supervisors appointed were: Northern Territory—the Chief Statistics Officer, Darwin; Australian Capital Territory—the Chief Clerk, Commonwealth Electoral Office, Canberra; Territory of Papua and New Guinea—the Statistical Officer of the Administration; Norfolk Island—the Police Officer; Nauru—the Official Secretary. Collectors appointed in the Territories were also mainly Government officials.

The numbers of field staff engaged for the 1954 Census are shown below:—

Designation	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Deputy Field Supervisors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Enumerators	47	33	18	10	8	5	....	....	121
Sub-enumerators	406	267	146	99	58	57	....	2	1,035
Collectors—									
Metropolitan Urban	1,948	1,634	464	508	337	85	....	33	5,009
Other Urban	890	504	411	124	121	103	10	....	2,163
Rural	1,713	1,250	1,108	455	444	293	17	10	5,290
Total Collectors	4,551	3,388	1,983	1,087	902	481	27	43	12,462

Resultant average work-load per field officer was:—

AVERAGE AREA IN SQUARE MILES.

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Per Enumerator	6,584	2,663	37,250	38,007	121,990	5,243	....	....	24,583
Per Sub-enumerator	762	329	4,592	3,839	16,826	460	....	470	2,874
Per Collector—									
Metropolitan Urban	0.34	0.43	0.83	0.32	0.57	1.11	....	1.27	0.45
Other Urban	3.1	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	13.0	....	2.2
Rural	179	69	604	835	2,197	89	30,794	90	561
AVERAGE POPULATION.									
Per Enumerator	72,695	74,070	73,072	79,475	79,688	61,620	....	....	74,076
Per Sub-enumerator	8,415	9,155	9,009	8,028	10,991	5,405	....	15,158	8,660
Per Collector—									
Metropolitan Urban	956	933	1,083	952	1,035	1,120	....	857	967
Other Urban	1,085	933	1,119	888	871	1,050	1,086	....	1,031
Rural	343	360	318	442	413	358	317	204	357

(ii) *Instruction.*—(*a*) *Need for Instruction.* The majority of persons connected with the Census were employed temporarily and for very short periods. Because of the long intervals between Censuses many of these people were without experience or knowledge of the work. It was necessary, therefore, that provision be made to enable the 12,462 members of the Census field staff to become acquainted with the objects and methods of the Census.

(*b*) *Conferences.* Experience in past Censuses has shown that the most effective method of informing those responsible for the collection of the Census data of what is required of them, and of the best method of attaining it, is by personal discussion. As a result, a system of Conferences at various levels has become an established part of Census preparation. In accordance with this practice the Deputy Field Supervisors met with the Chief Field Supervisor, the Acting Commonwealth Statistician and other members of the Bureau in conference at Canberra from 17th to 19th November, 1953. All aspects of the Census (including local State difficulties which required special consideration) were discussed, particular attention being given to the proposed instructions to field staff. Subsequently, in March, 1954, the Deputy Field Supervisor in each State met in conference with Divisional Returning Officers (Census Enumerators), and shortly afterwards each of these Enumerators met in conference with the Sub-enumerators for his Division. In many cases it was also possible for Collectors to be called together for personal instruction. In this way nearly all the Census field staff received some degree of personal tuition in Census requirements and familiarization with instructions.

(*c*) *Printed Booklets.* In addition to the personal instruction imparted at conferences, detailed instructions concerning the duties of Deputy Field Supervisors, Field Supervisors in External Territories, Enumerators, Sub-enumerators, Collectors in the States, Special Collectors on long-distance trains or aircraft and Collectors in the Territories, as well as Financial Instructions, were prepared separately and issued in indexed booklets. Every effort was made to anticipate, and provide guidance in, any circumstance which might arise.

(iii) *Scale of Pay.* The remuneration paid to the different classes of officers engaged in the preparatory work and in the distribution and collection of Census Schedules at the 1954 Census was as follows:—

(*a*) Deputy Field Supervisors—New South Wales, £300; Victoria, £260; Queensland, £220; South Australia, £180; Western Australia, £180; Tasmania, £160; Northern Territory, £80; Australian Capital Territory, £80.

(*b*) Field Supervisors (External Territories)—Papua and New Guinea, £120; Norfolk Island, £30; Nauru, £30.

(*c*) Enumerators—£130 each, plus £30 for the Enumerator's Clerk.

(*d*) Sub-enumerators—a minimum payment of £30, with an additional amount of £2 per 1,000 persons enumerated after the first 2,000.

(*e*) *Collectors*—a basic rate of £3 per day, with an additional allowance for the use of transport as follows:—Bicycle, 5s. per day; horse, 15s. per day; motor cycle, 20s. per day; motor car, 40s. per day. A definite offer based on the time it was considered would be occupied on the work was made to each Collector and if he agreed to perform the work for the total amount specified, a contract was duly signed, one copy of which was held by the Collector and another by the Enumerator.

(iv) *Duties of Collectors.* The Census Collectors' duties are confined principally to distributing Schedules (and Personal Slips if required) to householders before Census Day and collecting completed forms after Census Day. For this purpose each Collector is issued with a Collector's Record Book (containing a detailed map of the area allotted to him) in which he records the names and addresses of all occupiers to whom schedules are delivered together with dates of delivery and collection, and Schedule identification number. When collecting schedules it is the Collector's responsibility to ensure that they are properly completed and also to insert various indicative information on the schedules. He also inserts on the Householder's Schedule, in a space provided, the number of persons of each sex in the dwelling. These totals, later transferred to Collectors' Compilation Books, provide the basis of the early tabulations.

Additionally, the Collector records particulars of unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.

CHAPTER V

AUTOMATIC MACHINE TABULATION

1. General.

Tabulation of Census data by means of punched card machines was first used at the 1921 Census and has been used at all subsequent Censuses. Throughout this period there has been continuous technical improvement in the design, performance and range of application of the various units of equipment used.

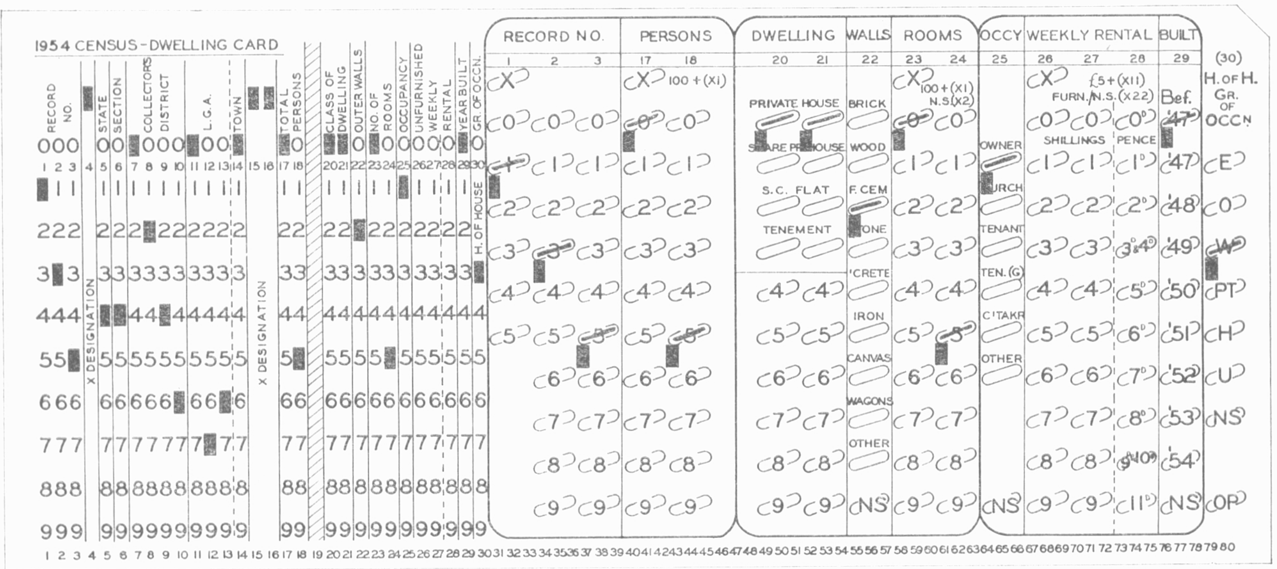
2. Methods and Cards Used.

The most notable development in the use of machines for Census work arising from the 1954 Census was the introduction of " mark sensing ".

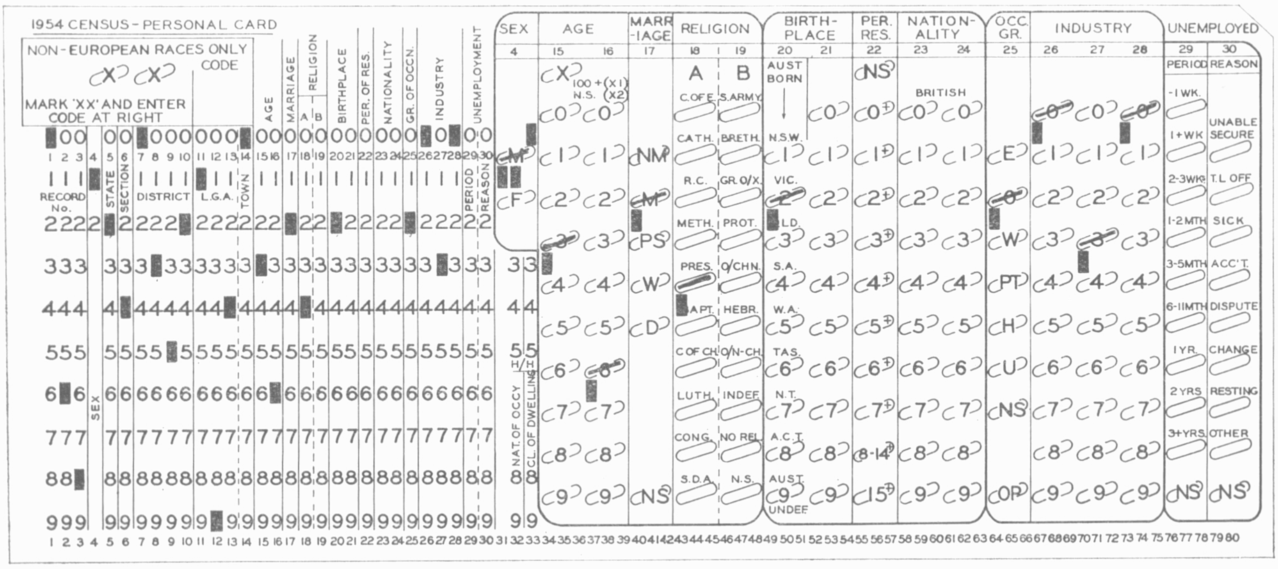
As in previous Censuses, codes were prepared to give numerical expression to the diversity of facts collected on the Census Schedule. Each possible answer to a Census question was thereby represented by a particular combination of numbers. However, the former practice of writing the appropriate code numbers on each Census Schedule, followed by hand punching and verification of machine cards, was replaced in 1954 by the " mark sensing " process. The information contained in completed schedules was coded and the codes marked with a graphite pencil direct onto machine cards using the " cages " provided on the card for the purpose. The cards were then passed through a machine which electrically sensed the graphite marks and converted them into punched holes on the same cards, which were then ready for normal machine processing.

Two types of cards were used—(*a*) a dwelling card, containing particulars of dwellings, numbers of inmates and the occupational status of the head of household; and (*b*) a personal card, containing particulars relating to individuals. Reproductions of these cards as marked and punched are shown below.

DWELLING CARD.


1954 CENSUS-DWELLING CARD
RECORD NO.
STATE
SECTION
COLLECTOR'S DISTRICT
L.G.A.
TOWN
TOTAL PERSONS
CLASS OF DWELLING
OUTER WALLS
NO. OF ROOMS
OCCUPANCY
UNFURNISHED WEEKLY RENTAL
YEAR BUILT
GR. OF OCCN.
X DESIGNATION
H. OF HOUSE
RECORD NO.
PERSONS
DWELLING
WALLS
ROOMS
OCCY
WEEKLY RENTAL
BUILT
H. OF H. GR. OF OCCN
PRIVATE HOUSE
SHARE PR. HOUSE
S.C. FLAT
TENEMENT
BRICK
WOOD
F. CEM
STONE
'CRETE
IRON
CANVAS
WAGONS
OTHER
OWNER
PURCH
TENANT
TEN. (G)
C'TAKR
OTHER
FURN. N.S.
SHILLINGS
PENCE
Bef. '47

PERSONAL CARD.


1954 CENSUS-PERSONAL CARD
NON-EUROPEAN RACES ONLY
MARK 'XX' AND ENTER CODE AT RIGHT
CODE
RECORD No.
STATE
SECTION
DISTRICT
L.G.A.
TOWN
SEX
AGE
MARRIAGE
RELIGION
BIRTHPLACE
PER. OF RES.
NATIONALITY
GR. OF OCCN.
INDUSTRY
UNEMPLOYMENT
PERIOD
REASON
NAT. OF OCCY H/H
CL. OF DWELLING
SEX
AGE
MARR-IAGE
RELIGION
BIRTH-PLACE
PER. RES.
NATION-ALITY
OCC. GR.
INDUSTRY
UNEMPLOYED
PERIOD
REASON
C. OF E.
S. ARMY
CATH.
BRETH.
R.C.
GR. O/X.
METH.
PROT.
PRES.
O/CHN.
BAPT.
HEBR.
C OF CH.
O/N-CH.
LUTH.
INDEF.
CONG.
NO REL.
S.D.A.
N.S.
AUST BORN
N.S.W.
VIC.
QLD.
S.A.
W.A.
TAS.
N.T.
A.C.T.
AUST UNDEF
BRITISH
-1 WK.
1+WK
2-3WKS
1-2MTH
3-5MTH
6-11MTH
1 YR.
2 YRS
3+YRS.
UNABLE SECURE
T.L. OFF
SICK
ACC'T.
DISPUTE
CHANGE
RESTING
OTHER

In many cases it was possible to print code designations on the card. This obviated much of the need for reference to code lists by the coder,

3. Machines Used.

Seven Hollerith Gang Punches were used for the original punching of cards. Each machine had a maximum capacity of producing 27 columns of mark-sense punching and operated at a speed of 6,000 card passages per hour. Detection devices were incorporated in the machine to draw attention to any faults in punching. Descriptive information common to a whole group of cards (such as State, Division, Collector's District, and Local Government Area) was punched onto " master cards " which were subsequently used to " direct " the automatic punching of this information onto all relevant detail cards. Approximately eleven and a half million cards were prepared by the " mark sensing " process.

For tabulation purposes, four combination machines called " Census Trios ", especially developed for Census work, were used. These machines greatly increased the automatic nature of the machine card processing. Each " Trio " consisted of (i) a special sorting machine with facilities for counting, sorting and checking cards; (ii) a tabulating unit which accumulated totals as required and produced a printed record of them, and (iii) a summary punch which produced punched total cards containing data corresponding to the totals printed. Four high-speed sorters were also used for additional tabulation work.

4. Tabulation Programme.

(i) *Personal Particulars.* Once again, the Local Government Area was adopted as the basic tabulating unit for each State and the Administrative District for the Territories.

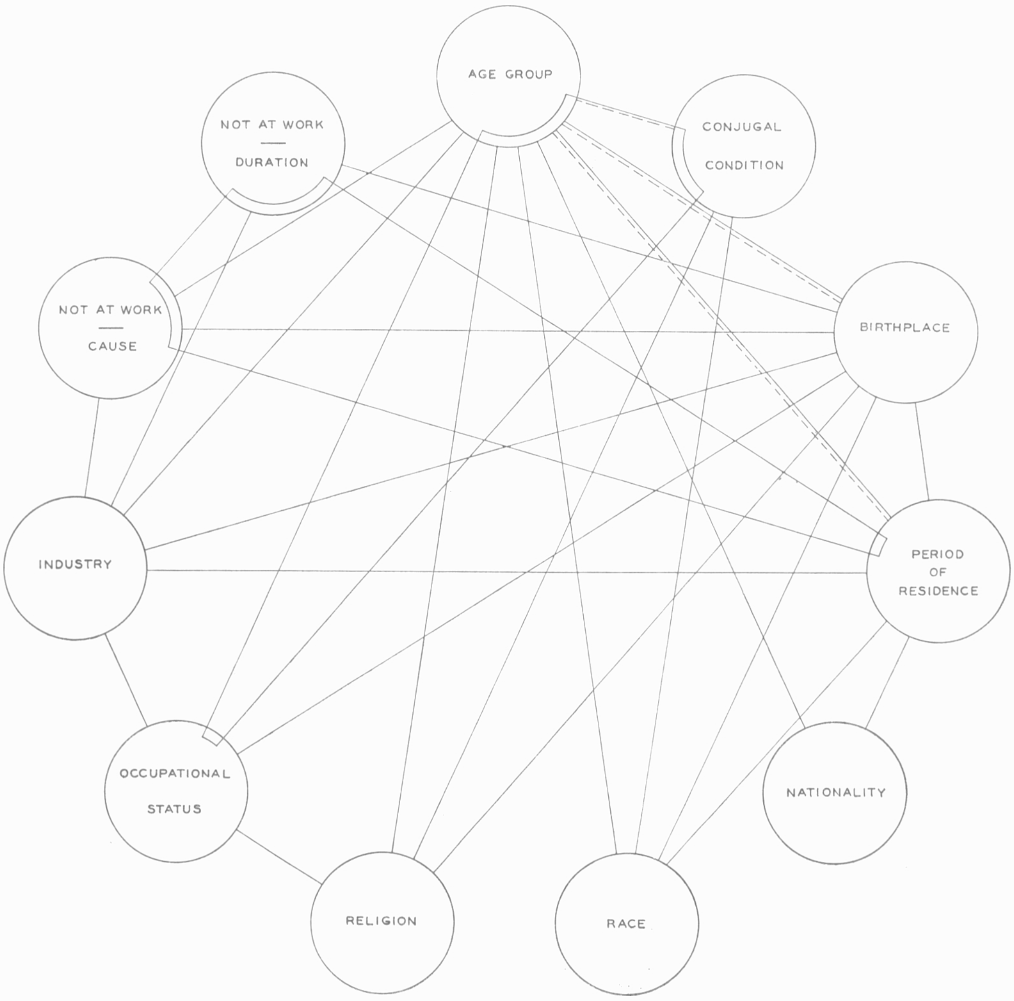
After checking, the punched cards, which to that stage had been retained in the order of entries in Collectors' Record Books for checking purposes, were manually combined into groups for each Local Government Area (or part thereof where necessary—e.g., non-municipal towns), sorted according to sex, and each group tabulated separately to derive the following characteristics:—Age (single years), Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Period of Residence in Australia of Persons Born outside Australia, Nationality, Religion, Occupational Status, Reason why " not at work ", Duration of Period " not at work ", Industry.

By manual summary, these data were combined to give totals for larger geographic units, e.g., complete Local Government Areas (where necessary), Statistical Divisions, special Urban Area groups, States and Territories, Tropical and Non-tropical Areas of States and Territories, and Australian totals.

Additionally, many combinations (cross-classifications) of characteristics were tabulated. These are indicated in the following diagram:—

Classification of Personal Characteristics—Each Sex Separately.

A continuous straight line joining any two characteristics indicates that these two characteristics have been cross-classified. Two continuous straight lines joined by an arc inside a circle indicate that the cross classification is three-fold. A dotted line indicates that the tabulations concerned are available also by single ages.



(ii) *Dwellings.* Dwelling cards were first sorted according to Major Groups of Classes of Occupied Private Dwellings and tabulated according to the following characteristics:—

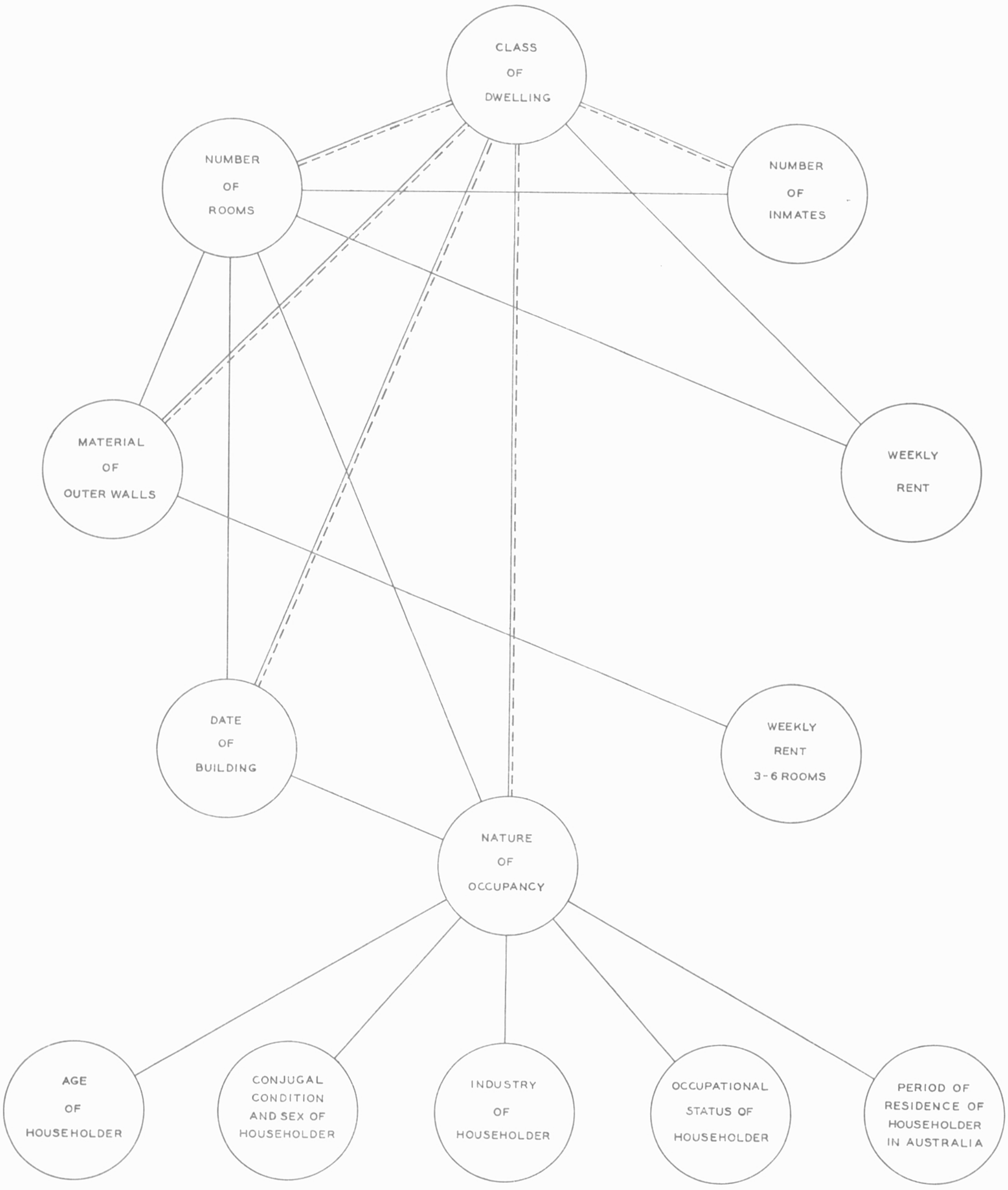
Class of Dwelling, Number of Rooms, Number of Inmates, Material of Outer Walls, Nature of Occupancy, Weekly Rent (tenanted dwellings), Date of Building, Weekly Rent according to number of rooms and material of outer walls (3 to 6 room tenanted houses and flats).

These data for each Local Government Area were manually summarized for larger geographical units as already described for personal particulars above.

Cross-classifications involving the combination of two or more characteristics were also tabulated, as indicated in the following diagram:—

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLINGS AND OF HOUSEHOLDERS.

A continuous straight line joining any two characteristics indicates that these characteristics have been cross-classified for Private Dwellings. A dotted straight line indicates that these characteristics have been cross-classified for Non-private Dwellings also.


CLASS OF DWELLING
NUMBER OF ROOMS
NUMBER OF INMATES
MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS
WEEKLY RENT
DATE OF BUILDING
WEEKLY RENT 3-6 ROOMS
NATURE OF OCCUPANCY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER
CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER
INDUSTRY OF HOUSEHOLDER
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN AUSTRALIA

(iii) *Localities.* In addition to the tabulating programme above, particulars of occupied dwellings and population in each separate town, village or other identifiable locality situated in rural areas (and in some extensive urban Local Government Areas) and for each urban Local Government Area as a complete unit, were compiled independently, largely by manual methods, from Householders' Schedules, Collectors' Record Books and Collectors' Compilation Books. Information relating to localities with a population of 50 or more persons is published in Part V.—Population and Occupied Dwellings in Localities—in each State Volume of detailed tables and in Part III of Volume VIII for Australia as a whole.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF THE CENSUS

1. General.

The scheme of publication adopted for the 1954 Census was designed to provide for the earliest possible publication of results for each State and Territory progressively as they became available.

A full list of the publications issued is shown on pages 27-28. Numbers 1-15 were mimeographed statements published in September and October 1954, based on the field counts of population made by Census collectors, and collated by Sub-enumerators, Enumerators and Deputy Field Supervisors. This count gave the following preliminary measures of population:—

Preliminary Count of Census, 30th June, 1954.

State or Territory	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	1,721,402	1,702,485	3,423,887
Victoria	1,228,974	1,219,723	2,448,697
Queensland	675,973	641,660	1,317,633
South Australia	404,453	393,354	797,807
Western Australia	330,267	309,361	639,628
Tasmania	157,123	151,660	308,783
Northern Territory	10,305	6,184	16,489
Australian Capital Territory	16,229	14,086	30,315
Australia	4,544,726	4,438,513	8,983,239

At an intermediate stage in the processing, following the preliminary checking of Census Schedules, but prior to actual machine tabulation of punched cards, Bulletins Nos. 1-3 containing interim information on population and dwellings in considerable detail for all States and Territories were issued. Thereafter, as tabulation of punched cards proceeded, further mimeographed statements containing final figures were released on the dates indicated on pages 27-28. Final tabulations gave the following measures of population in each State and Territory:—

Final Results of Census, 30th June, 1954.

State or Territory	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529
Victoria	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341
Queensland	676,252	642,007	1,318,259
South Australia	403,903	393,191	797,094
Western Australia	330,358	309,413	639,771
Tasmania	157,129	151,623	308,752
Northern Territory	10,288	6,181	16,469
Australian Capital Territory	16,229	14,086	30,315
Australia	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530

Final detailed results of the Census of the Commonwealth were published in eight volumes each comprising a number of parts, particulars of which are shown on page 28.

2. List of Preliminary and Final Publications of Census Results.

A. FIELD COUNT STATEMENTS—MIMEOGRAPHED.

No. 1.	Population of Capital Cities and Principal Towns: Australia	September, 1954
No. 2.	New South Wales—Population of Municipalities and of Non-municipal Towns	September, 1954
No. 3.	Victoria—Population of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs and of Non-municipal Towns	September, 1954
No. 4.	Queensland—Population of Cities and Towns, and of Non-municipal Towns	September, 1954
No. 5.	South Australia—Population of Corporate Towns, and of Non-municipal Towns	September, 1954
No. 6.	Western Australia—Population of Municipalities, and of Non-municipal Towns	September, 1954
No. 7.	Tasmania—Population of Cities and Towns	September, 1954
No. 8.	Population of the Australian Capital Territory	September, 1954
No. 9.	Population of States and Territories of Australia	October, 1954
No. 10.	New South Wales—Population of Shires	October, 1954
No. 11.	Victoria—Population of Shires	October, 1954
No. 12.	Queensland—Population of Shires	October, 1954
No. 13.	South Australia—Population of District Councils	October, 1954
No. 14.	Western Australia—Population of Road Districts	October, 1954
No. 15.	Tasmania—Population of Municipalities	October, 1954

B. BULLETINS (INTERIM RESULTS)—PRINTED.

No. 1.	Population and Dwellings in States and Territories—Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban and Rural Divisions	March, 1955
No. 2.	Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas	February, 1955
No. 3.	Dwellings according to Class—Local Government Areas	November, 1955

C. FINAL SUMMARIES OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS—MIMEOGRAPHED.

No. 16.	Summary of Population and Dwellings for the Australian Capital Territory	November, 1954
No. 17.	Summary of Population for Tasmania	January, 1955
No. 18.	Summary of Dwellings for Tasmania	February, 1955
No. 19.	Summary of Population for the Northern Territory	April, 1955
No. 20.	Summary of Dwellings for the Northern Territory	May, 1955
No. 21.	Summary of Non-indigenous Population and Dwellings for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea	May, 1955
No. 22.	Summary of Non-indigenous Population and Dwellings for the Territory of Nauru	May, 1955
No. 23.	Summary of Population and Dwellings for the Territory of Norfolk Island	May, 1955
No. 24.	Age Distribution and Occupational Status of the Population	June, 1955
No. 25.	Summary of Population for Western Australia	June, 1955
No. 26.	Summary of Dwellings for Western Australia	July, 1955
No. 27.	Summary of Population for South Australia	August, 1955
No. 28.	Summary of Dwellings for South Australia	August, 1955
No. 29.	Summary of Population for New South Wales	October, 1955
No. 30.	Age Distribution (in Single Ages) and Conjugal Condition of the Population	November, 1955
No. 31.	Classes of Occupied Dwellings—Australia	November, 1955
No. 32.	Religion of the Population—Australia	November, 1955
No. 33.	Nature of Occupancy of Occupied Private Dwellings—Australia	November, 1955
No. 34.	Summary of Dwellings for New South Wales	December, 1955
No. 35.	Summary of Population for Victoria	January, 1956
No. 36.	Material of Outer Walls of Occupied Private Dwellings—Australia	January, 1956
No. 37.	Nationality (i.e., Allegiance) of the Population—Australia	January, 1956
No. 38.	Birthplaces of the Population, and Period of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside Australia	January, 1956
No. 39.	Summary of Dwellings for Victoria	February, 1956
No. 40.	Area, Number and Density of the Population, and Occupied Dwellings—Local Government Areas and Non-municipal Towns (1,000 Persons or more)—New South Wales	January, 1956
No. 41.	Area, Number and Density of the Population, and Occupied Dwellings—Local Government Areas and Non-municipal Towns (1,000 Persons or more)—Victoria	January, 1956
No. 42.	Area, Number and Density of the Population, and Occupied Dwellings—Local Government Areas and Non-municipal Towns (1,000 Persons or more)—Queensland	February, 1956

No. 43. Area, Number and Density of the Population, and Occupied Dwellings—Local Government Areas and Non-municipal Towns (1,000 Persons or more)—South Australia	January, 1956
No. 44. Area, Number and Density of the Population, and Occupied Dwellings—Local Government Areas and Non-municipal Towns (1,000 Persons or more)—Western Australia	January, 1956
No. 45. Area, Number and Density of the Population, and Occupied Dwellings—Local Government Areas and Non-municipal Towns (1,000 Persons or more)—Tasmania	March, 1956
No. 46. Number of Rooms and Number of Inmates in Occupied Private Dwellings—Australia	February, 1956
No. 47. Summary of Population for Queensland	March, 1956
No. 48. Industry and Occupational Status of the Population—Australia	March, 1956
No. 49. Summary of Dwellings for Queensland	March, 1956
No. 50. Summary of Population for the Commonwealth of Australia	April, 1956
No. 51. Weekly Rent (Unfurnished) of Tenanted Private Dwellings, and Date of Building of Occupied Private Dwellings—Australia	May, 1956
No. 52. Summary of Dwellings for the Commonwealth of Australia	May, 1956
No. 53. Summary of Population and Dwellings for Tropical Australia	June, 1956
No. 54. Summary of Population in the Work Force Classified According to Occupational Status, Conjugal Condition and Age	August, 1956
No. 55. Summary of Population Not in the Work Force Classified According to Age	October, 1956

D. FINAL CENSUS VOLUMES OF DETAILED TABLES—PRINTED.

Final detailed results of the Census of the Commonwealth were published in eight Volumes, each comprising a number of Parts. The Parts were published separately as soon as the relevant information became available. The Parts and the Volume for each State are uniform but there is a different arrangement of the Parts comprising the Volume relating to the Territories and again in the Volume relating to Australia. The order of Volumes and Parts is as follows:—

ORDER OF VOLUMES.

Volume I	New South Wales
Volume II	Victoria
Volume III	Queensland
Volume IV	South Australia
Volume V	Western Australia
Volume VI	Tasmania
Volume VII	Territories
Volume VIII	Australia

ORDER OF PARTS OF STATE VOLUMES.

Part I—Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas, &c.
Part II—Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of the Population.
Part III—Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas, &c.
Part IV—Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of Dwellings and of Householders.
Part V—Population and Occupied Dwellings in Localities.

ORDER OF PARTS OF VOLUME VII—TERRITORIES.

Part I—Northern Territory: Population.
Part II—Northern Territory: Dwellings
Part III—Australian Capital Territory: Population.
Part IV—Australian Capital Territory: Dwellings,
Part V—External Territories: Population and Dwellings.

ORDER OF PARTS OF VOLUME VIII—AUSTRALIA.

Part I—Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of the Population.
Part II—Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of Dwellings and of Householders.
Part III—Population and Occupied Dwellings in Localities (with Geographical Co-ordinates).

E. AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES—Printed, forming part of Volume VIII—Australia.

F. STATISTICIAN'S REPORT—Printed, forming part of Volume VIII—Australia.

3. Additional Census Information Available.

In addition to the published information, the Census tabulation programme yielded a considerable amount of detailed statistics which could not be provided for within the limits set by the publications programme. The scope of these statistics is indicated in Appendix A to this Report.

CHAPTER VII

ADJUSTMENT OF INTERCENSAL POPULATION ESTIMATES

1. General.

Between Censuses, continuous records of population growth and movements are maintained. For various reasons these intercensal estimates may not accord with results subsequently obtained from the Census (which are accepted as the most exact measure of population available), and must, therefore, be revised. This chapter describes the extent of variations and the adjustments made to population estimates in the light of 1954 Census results.

2. Census Results.

The following Table shows the level and growth of the Australian population revealed by the Censuses of 1947 and 1954:—

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Population at 30th June, 1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358
Population at 30th June, 1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530
Increase	748,748	658,424	1,407,172

3. Intercensal Records.

Twelve distinct statistical records of the measurable elements affecting population change are continuously maintained between Censuses. These are:—(i) births registered; (ii) deaths registered; (iii) oversea arrivals by sea; (iv) oversea arrivals by air; (v) oversea departures by sea; (vi) oversea departures by air; (vii) interstate arrivals by sea; (viii) interstate arrivals by air; (ix) interstate arrivals by rail; (x) interstate departures by sea; (xi) interstate departures by air; (xii) interstate departures by rail.

The population of Australia as a whole is affected only by births, deaths and oversea migration—(i)-(vi) above—whereas measurement of populations in States and Territories involves the further factor of interstate migration. Such movement is largely covered by the records listed under (vii)-(xii) above, but there is reason to believe that interstate movements by road, which at present are virtually unrecorded, may have had a significant influence on State and Territory populations during the years between the 1947 and 1954 Censuses.

4. Population Estimates Derived from Intercensal Records.

For the Australian population as a whole, intercensal records showed the following movements between 1st July, 1947, and 30th June, 1954:—

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Increase—			
Births	685,006	650,712	1,335,718
Arrivals from Overseas	757,466	570,330	1,327,796
Total Increase	1,442,472	1,221,042	2,663,514
Decrease—			
Deaths	308,467	243,081	551,548
Departures for Overseas	375,381	313,387	688,768
Total Decrease	683,848	556,468	1,240,316
Net Increase	758,624	664,574	1,423,198
Actual Increase as revealed by the Census	748,748	658,424	1,407,172
Adjustment to Intercensal Estimates	—9,876	—6,150	—16,026

The "adjustment to intercensal estimates" represents an overstatement in the estimates of the order of 2,300 per annum.

5. Cause of Discrepancy.

Many factors *could* be responsible for the difference between intercensal and Census records of movements of population. For example, all persons born before Census night are included in the Census and all persons dying before Census night are excluded. However, intercensal estimates include births and deaths in accordance with date of *registration*. The time lag involved could affect comparisons at any one point of time, but in making comparisons of movements over a period of time (e.g., the intercensal period) the effect of this is largely (probably entirely) offset by corresponding time lags at the beginning and end of the period. Again, the levels of accuracy attained in Census recording or in intercensal recording of the various elements of population change may vary slightly from Census to Census, but there is no direct evidence that this is so. Similarly, estimates of the " shipping " component at the Census (not included in intercensal estimates) could affect comparisons if there were any great variation in its size from Census to Census. It can only be concluded that all the records and processes involved in measuring population could have contributed in some small way to the differences revealed, which are, perhaps, not entirely unexpected in a project of such magnitude.

6. Adjustment of Discrepancy for Australia as a whole.

Because the overstatement in intercensal estimates of population cannot be attributed to any particular element or elements affecting population change, the adjustment was applied to intercensal estimates over the whole intercensal period in proportion to the total increases in population in each quarterly (three-monthly) period.

As shown in Section 4 above, the overstatement in intercensal estimates amounted to 9,876 males and 6,150 females (totalling 16,026 persons), which is 1.30452 and 0.92755 per cent of the total recorded intercensal increase in numbers of males and females respectively.

By applying these percentages to the recorded increases in population for each quarterly period, corrected results for the quarterly increases were obtained, and adjusted estimates of the population of Australia were then made for successive quarterly dates throughout the intercensal period.

7. Post-Censal Adjustment of State and Territory Populations.

Having adjusted the intercensal estimates for Australia as a whole, it remained to adjust the estimates for each State and Territory so that they would agree in aggregate for any quarterly date with the Commonwealth estimate. In this connexion, intercensal estimates of State populations are not only subject to any discrepancies arising from the recording of natural increase and oversea migration, but also to any discrepancy arising from the measurement of interstate migration by sea, air and rail and from the effects of interstate migration by road which at present is virtually unrecorded. However, here again, the discrepancies could not be attributed to specific elements of population change.

The adjustment of the intercensal estimates for the several States and Territories is a three-stage process which is designed:—(*a*) to correct any errors in intercensal estimates which have been identified and for which it was considered practicable or advisable to defer correction until adjustments arising from the Census were being made; (*b*) to adjust State and Territory totals in conformity with adjustments made to Australian totals; and (*c*) to distribute any remaining discrepancy.

Corrections required under (*a*) were necessary to rectify the omission of certain rail movements via the Border Tunnel between New South Wales and Queensland; to distribute retrospectively the cumulative movement from Bonegilla Migrant Centre in Victoria to points in New South Wales between 1st July, 1947, and 30th September, 1948 (which had been incorporated for convenience as a single adjustment in the estimate for 31st December, 1948); and to distribute retrospectively the adjustments to the populations of New South Wales, Victoria and Australian Capital Territory arising from the Census of the City of Canberra, 16th-19th September, 1951.

The differences between the estimates for the several States and Territories at 30th June, 1954 (after incorporating the corrections mentioned in stage (*a*) above) and the Census population at that date were:—

Sex	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Males	28,237	3,825	—13,826	—18,673	593	6,744	210	2,766	9,876
Females	22,875	—16,878	484	— 3,034	1,315	1,399	1,204	— 1,215	6,150
Persons	51,112	—13,053	—13,342	—21,707	1,908	8,143	1,414	1,551	16,026

NOTE.—A minus sign (—) denotes that estimated population was lower than the Census population.

For the second stage of the adjustment (*see* (*b*) above) it was convenient to apply the correction factors applicable to Australia as a whole (1.30452 per cent for males and 0.92755 per cent for females) to each State or Territory intercensal quarterly aggregate of recorded natural increase and net oversea migration, except for the Australian Capital Territory for which adjustments were restricted to the period 1st October, 1951, to 30th June, 1954, aggregates for earlier periods having already been adjusted as a result of the Census of Canberra, 16th-19th September, 1951.

The adjustments aggregated for the whole intercensal period are shown in the following table:—

Sex	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
Males	3,559	3,505	931	616	992	222	37	14	9,876
Females	2,285	1,953	692	412	616	160	22	10	6,150
Persons	5,844	5,458	1,623	1,028	1,608	382	59	24	16,026

(*a*) *See* preceding text.

After effecting these adjustments, the residual differences were:—

Sex	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Males	24,678	320	—14,757	—19,289	— 399	6,522	173	2,752	....
Females	20,590	—18,831	— 208	— 3,446	699	1,239	1,182	— 1,225	....
Persons	45,268	—18,511	—14,965	—22,735	300	7,761	1,355	1,527	....

NOTE.—A minus (—) sign denotes that adjusted estimate of population was lower than the Census population.

For the third stage of the adjustment (*see* (*c*) above) it was necessary that these differences should be so distributed that, at any point of time during the intercensal period, the aggregate of the several State and Territory adjustments should be zero. The most practical method of effecting this adjustment was to make a uniform distribution of the difference in each case over the twenty-eight quarters of the intercensal period. This method of adjusting the residual difference has been used at each Commonwealth Census, as it is simple in application, satisfactory from the standpoint of Commonwealth totals and avoids the complications involved in other methods, e.g., the application of the correction as a percentage on recorded arrivals, departures or net interstate migration. The method was modified to take cognizance of revisions already made to quarterly population estimates prior to 30th September, 1951, as a result of the Census of the City of Canberra, 16th-19th September, 1951.

On this basis the population of each State and Territory at the end of each quarter between 30th June, 1947, and 30th June, 1954, was estimated and mean populations for each intercensal year (calendar and financial) computed.

The following Table summarizes the recorded data on births, deaths and migration for each State and Territory and gives the intercensal adjustment necessary to reconcile the results of the Censuses of 1947 and 1954.

ELEMENTS IN THE INTERCENSAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
MALES									
Population—Census, 30th June, 1947	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
Natural Increase, 1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1954—									
Births	256,116	179,658	105,544	61,281	51,449	26,332	1,425	3,201	685,006
Deaths	122,668	84,398	44,053	25,830	20,820	9,630	527	541	308,467
Excess of Births over Deaths	133,448	95,260	61,491	35,451	30,629	16,702	898	2,660	376,539
Movement of Population—1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1954—									
Recorded Arrivals—									
From Oversea Countries (a)	418,405	221,920	28,211	18,806	65,305	543	4,276	..	757,466
From Other States and Territories (b)—									
By Rail (c)	455,856	356,917	200,915	154,569	86,604	..	6,064	38,789	(d)
By Sea	46,570	124,694	14,709	18,367	40,906	98,761	346	..	(d)
By Air	1,436,932	1,544,151	445,956	428,357	108,414	399,973	32,942	210,450	(d)
Road Adjustment (e)	38,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,952	(d)
Total Recorded Arrivals	2,395,851	2,247,682	689,791	620,099	301,229	499,277	43,628	261,191	(f) 757,466
Recorded Departures—									
To Oversea Countries (g)	279,084	48,514	18,274	7,099	19,876	224	2,310	..	375,381
To Other States and Territories (b)—									
By Rail (c)	487,212	360,263	183,982	138,047	94,046	..	4,340	31,824	(d)
By Sea	53,657	144,309	16,446	15,705	32,634	81,451	151	..	(d)
By Air	1,442,360	1,528,859	437,625	429,500	112,427	399,675	34,605	222,124	(d)
Road Adjustment (e)	10,100	39,940	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d)
Total Recorded Departures	2,272,413	2,121,885	656,327	590,351	258,983	481,350	41,406	253,948	(f) 375,381
Excess of Recorded Arrivals over Recorded Departures	123,438	125,797	33,464	29,748	42,246	17,927	2,222	7,243	382,085
Total Recorded Increase	256,886	221,057	94,955	65,199	72,875	34,629	3,120	9,903	758,624
Intercensal Adjustment (h)	−28,237	−3,825	13,826	18,673	−593	−6,744	−210	−2,766	−9,876
Population—Census, 30th June, 1954	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
FEMALES									
Population—Census, 30th June 1947	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
Natural Increase, 1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1954—									
Births	242,923	171,038	99,859	58,088	49,216	25,283	1,332	2,973	650,712
Deaths	94,180	73,557	30,877	21,826	14,269	7,927	125	320	243,081
Excess of Births over Deaths	148,743	97,481	68,982	36,262	34,947	17,356	1,207	2,653	407,631
Movement of Population—1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1954—									
Recorded Arrivals—									
From Oversea Countries (a)	317,729	165,806	16,307	16,813	51,598	134	1,943	..	570,330
From Other States and Territories (b)—									
By Rail (c)	362,474	276,891	178,070	136,910	78,897	..	5,769	33,289	(d)
By Sea	66,270	126,070	23,933	25,888	54,114	77,794	329	..	(d)
By Air	759,827	856,206	270,830	207,929	49,642	293,563	14,174	84,820	(d)
Road Adjustment (e)	31,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	−1,172	(d)
Total Recorded Arrivals	1,537,464	1,424,973	489,140	387,540	234,251	371,491	22,215	116,937	(f) 570,330
Recorded Departures—									
To Oversea Countries (g)	220,098	52,711	10,692	8,648	20,115	284	839	..	313,387
To other States and Territories (b)—									
By Rail (c)	397,092	285,375	154,240	121,028	84,062	..	4,333	26,170	(d)
By Sea	75,397	139,825	27,934	20,397	43,620	67,064	161	..	(d)
By Air	761,855	849,869	26[illegible],709	209,614	55,077	296,311	14,194	88,362	(d)
Road Adjustment (e)	−1,152	31,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d)
Total Recorded Departures	1,453,290	1,358,924	454,575	359,687	202,874	363,659	19,527	114,532	(f) 313,387
Excess of Recorded Arrivals over Recorded Departures	84,174	66,049	34,565	27,853	31,377	7,832	2,688	2,405	256,943
Total Recorded Increase	232,917	163,530	103,547	64,115	66,324	25,188	3,895	5,058	664,574
Intercensal Adjustment (h)	−22,875	16,878	−484	3,034	−1,315	−1,399	−1,204	1,215	−6,150
Population—Census, 30th June, 1954	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
PERSONS									
Population—Census, 30th June, 1947	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
Natural Increase, 1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1954—									
Births	499,039	350,696	205,403	119,369	100,665	51,615	2,757	6,174	1,335,718
Deaths	216,848	157,955	74,930	47,656	35,089	17,557	652	861	551,548
Excess of Births over Deaths	282,191	192,741	130,473	71,713	65,576	34,058	2,105	5,313	784,170
Movement of Population—1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1954—									
Recorded Arrivals—									
From Overeas Countries (a)	736,134	387,726	44,518	35,619	116,903	677	6,219	..	1,327,796
From other States and Territories (b)—									
By Rail (c)	818,330	633,808	378,985	291,479	165,501	..	11,833	72,078	(d)
By Sea	112,840	250,764	38,642	44,255	95,020	176,555	675	..	(d)
By Air	2,196,759	2,400,357	716,786	636,286	158,056	693,536	47,116	295,270	(d)
Road Adjustment (e)	69,252	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,780	(d)
Total Recorded Arrivals	3,933,315	3,672,655	1,178,931	1,007,639	535,480	870,768	65,843	378,128	(f) 1,327,796
Recorded Departures—									
To Oversea Countries (g)	499,182	101,225	28,966	15,747	39,991	508	3,149	..	688,768
To other States and Territories (b)—									
By Rail (c)	884,304	645,638	338,222	259,075	178,108	..	8,673	57,994	(d)
By Sea	129,054	284,134	44,380	36,102	76,254	148,515	312	..	(d)
By Air	2,204,215	2,378,728	699,334	639,114	167,504	695,986	48,799	310,486	(d)
Road Adjustment (e)	8,948	71,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d)
Total Recorded Departures	3,725,703	3,480,809	1,110,902	950,038	461,857	845,009	60,933	368,480	(f) 688,768

For footnotes, *see* next page.

ELEMENTS IN THE INTERCENSAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION—*continued.*

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Excess of Recorded Arrivals over Recorded Departures	207,612	191,846	68,029	57,601	73,623	25,759	4,910	9,648	639,028
Total Recorded Increase ..	489,803	384,587	198,502	129,314	139,199	59,817	7,015	14,961	1,423,198
Intercensal Adjustment (*h*) ..	−51,112	13,053	13,342	21,707	−1,908	−8,143	−1,414	−1,551	−16,026
Population—Census, 30th June, 1954	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530

(*a*) All passengers who disembarked from oversea ships or planes in the States or Territories shown, embracing new arrivals (immigrants), Australian residents returning after temporary stay abroad, temporary visitors and tourists from other countries, including transit passengers from New Zealand. (*b*) Immigrants moving interstate subsequent to disembarkation are included and cannot be distinguished separately. (*c*) Single rail tickets issued for interstate travel; sexes estimated. Departures from State of issue are automatically taken as arrivals in State of destination. (*d*) Sum of State and Territory figures not applicable, as interstate arrivals and interstate departures are equal and do not apply to total movement affecting population of Australia as a whole. (*e*) The adjustments included here are referred to on page 30. Figures are net, only, and are intended for use as an adjustment to the total movement recorded by rail, sea and air. The adjustment between the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales and Victoria is in the opposite direction for males and females. For convenience in balancing to total persons the females have been shown as minus arrivals instead of as net departures and vice versa. (*f*) Oversea movement only. (*g*) All passengers who embarked on oversea ships or aircraft in the States or Territories shown, embracing Australian residents departing permanently or temporarily; temporary visitors or tourists from other countries, including transit passengers for New Zealand. (*h*) Unrecorded movement of population disclosed by the Census of 30th June, 1954. This item is believed to represent largely unrecorded interstate migration but other factors are involved as described in the text. The discrepancy has accordingly not been apportioned between the various elements of population growth.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CHAPTER VIII

GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA

GROWTH OF THE POPULATION.

1. History of Census-taking in Australia.

A brief historical review of Census-taking in Australia is contained in Chapter IX of the Statistician's Report on the 1947 Census. The following table gives a chronological statement of the Censuses taken in the several States and Territories of Australia, and the population enumerated on each occasion.

CENSUSES IN AUSTRALIA, 1828 TO 1954.

Date	Population Enumerated (excluding full-blood Aboriginals)								
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1828—November	36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833— 2nd September ..	60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836— 2nd September ..	77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841— 2nd March	128,669	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27th September ..	..	..	..	..	..	50,216	..	..	..
1844—26th February ..	..	..	..	17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846—26th February ..	..	..	..	22,390	..	..	..	..	..
2nd March	189,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847—31st December ..	..	..	..	..	..	70,164	..	..	..
1848—10th October ..	..	..	..	..	4,622	..	..	..	..
1851— 1st January ..	..	..	..	63,700	..	..	..	..	..
1st March	268,344	..	..	..	..	70,130	..	..	..
1854—26th April	..	(*a*)234,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30th September ..	..	..	..	..	11,743	..	..	..	..
1855—31st March	..	..	..	85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856— 1st March	269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857—29th March	..	408,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31st March	..	..	..	..	..	81,492	..	..	..
1859—31st December ..	..	..	..	..	14,837	..	..	..	..
1861— 7th April	350,860	538,628	(*a*)30,059	126,830	..	89,977	..	..	..
1864— 1st January ..	..	..	61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866—26th March	..	..	..	163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1868— 2nd March	..	..	99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870— 7th February ..	..	..	..	..	..	99,328	..	..	..
31st March	..	..	..	..	24,785	..	..	..	..
1871— 2nd April	502,998	730,198	..	185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1st September ..	..	..	120,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876—26th March	..	..	..	213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1st May	..	..	173,283	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881— 3rd April	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	(*b*) 3,451	..	2,250,194
1886— 1st May	..	..	322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891— 5th April	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
1901—31st March	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
1911— 3rd April	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	(*a*) 1,714	4,455,005
1921— 4th April	2,100,371	1,531 280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
1933—30th June	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
1947—30th June	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
1954—30th June	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530

(*a*) Previously included with New South Wales. (*b*) Previously included with South Australia. Actually Northern Territory was not transferred to the Commonwealth until 1st January, 1911.

2. Growth of the Population.

The following table shows the estimated population of Australia at the end of each decade together with the actual increase and average annual rate of increase during each period.

ESTIMATED POPULATION: DECENNIAL INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

Decade ended 31st December	Estimated Population at end of Period			Increase during Period			
				Number			Average Annual Rate per cent (Persons)
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1788 (*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,024	. .	. .	. .	. .
1788	(*b*)	(*b*)	859	. .	. .	. .	. .
1790	(*b*)	(*b*)	2,056	(*b*)	(*b*)	2,056	. .
1800	3,780	1,437	5,217	(*b*)	(*b*)	3,161	9.75
1810	7,585	3,981	11,566	3,805	2,544	6,349	8.29
1820	23,784	9,759	33,543	16,199	5,778	21,977	11.22
1830	52,885	17,154	70,039	29,101	7,395	36,496	7.64
1840	127,306	63,102	190,408	74,421	45,948	120,369	10.52
1850	238,683	166,673	405,356	111,377	103,571	214,948	7.85
1860	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	429,877	310,352	740,229	10.95
1870	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	233,934	268,237	502,171	3.70
1880	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	302,020	281,755	583,775	3.08
1890	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355	488,317	431,507	919,824	3.51
1900	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339	284,161	329,823	613,984	1.83
1910	2,296,308	2,128,775	4,425,083	319,316	340,428	659,744	1.62
1920	2,751,730	2,659,567	5,411,297	455,422	530,792	986,214	2.03
1930	3,311,722	3,189,029	6,500,751	559,992	529,462	1,089,454	1.86
1940 (*c*)	3,570,508	3,507,078	7,077,586	258,786	318,049	576,835	0.85
1950	4,191,445	4,116,036	8,307,481	620,937	608,958	1,229,895	1.61
1960	5,257,755	5,140,415	10,398,170	1,066,310	1,024,379	2,090,689	2.27

(*a*) On 26th January. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment.

NOTE.—The estimated population of the various States and Territories at decennial periods up to 1960 may be found in the *Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia No. 47, Chapter IX, § 3 (i). Annual figures from 1788 may be found in *Demography Bulletin* No. 67, 1949, and subsequent issues.

Despite a high rate of growth typical of a newly settled country, which persisted up to 1860, it took 70 years for the population to reach the first million. After 1860, the rate of growth declined fairly rapidly to an average rate of less than two per cent per annum, which has persisted since then. During the sixty years ended 1850 the annual rate averaged 9.21 per cent, and during the gold rush decade of the fifties it rose to 10.95 per cent.

The following table shows the dates at which each million of population was reached.

YEARS IN WHICH EACH SUCCESSIVE MILLION OF POPULATION WAS REACHED IN AUSTRALIA.

Population (Millions)	Year	Number of Years	Average Annual Percentage Rate of Increase	Remarks
1	1858	70	10.3	Nearly 600,000 added from January, 1851.
2	1877	19	3.5	Mainly due to high rate of natural increase.
3	1889	11¾	3.5	Boom of 1880's.
4	1905	16	1.7	Depression of 1890's.
5	1918	12¾	1.8	Delayed by 1914-18 War. Defence personnel overseas excluded.
6	1925	7¾	2.4	Post-war migration increase and return of defence personnel.
7	1939	14	1.1	Decline of immigration and birth rate during depression.
8	1949	9¾	1.4	Delayed by 1939-45 War.
9	1954	4¾	2.5	Post-war migration scheme.
10	1959	4¾	2.2	Continued immigration and high rate of natural increase.

3. Elements of Increase.

In the next table the increase in population from natural increase and net migration is shown for each decade since 1861.

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1960.

Decade	Natural Increase (*a*)			Net Migration (*b*)			Total Increase		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1861–1870	154,590	181,016	335,606	79,344	87,221	166,565	233,934	268,237	502,171
1871–1880	177,825	214,146	391,971	124,195	67,609	191,804	302,020	281,755	583,775
1881–1890	244,033	293,050	537,083	244,284	138,457	382,741	488,317	431,507	919,824
1891–1900	269,446	319,659	589,105	14,715	10,164	24,879	284,161	329,823	613,984
1901–1910	288,494	330,765	619,259	30,822	9,663	40,485	319,316	340,428	659,744
1911–1920	366,528	412,115	778,643	88,894	118,677	207,571	455,422	530,792	986,214
1921–1930	369,276	407,205	776,481	190,716	122,257	312,973	559,992	529,462	1,089,454
1931–1940	244,178	291,518	535,696	10,197	22,045	32,242	(*c*) 258,786	(*c*) 318,049	(*c*) 576,835
1941–1950	434,586	469,342	903,928	223,051	137,840	360,891	(*c*)(*d*)620,937	(*c*)(*d*)608,958	(*c*,*d*)1229,895
1951–1960	616,301	663,258	1,279,559	454,691	364,155	818,846	(*d*) 1,066,310	(*d*) 1,024,379	(*d*) 2,090,689

(*a*) Excess of births over deaths. (*b*) Excess of total arrivals over total departures. (*c*) Includes deaths of defence personnel, which were excluded from the records of natural increase during the period September, 1939, to June, 1947, and also unrecorded intercensal movement of population as disclosed by the results of the 1947 Census. (*d*) Includes unrecorded intercensal movement of population as disclosed by the results of the 1954 Census.

During the decade 1861 to 1870, following the large increases in population during the gold rushes, natural increase added 29.3 per cent to the Australian population. The rate of increase from this source then declined to 16.4 per cent during the decade 1901-1910. A slight rise in the following decade was due mainly to declining mortality. Over the succeeding years a sharp fall was experienced when the birth rate declined more than the death rate. The minimum was reached during the 1930's, when only 8.2 per cent was added to the population by natural increase. The rising birth rate during and after the 1939-45 war led to the addition of 12.8 per cent to the population from natural increase from 1941 to 1950, and 15.4 per cent during the 10 years ended 31st December, 1960.

The increase from net migration has shown great fluctuation over the same period owing to economic cycles and the two world wars. The high immigration of the eighties, when more than 40 per cent of the total increase in population came from migration, was followed by the depression of the nineties, and only five per cent of the increase came from this source in the next two decades, with net decreases occurring in many years. A recovery in the rate of migration commenced in 1907, but was interrupted by the 1914-18 war. During the decade 1921-30 the increase due to migration amounted to 28.7 per cent of the total increase, and in the first five years of this period the increase by migration was 183,266 persons, the highest number until then for any five-year period since 1881-85. During the depression of the thirties a net loss of population by migration was experienced, and again recovery was halted by war. Following the war, immigration was resumed on a large scale, the increase in population from net migration during the five years 1949 to 1953 being 550,868 persons, or 49.6 per cent of the total increase for this period. A full discussion of the extent and nature of the post-war migration will be found in the chapters of this Report dealing with the oversea-born population of Australia.

In the *Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia the increase of population is dealt with in greater detail, including a review of the increases in each State and Territory (*see Official Year Book* No. 47, Chapter IX, § 5). In *Demography,* Bulletin No. 67, 1949, and subsequent issues, annual figures of population and rates of increase will be found together with graphs of each element.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

4. Census Areas.

(i) *Basic Units.* The basic area unit for Census collection is the collector's district. Information on the number of these districts and of collectors is contained in Chapter IV of this Report. The following statistics were available from the 1954 Census in respect of collectors' districts—total number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings, and total population of each sex in broad age groups and grades of occupation. The basic unit for tabulation and presentation, as described in Chapter I. Section 7, was the local government area, non-municipal town, balance of shire, &c.; while cross-classifications of data were restricted to the major divisions of each State and Territory, i.e., Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban, Rural and Migratory.

The nomenclature of local government areas varies between the States, but they are of two types, incorporated cities and towns which are urban in nature, and larger areas of a mainly rural nature. In addition, there are, in most States, areas not incorporated for purposes of local government. Furthermore, for the reasons set out in Chapter I, Section 7, some local government areas were subdivided for Census purposes.

In the following table the number of each type of area in each State and Territory is shown.

NUMBER OF AREAS USED IN PRESENTATION OF CENSUS DATA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Incorporated Cities and Towns (*a*)		Incorporated Shires, &c. (*b*)		Non-Municipal Towns (*d*)	Non-incorporated Areas (*e*)	Total
	Number Incorporated	Additional Areas for Statistical Purposes (*c*)	Number Incorporated	Additional Areas for Statistical Purposes (*c*)			
New South Wales	110	2	131	7	76	2	328
Victoria	65	....	137	13	64	1	280
Queensland	22	47 (*f*)	114	....	55	5	243
South Australia	43	....	100	....	17	7	167
Western Australia	19	....	129	3	19	....	170
Tasmania	2	....	47	6	22	....	77
Northern Territory	....	....	....	....	2	21 (*g*)	23
Australian Capital Territory	1 (*h*)	21 (*h*)	....	....	....	15 (*h*)	37
Australia	262	70	658	29	255	51	1,325

(*a*) Cities and Municipalities in New South Wales; Cities, Towns and Boroughs in Victoria; Cities and Towns in Queensland; Cities and Municipal Corporations in South Australia; Cities and Municipalities in Western Australia; Cities in Tasmania; City of Canberra in Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Shires in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland; District Councils in South Australia; Road Districts in Western Australia; Municipalities in Tasmania. (*c*) Due to the division of incorporated areas between two statistical units e.g., Statistical Divisions. (*d*) Of 1,000 persons or more (750 persons in Tasmania). (*e*) Numbers in excess of one due to the division of the non-incorporated area between Statistical Divisions. (*f*) The City of Brisbane has been divided into 48 Statistical Areas. (*g*) Census Districts. (*h*) City and Rural Districts of the Territory not incorporated for purpose of local government.

(ii) *Divisions of State.*—(*a*) *Metropolitan Urban.* For the 1954 Census this Division comprised the capital city of each State, its suburbs and all contiguous urban areas, together with, for the first time at a Census, the City of Canberra.

(*b*) *Other Urban.* This Divison included all incorporated cities and towns outside the metropolitan areas, the urban areas of Newcastle, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Kalgoorlie and Launceston, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 persons or more (750 persons in Tasmania).

(*c*) *Rural.* This Division included the balance of each State or Territory, apart from Migratory.

(*d*) *Migratory.* This Division included persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who at midnight between 30th June and 1st July, 1954, were on board ships in Australian ports, or travelling between such ports or on long distance trains or aircraft.

The Other Urban and Rural Divisions in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory were further subdivided into Tropical and Non-tropical areas (*see* Chapter XIX, Tropical and Non-tropical Regions).

Changes were made in the composition of these divisions between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 which make direct comparisons difficult (*see* Chapter I, The Australian Census of Population and Dwellings for a description of these changes). In following sections, however, estimates are given of population at both dates on the basis of the 1954 composition of the divisions.

The metropolitan areas of Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart were extended by the inclusion of areas with populations, at the 1954 Census, of 290,402 persons, 120,628 persons, and 3,633 persons, respectively. Apart from the delineation of the non-municipal towns and other urban areas referred to in Chapter I, the Other Urban and Rural Divisions were changed in the following ways:—

1. By the addition of the above-mentioned areas in the Metropolitan Divisions;
2. By the incorporation of some towns previously included in Rural Divisions;
3. By the abolition of some incorporated towns—these were included as non-municipal towns if their population exceeded 1,000 persons, but not necessarily with the same boundaries as previously.

(iii) *Statistical Divisions.* These were geographical divisions of the States (70 in number), as used for the presentation of statistics by State Statisticians.

(iv) *Localities.* Details of the number of occupied dwellings and population enumerated in localities with a population of 50 persons or more are published in Part V of each State Volume of Census results, and in Part III of Volume VIII, Australia. In addition, the latter publication shows the geographical co-ordinates of each locality, and a list of the localities within each local government area. A locality may be defined for Census purposes as any inhabited area which can be separately identified by a name commonly used or recognized throughout the surrounding district for the purpose of distinguishing one area from another, even though there may be no legally defined, or commonly recognized boundaries. The principles followed in compiling figures on localities are set out in the explanatory notes to each of the publications referred to above, and the figures contained in the body of the publications should be interpreted in the light of the explanations given. A table is given in Section 9 following, showing the number of localities of various sizes in the rural areas of each State and Territory.

(v) *Census Maps.* Maps of the metropolitan area and of each State showing local government areas and statistical divisions are included in Part I of each State Volume of Census results. A map of Australia showing statistical divisions, and a set of maps of the States and Territories showing statistical divisions and density of population, are included in Appendix B to this Report.

5. Population Distribution by States.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of population among the States and Territories at each Census from 1881. The absolute numbers are shown in Section 1 of this Chapter.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AMONG THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, CENSUSES 1881 TO 1954.

State or Territory	Census							
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
New South Wales	33.32	35.47	35.90	36.96	38.64	39.23	39.38	38.10
Victoria	38.29	35.88	31.82	29.53	28.17	27.46	27.11	27.29
Queensland	9.49	12.39	13.20	13.60	13.91	14.29	14.60	14.67
South Australia	12.29	9.93	9.50	9.17	9.11	8.76	8.53	8.87
Western Australia	1.32	1.57	4.88	6.33	6.12	6.62	6.63	7.12
Tasmania	5.14	4.61	4.57	4.29	3.93	3.43	3.39	3.43
Northern Territory	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.18
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.22	0.34
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Since the Census of 1901, there has been no change in the order of the States in population. After the early years of the establishment of Victoria as a separate colony in 1851, the population of New South Wales did not exceed that of Victoria until 1892. The population of Western Australia first exceeded that of Tasmania in 1900, and Queensland's surpassed South Australia's in 1885. Changes in proportions have continued throughout the period. New South Wales had an increasing, and Victoria a decreasing, proportion of the total until 1954, when the former showed a fall and the latter a slight rise. Queensland showed a sharp rise between 1881 and 1891, and a gradual rise at each Census thereafter, while the movement in South Australia was the converse of this, except for a rise in 1954. Between 1891 and 1901 the population of Western Australia rose from 1.57 to 4.88 per cent of the Australian total. Except for a small decline in 1921, it continued to rise at each Census. The proportion of the total population in Tasmania fell at each Census until 1954, but the decline from 1933 to 1947 was slight, and the 1954 proportion showed a slight increase. The population of the Australian Capital Territory first exceeded that of the Northern Territory in 1925, and has grown at a much higher rate since then.

6. Urban and Rural Population.

In the following table the population in the Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban and Rural Divisions of each State and Territory is shown for the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, the figures for 1947 having been adjusted to the boundaries used in 1954.

POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

State or Territory	1947				1954							
					Metropolitan Urban		Other Urban		Rural		Total	
	Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Number	Percent-age Increase since1947	Number	Percent-age Increase since 1947	Number	Percent-age Increase since 1947	Number	Percent-age Increase since 1947
NUMBER												
New South Wales ..	1,645,872	811,160	520,464	2,977,496	1,863,161	13.20	965,387	19.01	588,111	13.00	3,416,659	14.75
Victoria	1,292,688	372,628	385,534	2,050,850	1,524,111	17.90	470,063	26.15	450,126	16.75	2,444,300	19.18
Queensland	402,030	379,558	322,940	1,104,528	502,320	24.95	460,080	21.21	352,888	9.27	1,315,288	19.08
South Australia ..	382,454	88,462	173,456	644,372	483,508	26.42	110,107	24.47	201,133	15.96	794,748	23.34
Western Australia ..	272,528	83,666	143,305	499,499	348,647	27.93	105,418	26.00	183,439	28.01	637,504	27.63
Tasmania	77,611	85,992	92,772	256,375	95,206	22.67	108,128	25.74	104,768	12.93	308,102	20.18
Northern Territory ..	..	7,079	3,651	10,730	..	..	10,856	53.35	5,389	47.60	16,245	51.40
Australian Capital Territory	15,156	..	1,749	16,905	28,277	86.57	..	..	2,038	16.52	30,315	79.33
Australia ..	4,088,339	1,828,545	1,643,871	7,560,755	4,845,230	18.51	2,230,039	21.96	1,887,892	14.84	8,963,161	18.55
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION												
New South Wales ..	55.28	27.24	17.48	100.00	54.53	..	28.26	..	17.21	..	100.00	..
Victoria	63.03	18.17	18.80	100.00	62.35	..	19.23	..	18.42	..	100.00	..
Queensland	36.40	34.36	29.24	100.00	38.19	..	34.98	..	26.83	..	100.00	..
South Australia ..	59.35	13.73	26.92	100.00	60.84	..	13.85	..	25.31	..	100.00	..
Western Australia ..	54.56	16.75	28.69	100.00	54.69	..	16.54	..	28.77	..	100.00	..
Tasmania	30.27	33.54	36.19	100.00	30.90	..	35.10	..	34.00	..	100.00	..
Northern Territory ..	..	65.97	34.03	100.00	..	..	66.83	..	33.17	..	100.00	..
Australian Capital Territory	89.65	..	10.35	100.00	93.28	..	..	..	6.72	..	100.00	..
Australia ..	54.07	24.18	21.75	100.00	54.06	..	24.88	..	21.06	..	100.00	..

The adjustment of the 1947 figures to the boundaries used for each division at the 1954 Census has involved some degree of estimation, but the stabilization of Census areas referred to in Chapter IV, Section 2, has greatly facilitated such estimation, leaving a very small margin for error.

The proportion of the population enumerated in the Metropolitan Divisions of Australia at each Census was almost constant at a little over 54 per cent. The proportion declined in New South Wales and Victoria and increased in the other States, with the largest increase in Queensland. Victoria had the highest percentage of population in the Metropolitan Division at both dates, followed by South Australia, while the percentages in both Queensland and Tasmania were well below the average. The proportion of the population enumerated in the Other Urban Divisions increased, and that in the Rural Divisions decreased, in all States except Western Australia, where the Rural Division gained and the Other Urban declined.

The highest percentage increase in total population among the States was recorded in Western Australia, followed by South Australia, with New South Wales recording the lowest increase. New South Wales recorded increases below the Australian average in all divisions, Victoria in the Metropolitan Urban, Queensland in Other Urban and Rural, and Tasmania in the Rural Division.

The Other Urban Divisions showed the highest percentage increases, followed by Metropolitan Urban and Rural, but there were wide differences between the States in the order and magnitude of these increases. A later table (p. 45) shows the increases in population in Urban and Rural Divisions for each statistical division.

7. Population in Metropolitan Areas, 1933 to 1947.

The following table shows the population enumerated at each Census from 1933 in the metropolitan areas as constituted at the 1954 Census.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION, CENSUSES 1933 TO 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1933 and 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

Metropolitan Area	1933		1947			1954		
	Number	Percentage of State Population	Number	Percentage of State Population	Percentage Increase since 1933	Number	Percentage of State Population	Percentage Increase since 1933
Sydney and Suburbs	1,314,810	50.65	1,645,872	55.28	25.18	1,863,161	54.53	41.71
Melbourne and Suburbs	1,052,674	57.88	1,292,688	63.03	22.80	1,524,111	62.35	44.78
Brisbane and Suburbs	299,748	31.77	402,030	36.40	34.12	502,320	38.19	67.58
Adelaide and Suburbs	312,619	54.01	382,454	59.35	22.34	483,508	60.84	54.66
Perth and Suburbs	207,440	47.62	272,528	54.56	31.38	348,647	54.69	68.07
Hobart and Suburbs	61,136	26.94	77,611	30.27	26.95	95,206	30.90	55.73
Canberra	7,325	81.87	15,156	89.65	106.91	28,277	93.28	286.03
Total	3,255,752	49.23	4,088,339	54.07	25.57	4,845,230	54.06	48.82

Between 1933 and 1947 the proportion of the population of each State enumerated in the metropolitan areas increased, but, as previously mentioned, this trend was reversed in Sydney and Melbourne between 1947 and 1954. While the proportion in other metropolitan areas increased during this period, the rate of increase slackened.

There were substantial losses of population in the inner areas of each capital city between 1947 and 1954. With minor exceptions in Adelaide and Perth, the local government areas which lost population were contiguous areas surrounding the centre of the City. The major gains in each case were either in new areas added to the metropolitan areas or in other outlying areas. This is not a new phenomenon, but has previously been noted both in Australia and in other countries (*see* Colin Clark—*Urban Population Densities,* Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A, 1951, p. 490).

The following table shows for each metropolitan area (excluding Canberra) the percentage increases or decreases of population in local government areas.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BETWEEN CENSUSES OF 1947 AND 1954.

(Percentages relate to Local Government Areas, &c., as defined for purposes of 1954 Census. Figures for 1947 adjusted accordingly.)

Increase or Decrease	Sydney and Suburbs		Melbourne and Suburbs		Brisbane and Suburbs		Adelaide and Suburbs		Perth and Suburbs		Hobart and Suburbs	
	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change	Statistical Area (*a*)	Per-cent. Change	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change
Increases— Over 100 per cent.	Bankstown	140	Mulgrave	427	Stafford	556	Enfield	267	Belmont Park	177	Clarence	137
	Sutherland	125	Keilor	229	Inala	344	Marion	187	Melville	162		
			Broadmeadows	188	Geebung	304	Campbelltown	102	Canning	158		
			Sunshine	174	Darra	236			Bayswater	125		
			Ringwood	164	Mount Gravatt	224						
			Moorabbin	123	Chermside	209						
			Nunawading	121	Tarragindi	161						
					Cooper's Plains	121						
					Rural South	119						
					St. Lucia	103						
					Holland Park	103						

(*a*) *See* next page,

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BETWEEN CENSUSES OF 1947 AND 1954—*continued.*

Increase or Decrease	Sydney and Suburbs		Melbourne and Suburbs		Brisbane and Suburbs		Adelaide and Suburbs		Perth and Suburbs		Hobart and Suburbs	
	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change	Statistical Area (*a*)	Per-cent. Change	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change	Local Government Area	Per-cent. Change
Between 50 and 100 per cent.	Blacktown	92	Werribee	96	Mitchelton	99	Brighton	73	Swan	81	Kingborough	94
	Fairfield	82	Eltham	93	Chatsworth	83			Perth (Road District)	62	Glenorchy	78
	Warringah	82	Dandenong	83	Banyo	75						
	Holroyd	67	Doncaster & Templestowe	80	The Gap	72						
	Liverpool	65	Box Hill	66	Rural North	71						
	Baulkham Hills	56	Frankston & Hastings	64	Kenmore	71						
			Lilydale	58	Bald Hills	70						
			Heidelberg	57	Morningside	68						
			Fern Tree Gully	55	Enoggera	66						
Between 25 and 50 per cent.	Hurstville	48	Mordialloc	45	Graceville	48	Woodville	49	South Perth	39		
	Hornsby	38	Oakleigh	44	Moorooka	45	West Torrens	46	Midland Junction	37		
	Ryde	33	Chelsea	40	Corinda	45	Mitcham	43	Bassendean	36		
	Ku-Ring-Gai	32	Preston	37	Camp Hill	42			Nedlands	25		
	Parramatta	30	Coburg	25	Sandgate	40						
					Wynnum	37						
Less than 25 per cent.	Auburn	12	Sandringham	20	Indooroopilly	25	Port Adelaide	15	Fremantle	21		
	Canterbury	11	Camberwell	19	Nundah	24	Payneham	14	Mosman Park	14		
	Kogarah	11	Williamstown	11	Kedron	23	Henley and Grange	10	Claremont	11		
	Lane Cove	10	Footscray	8	Yeronga	16	Burnside	10	East Fremantle	3		
	Hunter's Hill	9	Essendon	4	Hendra	11						
	Strathfield	8	Kew	2	Ithaca	10						
	Botany	7	Brighton	2	Balmoral	9						
	Rockdale	2			Ashgrove	9						
	Willoughby	(*b*)			Meeandah	8						
					Newmarket	6						
Decreases—	Randwick	2	Northcote	3	Greenslopes	(*b*)	Prospect	2	Peppermint Grove	(*b*)	Hobart	3
	Manly	3	Malvern	4	Ekibin	1	Walkerville	6	Perth (City)	2		
	Concord	4	Caulfield	6	Fernberg	2	Glenelg	7	North Fremantle	2		
	Drummoyne	6	Fitzroy	6	Toowong	4	Hindmarsh	7	Cottesloe	2		
	Mosman	6	Melbourne	7	Ascot	5	St. Peters	8	Guildford	4		
	North Sydney	6	Brunswick	7	Windsor	5	Unley	9	Subiaco	6		
	Leichhardt	8	Port Melbourne	8	Kalinga	7	Kensington and Norwood	10				
	Burwood	9	Hawthorn	8	North City	10	Thebarton	10				
	Sydney	10	St. Kilda	9	East Brisbane	10	Col. Light Gardens	13				
	Waverley	10	Collingwood	9	South City	11	Adelaide	14				
	Woollahra	10	Prahran	10	Normanby	14						
	Ashfield	11	Richmond	11	City	16						
	Marrickville	12	South Melbourne	13								

(*a*) The Metropolitan Area of Brisbane is a single local government area, but for statistical purposes it is subdivided into 48 Statistical Areas by a geographical grouping of suburbs. (*b*) Less than 0.5 per cent.

The following table shows the population of each State and the Australian Capital Territory living within certain radii of the centre of any metropolitan area.

POPULATION OF EACH STATE OR TERRITORY RESIDENT WITHIN CERTAIN RADII OF A CAPITAL CITY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

State or Territory	Capital City	25 Miles		50 Miles		100 Miles	
		Number	Per Cent. of State, &c., Population	Number	Per Cent. of State, &c., Population	Number	Per Cent. of State, &c., Population
New South Wales	Sydney	1,897,119	55.53	2,086,750	61.08	2,482,771	72.67
	Brisbane	....	....	....	....	91,443	2.68
	Canberra	10,019	0.29	46,109	1.35	(a) 170,892	5.00
	Total	1,907,138	55.82	2,132,859	62.43	2,745,106	80.34
Victoria	Melbourne	1,550,530	63.43	1,725,880	70.61	2,046,652	83.73
	Canberra	....	....	....	....	1,890	0.08
	Total	1,550,530	63.43	1,725,880	70.61	2,048,542	83.81
Queensland	Brisbane	577,342	43.89	639,742	48.64	797,446	60.63
South Australia	Adelaide	532,427	66.99	575,917	72.47	638,407	80.33
Western Australia	Perth	390,825	61.31	405,530	63.61	467,690	73.36
Tasmania	Hobart	123,932	40.22	138,886	45.08	(b) 215,593	69.97
Australian Capital Territory	Canberra	29,758	98.16	29,798	98.29	30,315	100.00
Total	—	5,111,952	57.03	5,648,612	63.02	6,943,099	77.26

(a) Excludes 32,113 persons resident within 100 miles of both Canberra and Sydney. (b) Includes all of Launceston and Suburbs, part of which is over 100 miles from Hobart.

Fifty-four per cent of the Australian population was resident in the metropolitan areas, 57.0 per cent was within a radius of 25 miles of any metropolitan area, 63.0 per cent was within 50 miles, and 77.3 per cent was within 100 miles. For the last-mentioned radius the percentage of the population of individual States varied from 60.6 per cent in Queensland to 83.8 per cent in Victoria.

The major centres of population 100 miles or more from the metropolitan areas were: New South Wales—Broken Hill, the Bathurst and Orange area, Albury, Tamworth, Armidale and Grafton; Victoria—Mildura, Warrnambool, Shepparton and Wangaratta; Queensland—the coastal cities of Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns and Mackay; South Australia—Port Pirie, Mt. Gambier, Whyalla and the irrigation areas; Western Australia—Kalgoorlie; and Tasmania—the north coastal strip.

More than 27 per cent of Australia's population resided within 100 miles of Sydney, and a further 23 per cent within the same distance of Melbourne.

8. Population of Other Urban Areas.

As previously noted, almost 25 per cent of the population of Australia at the 1954 Census was resident in extra-metropolitan urban areas. Just over half of this urban population was resident in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. There were 374 such towns with a population of 1,115,297 persons, a further 36 towns with a total of 773,151 inhabitants had populations over 10,000 but not exceeding 50,000 persons, while there were three urban areas with populations in excess of 50,000 persons. These latter were the Newcastle Urban Area (178,144), the City of Greater Wollongong (90,852) and Geelong Urban Area (72,595). The towns or areas with a population over 20,000 but less than 50,000 persons were Launceston and suburbs (49,303), Ballarat Urban Area (48,030), Toowoomba (43,149), Rockhampton (40,670), Townsville (40,471), Ipswich (38,953), Bendigo Urban Area (36,918), Broken Hill (31,351), City of Blue Mountains (23,089), Kalgoorlie and Suburbs (22,837), Maitland (21,331), and Cairns (21,020).

The following table shows the number and total population of extra-metropolitan urban areas in each size range in each of the States and the Northern Territory. The Australian Capital Territory is not included, as Canberra is included in the metropolitan areas.

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN URBAN AREAS ACCORDING TO SIZE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Urban Areas with Population of—										Total	
	50,000 Persons or more		20,000 or more, but less than 50,000 Persons		10,000 or more, but less than 20,000 Persons		5,000 or more, but less than 10,000 Persons		Less than 5,000 Persons			
	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population
New South Wales . .	2	268,996	3	75,771	11	179,971	29	195,293	106	245,356	151	965,387
Victoria	1	72,595	2	84,948	4	43,385	18	122,307	69	146,828	94	470,063
Queensland . .	. .	. .	5	184,263	5	86,329	8	60,366	58	129,122	76	460,080
South Australia . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	24,554	4	26,290	33	59,263	39	110,107
Western Australia	. .	. .	1	22,837	. .	. .	5	40,835	22	41,746	28	105,418
Tasmania	. .	. .	1	49,303	2	21,790	1	5,005	19	32,030	23	108,128
Northern Territory	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	8,071	1	2,785	2	10,856
Australia . .	3	341,591	12	417,122	24	356,029	66	458,167	308	657,130	413	2,230,039

The number of larger towns in Queensland is of interest. The total other urban population of that State is almost equal to that of Victoria, which had 94 towns compared with 76 in Queensland.

9. Population in Rural Localities.

The following table shows the population of the Rural Division of each State and Territory according to size of locality. The localities covered by the table exclude all *urban* localities, but include all localities described as " near " a town.

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF RURAL LOCALITIES ACCORDING TO SIZE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Localities with Population of—										Total	
	750 Persons or more		500 or more, but less than 750 Persons		250 or more, but less than 500 Persons		50 or more, but less than 250 Persons		Less than 50 Persons			
	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population
New South Wales . .	92	96,077	102	61,221	351	122,161	2,058	232,946	3,977	75,706	6,580	588,111
Victoria	70	72,885	97	59,302	263	88,454	1,589	174,610	1,881	54,875	3,900	450,126
Queensland . .	40	36,340	60	37,152	224	77,337	1,351	150,915	3,235	51,144	4,910	352,888
South Australia . .	25	28,728	49	29,528	128	45,211	638	70,875	1,290	26,791	2,130	201,133
Western Australia	36	33,646	47	28,187	107	38,581	546	60,684	1,324	22,341	2,060	183,439
Tasmania	6	5,855	29	16,755	74	25,272	383	47,302	478	9,584	970	104,768
Northern Territory	. .	. .	2	1,217	1	255	9	708	278	3,209	290	5,389
Australian Capital Territory . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	324	11	1,143	28	571	40	2,038
Australia . .	269	273,531	386	233,362	1,149	397,595	6,585	739,183	12,491	244,221	20,880	1,887,892

While almost 60 per cent of localities had a population of less than 50 persons, the population of such localities represented only 12.9 per cent of the total population of the Rural Division of Australia, whose greater part was resident in localities with a population of more than 50 but less than 500 persons.

There were marked variations between the States in the distribution of rural population by size of localities. Western Australia had the highest proportion of population in localities of more than 500 persons, and Queensland the lowest. Queensland had the highest proportion in localities of less than 50 persons, and Tasmania the lowest.

10. Population in Statistical Divisions.

(i) *Censuses,* 1933 *to* 1954. The next table shows for each Statistical Division, the population at each Census since 1933. The 1933 and 1947 figures have been adjusted to allow for changes in the composition of the Statistical Divisions. Maps showing the location and composition of Statistical Divisions in the several States may be found in Appendix B at the end of this volume.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1933 TO 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1933 and 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

Statistical Division	1933	1947	1954
New South Wales—			
Cumberland—			
Metropolitan Area	1,314,810	1,645,872	1,863,161
Balance	45,300	45,664	65,730
Total	1,360,110	1,691,536	1,928,891
North Coast	146,507	159,212	171,325
Hunter and Manning	302,012	343,403	399,964
South Coast	105,122	128,999	171,573
Northern Tableland	54,081	51,463	54,277
Central Tableland	140,920	143,632	155,748
Southern Tableland	49,956	49,908	64,487
North-Western Slope	63,060	59,135	67,579
Central Western Slope	63,721	58,957	66,844
South Western Slope	116,441	112,272	127,793
North Central Plain	29,681	28,983	32,368
Central Plain	27,725	23,663	28,352
Riverina	84,317	75,048	86,661
Western	51,994	51,106	60,519
Lord Howe Island	161	179	278
Total	2,595,808	2,977,496	3,416,659
Victoria—			
Metropolitan	1,052,674	1,292,688	1,524,111
Gippsland	83,905	91,400	128,531
North Eastern	59,736	60,160	78,770
Central	151,833	163,844	209,447
North Central	58,860	54,775	67,741
Northern	128,766	121,674	139,893
Western	158,374	159,368	180,051
Wimmera	61,131	54,171	57,686
Mallee	63,404	52,770	58,070
Total	1,818,683	2,050,850	2,444,300
Queensland—			
Metropolitan	299,748	402,030	502,320
Moreton	120,891	144,714	173,437
Maryborough	104,320	112,179	122,921
Downs	106,512	116,036	132,069
Roma	16,632	15,551	18,627
South Western	12,225	11,573	14,734
Rockhampton	70,226	78,672	88,198
Central Western	22,970	20,745	22,425
Far Western	5,455	4,911	5,352
Mackay	32,452	37,349	42,947
Townsville	59,154	66,953	75,699
Cairns	72,236	73,489	90,787
Peninsula	4,167	5,331	6,500
North Western	16,493	14,995	19,272
Total	943,481	1,104,528	1,315,288
South Australia—			
Metropolitan	312,619	382,454	483,508
Central	93,059	93,488	108,012
Lower North	54,278	45,954	50,009
Upper North	21,260	18,124	20,946
South Eastern	25,804	31,556	42,614
Western	22,451	29,174	34,043
Murray-Mallee	43,988	39,058	47,168
Balance of State	5,378	4,564	8,448
Total	578,837	644,372	794,748

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1933 TO 1954—*continued.*

Statistical Division	1933	1947	1954
Western Australia—			
Metropolitan	207,440	272,528	348,647
Swan	22,900	30,440	46,402
South West	50,434	51,981	68,553
Southern Agricultural	26,974	24,940	36,125
Central Agricultural	55,870	43,841	55,924
Northern Agricultural	24,360	24,614	32,068
Eastern Goldfields	33,227	37,722	34,578
Central	7,871	6,370	4,794
North West	2,612	2,638	4,220
Pilbara	1,839	1,651	2,650
Kimberley	2,127	2,774	3,543
Total	435,654	499,499	637,504
Tasmania—			
Metropolitan	61,136	77,611	95,206
Launceston and Suburbs	32,833	41,704	49,303
North Western	50,258	57,425	69,240
North Eastern	18,510	18,637	23,137
North Midland	11,936	9,091	10,435
Midland	9,316	9,652	12,916
South Eastern	10,226	8,977	11,654
Southern	23,537	24,531	27,287
Western	9,198	8,747	8,924
Total	226,950	256,375	308,102
Northern Territory	4,775	10,730	16,245
Australian Capital Territory	8,947	16,905	30,315
AUSTRALIA	6,613,135	7,560,755	8,963,161

In all States some divisions lost population between 1933 and 1947. These were mainly agricultural areas which had experienced abnormal increases of population during the depression years. In most cases this loss was more than made up by 1954. Exceptions were the Mallee and Wimmera Divisions in Victoria, Central Western and Far Western in Queensland, Lower North and Upper North in South Australia, Central in Western Australia, and North Midland and Western in Tasmania. Between 1947 and 1954 all divisions increased in population except Central and Eastern Goldfields in Western Australia, where declining mining activity led to a loss of population.

(ii) *Urban and Rural Population in Statistical Divisions.* The following tables show, for each State, the population of each Statistical Division in 1947 and 1954 divided into its urban and rural components. In these tables, as in previous tables, estimates have been made of the urban and rural populations in 1947 within the boundaries used at the 1954 Census. The terms " urban " and " rural ", as used in these tables, are defined in Section 4 (ii) of this Chapter.

NEW SOUTH WALES: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
Cumberland—			
Metropolitan Area (Urban)	1,645,872	1,863,161	13.20
Balance—			
Urban	32,111	46,485	44.76
Rural	13,553	19,245	42.00
Total	1,691,536	1,928,891	14.03

NEW SOUTH WALES: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954—*continued.*

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
North Coast—			
Urban	72,786	83,494	14.71
Rural	86,426	87,831	1.63
Total	159,212	171,325	7.61
Hunter and Manning—			
Urban	252,447	295,486	17.05
Rural	90,956	104,478	14.87
Total	343,403	399,964	16.47
South Coast—			
Urban	92,703	128,742	38.88
Rural	36,296	42,831	18.00
Total	128,999	171,573	33.00
Northern Tableland—			
Urban	26,981	29,704	10.09
Rural	24,482	24,573	0.37
Total	51,463	54,277	5.47
Central Tableland—			
Urban	89,586	98,561	10.02
Rural	54,046	57,187	5.81
Total	143,632	155,748	8.44
Southern Tableland—			
Urban	30,662	39,697	29.47
Rural	19,246	24,790	28.81
Total	49,908	64,487	29.21
North Western Slope—			
Urban	28,264	31,232	10.50
Rural	30,871	36,347	17.74
Total	59,135	67,579	14.28
Central Western Slope—			
Urban	31,505	35,616	13.05
Rural	27,452	31,228	13.75
Total	58,957	66,844	13.38
South Western Slope—			
Urban	65,822	75,334	14.45
Rural	46,450	52,459	12.94
Total	112,272	127,793	13.82
North Central Plain—			
Urban	13,637	15,122	10.89
Rural	15,346	17,246	12.38
Total	28,983	32,368	11.68
Central Plain—			
Urban	9,872	11,183	13.28
Rural	13,791	17,169	24.49
Total	23,663	28,352	19.82
Riverina—			
Urban	27,531	31,481	14.35
Rural	47,517	55,180	16.13
Total	75,048	86,661	15.47

NEW SOUTH WALES: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954—*continued.*

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
Western—			
Urban	37,253	43,250	16.10
Rural	13,853	17,269	24.66
Total	51,106	60,519	18.42
Lord Howe Island (Rural)	179	278	55.31
SUMMARY—			
Metropolitan Urban	1,645,872	1,863,161	13.20
Other Urban	811,160	965,387	19.01
Rural	520,464	588,111	13.00
TOTAL STATE	2,977,496	3,416,659	**14.75**

The highest rates of increase in both urban and rural populations occurred in the Balance of Cumberland Division, mainly as a result of industrial development adjacent to the metropolitan area. The high rate of increase in the South Coast Division was due to rapid expansion in Wollongong; and work in the Snowy Mountain project caused high rates of increase in both the urban and rural sections of the Southern Tableland. High rates of rural increase were experienced in the pastoral areas of the North Western Slope, the Central Plain and Western Divisions, and in the irrigation areas of the Riverina. The Hunter and Manning Division had higher than average overall and rural increases, but the urban increase was less than the general average for Other Urban Divisions. The rural increase was partly in seaside resorts, and partly in areas adjacent to the Newcastle Urban Area which are becoming urbanized, and the urban increase was mainly in areas outside the City of Newcastle which itself had a low rate of increase.

VICTORIA: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
Metropolitan Urban	1,292,688	1,524,111	17.90
Gippsland—			
Urban	41,297	69,300	67.81
Rural	50,103	59,231	18.22
Total	91,400	128,531	40.62
North Eastern—			
Urban	23,888	32,598	36.46
Rural	36,272	46,172	27.29
Total	60,160	78,770	30.93
Central—			
Urban	79,027	104,874	32.71
Rural	84,817	104,573	23.29
Total	163,844	209,447	27.83
North Central—			
Urban	30,124	34,199	13.53
Rural	24,651	33,542	36.07
Total	54,775	67,741	23.67
Northern—			
Urban	64,581	77,045	19.30
Rural	57,093	62,848	10.08
Total	121,674	139,893	14.97

VICTORIA: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954 —*continued.*

Statistical Division	Population 1947	Population 1954	Percentage Increase Since 1947
Western—			
Urban	89,627	102,320	14.16
Rural	69,741	77,731	11.46
Total	159,368	180,051	12.98
Wimmera—			
Urban	24,154	26,935	11.51
Rural	30,017	30,751	2.45
Total	54,171	57,686	6.49
Mallee—			
Urban	19,930	22,792	14.36
Rural	32,840	35,278	7.42
Total	52,770	58,070	10.04
SUMMARY—			
Metropolitan Urban	1,292,688	1,524,111	17.90
Other Urban	372,628	470,063	26.15
Rural	385,534	450,126	16.75
TOTAL STATE	2,050,850	2,444,300	19.18

The most outstanding increase of population in Victoria was in the urban areas of the Gippsland Division, mainly in the towns in the Latrobe Valley area which more than doubled in population. Other areas with a high urban rate of growth were the North Eastern Division (Wangaratta and Wodonga), and the Central Division where the increase was mainly in the Geelong Urban Area, and the urban holiday resorts in Flinders Shire. Hydro-electric works, service establishments and migrant centres caused most of the large rural increases in the North Central, North Eastern and Central Divisions, in which many individual local government areas lost rural population between the Censuses.

QUEENSLAND: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

Statistical Division	Population 1947	Population 1954	Percentage Increase Since 1947
Metropolitan Urban	402,030	502,320	24.95
Moreton—			
Urban	71,886	93,558	30.15
Rural	72,828	79,879	9.68
Total	144,714	173,437	19.85
Maryborough—			
Urban	57,684	67,110	16.34
Rural	54,495	55,811	2.41
Total	112,179	122,921	9.58
Downs—			
Urban	58,119	71,153	22.43
Rural	57,917	60,916	5.18
Total	116,036	132,069	13.82
Roma—			
Urban	6,301	7,353	16.70
Rural	9,250	11,274	21.88
Total	15,551	18,627	19.78

QUEENSLAND: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954—*continued.*

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
South Western—			
Urban	5,154	6,472	25.57
Rural	6,419	8,262	28.71
Total	11,573	14,734	27.31
Rockhampton—			
Urban	49,022	57,571	17.44
Rural	29,650	30,627	3.30
Total	78,672	88,198	12.11
Central Western—			
Urban	9,567	10,160	6.20
Rural	11,178	12,265	9.72
Total	20,745	22,425	8.10
Far Western—			
Urban	1,342	1,398	4.17
Rural	3,569	3,954	10.79
Total	4,911	5,352	8.98
Mackay—			
Urban	19,437	22,466	15.58
Rural	17,912	20,481	14.34
Total	37,349	42,947	14.99
Townsville—			
Urban	55,189	62,734	13.67
Rural	11,764	12,965	10.21
Total	66,953	75,699	13.06
Cairns—			
Urban	38,100	46,883	23.05
Rural	35,389	43,904	24.06
Total	73,489	90,787	23.54
Peninsula—			
Urban	944	2,062	118.43
Rural	4,387	4,438	1.16
Total	5,331	6,500	21.93
North Western—			
Urban	6,813	11,160	63.80
Rural	8,182	8,112	—0.86
Total	14,995	19,272	28.52
SUMMARY—			
Metropolitan Urban	402,030	502,320	24.95
Other Urban	379,558	460,080	21.21
Rural	322,940	352,888	9.27
TOTAL STATE	1,104,528	1,315,288	19.08

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

On the Queensland mainland the highest rate of increase in population was experienced in urban areas of the North Western Division, where, as a result of increased activity in mining, the population of Mt. Isa more than doubled, and that of Cloncurry also increased. The urban increase in Peninsula was due to the growth of Thursday Island, the only urban area in the division. The high rate of urban increase in Moreton was due mainly to the development in the seaside resorts of Redcliffe and South Coast. Higher than average extra-metropolitan urban increase also occurred in the Downs (mainly Toowoomba), South Western (Charleville and Cunnamulla) and Cairns (mainly Cairns) Divisions. The main rural increases occurred in the wool industry areas of Roma and South West, and in the sugar-growing areas of Mackay and Cairns.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
Metropolitan Urban	382,454	483,508	26.42
Central—			
Urban	21,266	26,965	26.80
Rural	72,222	81,047	12.22
Total	93,488	108,012	15.54
Lower North—			
Urban	22,748	25,422	11.75
Rural	23,206	24,587	5.95
Total	45,954	50,009	8.82
Upper North—			
Urban	8,165	11,046	35.28
Rural	9,959	9,900	—0.59
Total	18,124	20,946	15.57
South Eastern—			
Urban	13,074	17,226	31.76
Rural	18,482	25,388	37.37
Total	31,556	42,614	35.04
Western—			
Urban	11,817	14.469	22.44
Rural	17,357	19,574	12.77
Total	29,174	34,043	16.69
Murray-Mallee—			
Urban	11,392	14,979	31.49
Rural	27,666	32,189	16.35
Total	39,058	47,168	20.76
Balance of State (Rural)	4,564	8,448	85.10
SUMMARY—			
Metropolitan Urban	382,454	483,508	26.42
Other Urban	88,462	110,107	24.47
Rural	173,456	201,133	15.96
TOTAL STATE	644,372	794,748	23.34

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Population increases were high in most South Australian Divisions. The main areas of urban increase were Upper North (Port Augusta), South Eastern (Mt. Gambier), and Murray-Mallee. Of a total increase of 5,699 in the urban population in the Central Division, 2,959 were added to Salisbury and Salisbury North. The major area of rural increase was in the South Eastern Division, where the populations of all local government areas increased with developments in grazing and dairying and timber milling around Penola.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
Metropolitan (Urban)	272,528	348,647	27.93
Swan—			
Urban	5,840	11,098	90.03
Rural	24,600	35,304	43.51
Total	30,440	46,402	52.44

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954—*continued.*

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
South West—			
Urban	20,330	29,490	45.06
Rural	31,651	39,063	23.42
Total	51,981	68,553	31.88
Southern Agricultural—			
Urban	9,552	13,897	45.49
Rural	15,388	22,228	44.45
Total	24,940	36,125	44.85
Central Agricultural—			
Urban	11,831	14,700	24.25
Rural	32,010	41,224	28.78
Total	43,841	55,924	27.56
Northern Agricultural—			
Urban	6,471	8,309	28.40
Rural	18,143	23,759	30.95
Total	24,614	32,068	30.28
Eastern Goldfields—			
Urban	27,874	25,376	—8.96
Rural	9,848	9,202	—6.56
Total	37,722	34,578	—8.33
Central (Rural)	6,370	4,794	—24.74
North West—			
Urban	944	1,453	53.92
Rural	1,694	2,767	63.34
Total	2,638	4,220	59.97
Pilbara (Rural)	1,651	2,650	60.51
Kimberley—			
Urban	824	1,095	32.89
Rural	1,950	2,448	25.54
Total	2,774	3,543	27.72
SUMMARY—			
Metropolitan Urban	272,528	348,647	27.93
Other Urban	83,666	105,418	26.00
Rural	143,305	183,439	28.01
TOTAL STATE	499,499	637,504	27.63

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The highest proportional increases (although the absolute figures were small) in Western Australia were in the Pilbara Division, as the result of the development of asbestos mining at Wittenoom, and in the North West Division, where whaling and oil exploration led to a high rate of increase in both urban and rural populations. Development adjacent to the metropolitan area and the establishment of the oil refinery at Kwinana were responsible for the high increases in the Swan Division. High rates of urban population growth were also experienced in the South West (Collie and Bunbury) and Southern Agricultural (Albany) Divisions. The latter division also had a high rate of rural population growth, resulting from War Service Land Settlement and other developmental schemes. The substantial decreases in the Central and Eastern Goldfields Divisions were due, as mentioned earlier, to a decline in mining activity.

TASMANIA: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1947 AND 1954.

(Excluding Migratory. Figures for 1947 adjusted to Boundaries used in 1954.)

Statistical Division	Population		Percentage Increase Since 1947
	1947	1954	
Metropolitan (Urban)	77,611	95,206	22.67
Launceston and Suburbs (Urban)	41,704	49,303	18.22
North Western—			
Urban	29,325	39,397	34.35
Rural	28,100	29,843	6.20
Total	57,425	69,240	20.57
North Eastern—			
Urban	2,278	4,225	85.47
Rural	16,359	18,912	15.61
Total	18,637	23,137	24.15
North Midland—			
Urban	1,993	2,444	22.63
Rural	7,098	7,991	12.58
Total	9,091	10,435	14.78
Midland—			
Urban	770	967	25.58
Rural	8,882	11,949	34.53
Total	9,652	12,916	33.82
South Eastern (Rural)	8,977	11,654	29.82
Southern—			
Urban	5,308	6,874	29.50
Rural	19,223	20,413	6.19
Total	24,531	27,287	11.23
Western—			
Urban	4,614	4,918	6.59
Rural	4,133	4,006	—3.07
Total	8,747	8,924	2.02
SUMMARY—			
Metropolitan Urban	77,611	95,206	22.67
Other Urban	85,992	108,128	25.74
Rural	92,772	104,768	12.93
TOTAL STATE	256,375	308,102	20.18

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The main causes of high rates of population growth in parts of Tasmania were the development of the paper and aluminium industries in the North Western (Burnie) and North Eastern (George Town) Divisions, and the hydro-electric power schemes in the Midland Division. The high rate of rural increase in the South Eastern Division was due mainly to growth adjacent to the metropolitan area in Clarence Municipality. A decline in mining activity at Waratah led to a small loss of rural population in the Western Division.

(iii) *Elements of Population Increase in Statistical Divisions.* In the following table the total increase of population in each Statistical Division since the 1947 Census has been divided into components of natural increase and migration. The migration component has been further sub-divided into oversea (post-1947) and other migration. " Oversea Migration " represents the number of oversea-born persons in each division resident less than seven years in Australia, i.e., arrivals since the 1947 Census. " Other Migration " represents the *net* movement into or out of the division of the following categories:—

(*a*) Persons resident in Australia at the 1947 Census who moved from one division to another, or out of Australia and did not return before the 1954 Census;

(*b*) children born in one division during the intercensal period who moved out of that division before the 1954 Census, including those who left Australia and were not enumerated at that Census;

(*c*) Australian residents who returned from overseas between the Censuses and were enumerated only in 1954.

For Australia as a whole the net effect of these factors was a loss of population of 44,755 persons, the majority of whom would be Australian residents temporarily absent from Australia.

There are a number of limitations to the data in the table which should be pointed out. The effect of oversea migration is understated, as no account is taken of the natural increase of such migrants. The figures shown for " natural increase " are gross figures, i.e., they represent the total excess of births over deaths in each division during the period, ignoring any movement of survivors away from the division. This factor is included in " other migration ". Furthermore, in calculating the natural increase, births and deaths are allocated to the place of usual residence unless this is in another State, when they are allocated to the Statistical Division of occurrence. In certain cases this has a significant effect on the figures. Examples are the Australian Capital Territory, where, for most of the intercensal period, a high proportion of the births recorded were to mothers resident in New South Wales, and the North Eastern Division of Victoria, where a number of births to resident mothers (particularly from Bonegilla Immigration Centre) occurred in Albury in the South Western Slope Division of New South Wales. The figures do, however, show an interesting picture of the nature of the population increases.

In preparing this table those persons whose period of residence in Australia was not stated have been distributed pro-rata in each Statistical Division.

POPULATION INCREASES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947, TO 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Statistical Division	Natural Increase	Increase through Migration			Total Intercensal Increase
		Oversea Migration (post-1947)	Other Migration	Total	
New South Wales—					
Cumberland—					
Metropolitan Area	118,962	136,687	—38,360	98,327	217,289
Balance	6,362	8,158	5,546	13,704	20,066
North Coast	22,510	2,843	—13,240	—10,397	12,113
Hunter and Manning	34,358	18,131	4,072	22,203	56,561
South Coast	15,567	17,433	9,574	27,007	42,574
Northern Tableland	6,113	981	— 4,280	— 3,299	2,814
Central Tableland	16,357	7,698	—11,939	— 4,241	12,116
Southern Tableland	5,111	7,486	1,982	9,468	14,579
North Western Slope	7,529	1,320	— 405	915	8,444
Central Western Slope	8,516	1,815	— 2,444	— 629	7,887
South Western Slope	16,292	4,230	— 5,001	— 771	15,521
North Central Plain	3,977	681	— 1,273	— 592	3,385
Central Plain	3,374	792	523	1,315	4,689
Riverina	10,431	4,311	— 3,129	1,182	11,613
Western	6,736	2,100	577	2,677	9,413
Lord Howe Island	—4	6	97	103	99
Total	282,191	214,672	—57,700	156,972	439,163
Victoria—					
Metropolitan	102,783	150,204	—21,564	128,640	231,423
Gippsland	16,263	14,214	6,654	20,868	37,131
North Eastern	6,419	9,759	2,432	12,191	18,610
Central	17,129	22,146	6,328	28,474	45,603
North Central	4,802	4,407	3,757	8,164	12,966
Northern	14,215	5,140	— 1,136	4,004	18,219
Western	17,221	6,135	— 2,673	3,462	20,683
Wimmera	5,360	1,255	— 3,100	— 1,845	3,515
Mallee	8,549	2,334	— 5,583	— 3,249	5,300
Total	192,741	215,594	—14,885	200,709	393,450

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes net decrease.

POPULATION INCREASES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947, TO 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Statistical Division	Natural Increase	Increase through Migration			Total Intercensal Increase
		Oversea Migration (post-1947)	Other Migration	Total	
Queensland—					
Metropolitan	41,089	31,495	27,706	59,201	100,290
Moreton	16,601	6,267	5,855	12,122	28,723
Maryborough	14,444	2,497	— 6,199	— 3,702	10,742
Downs	15,757	3,853	— 3,577	276	16,033
Roma	2,527	457	92	549	3,076
South Western	1,859	401	901	1,302	3,161
Rockhampton	9,468	1,993	— 1,935	58	9,526
Central Western	2,641	533	— 1,494	— 961	1,680
Far Western	495	194	— 248	— 54	441
Mackay	4,878	1,892	— 1,172	720	5,598
Townsville	7,039	3,243	— 1,536	1,707	8,746
Cairns	10,341	8,960	— 2,003	6,957	17,298
Peninsula	960	73	136	209	1,169
North Western	2,374	1,637	266	1,903	4,277
Total	130,473	63,495	16,792	80,287	210,760
South Australia—					
Metropolitan	35,027	53,925	12,102	66,027	101,054
Central	11,171	6,295	— 2,942	3,353	14,524
Lower North	5,121	1,540	— 2,606	— 1,066	4,055
Upper North	2,410	1,567	— 1,155	412	2,822
South Eastern	5,757	2,998	2,303	5,301	11,058
Western	5,151	2,103	— 2,385	— 282	4,869
Murray-Mallee	6,204	2,427	— 521	1,906	8,110
Balance of State	872	1,689	1,323	3,012	3,884
Total	71,713	72,544	6,119	78,663	150,376
Western Australia—					
Metropolitan	29,043	40,139	6,937	47,076	76,119
Swan	4,584	8,556	2,822	11,378	15,962
South West	9,390	7,727	— 545	7,182	16,572
Southern Agricultural	4,313	3,858	3,014	6,872	11,185
Central Agricultural	8,066	5,932	— 1,915	4,017	12,083
Northern Agricultural	4,170	2,387	897	3,284	7,454
Eastern Goldfields	4,293	2,246	— 9,683	— 7,437	— 3,144
Central	698	315	— 2,589	— 2,274	— 1,576
North West	417	440	725	1,165	1,582
Pilbara	175	393	431	824	999
Kimberley	427	332	10	342	769
Total	65,576	72,325	104	72,429	138,005
Tasmania—					
Metropolitan	9,274	6,310	2,011	8,321	17,595
Launceston and Suburbs	4,298	3,111	190	3,301	7,599
North Western	8,948	3,071	— 204	2,867	11,815
North Eastern	2,658	1,459	383	1,842	4,500
North Midland	1,067	318	— 41	277	1,344
Midland	1,685	1,772	— 193	1,579	3,264
South Eastern	1,335	335	1,007	1,342	2,677
Southern	3,460	1,043	— 1,747	— 704	2,756
Western	1,333	506	— 1,662	— 1,156	177
Total	34,058	17,925	— 256	17,669	51,727
Northern Territory	2,105	1,713	1,697	3,410	5,515
Australian Capital Territory	5,313	4,723	3,374	8,097	13,410
AUSTRALIA	784,170	662,991	—44,755	618,236	1,402,406

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes net decrease.

The distribution of oversea migrants among the Statistical Divisions is dealt with more fully in a later chapter of this Report (*see* Chapter XII, Section 9). It may be noted here that almost two-thirds of the post-1947 migrants were resident in the metropolitan areas and constituted the bulk of the population increase in these areas, except for Queensland and Tasmania. This was particularly so in Sydney and Melbourne, where a combined net loss of more than 60,000 persons was due to " other migration ".

Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Territories had gains from both sources of migration, but the remaining States and Australia as a whole experienced net losses from " other migration ". The majority of divisions outside the metropolitan areas had losses of population from this source, the highest losses occurring in the North Coast and Central Tableland Divisions in New South Wales (in the latter Division natural increase was inflated by births to mothers resident in two large Immigration Centres at Bathurst and Cowra), in the Mallee and Wimmera in Victoria, in Maryborough and Downs in Queensland, in Central in South Australia, Eastern Goldfields in Western Australia, and Southern in Tasmania. Some Divisions in each State, including most of those just mentioned, experienced losses of population from total migration. In those Divisions where " other migration " was positive, it was in most cases exceeded by oversea migration. Exceptions were outlying areas such as the South Western and Peninsula Divisions of Queensland, the North West and Pilbara Divisions in Western Australia, and the South Eastern Division of Tasmania.

11. Density of Population.

Tables showing the density of population and occupied dwellings in each local government area and maps showing population density in each State are contained in Appendix B of this Report.

Any measure of density is dependent on the unit of area used, and has only a limited use. When large units such as States are used, comparative figures of density at different dates merely reflect changes in the total population between the two dates, while comparisons between the units reflect differences in historical and economic development and in soil and climatic conditions. The unit used in the tables and maps referred to above is the local area, i.e., complete local government area, non-municipal town, balance of shire, &c.

Even with these smaller areas, there are difficulties in comparing population densities. Many shires, &c., are very sparsely settled, except for one or two large centres of population, e.g., the overall density of the Kalgoorlie Road District in Western Australia was 0.27 persons per square mile, but, when allowance is made for the 6,596 persons living near Kalgoorlie, the remaining area had a density of only 0.04 persons per square mile. To allow in part for this factor, densities of shires, &c., are shown for non-municipal towns and rural sections separately. The colours used in the maps refer to the rural areas only, the non-municipal towns being shown by black symbols.

Similar effects occur in the incorporated towns owing to variations in the nature of the areas included within their boundaries. While some have little uninhabited land within their boundaries, and may in fact have considerable population outside the legal boundary, others have wide boundaries embracing much rural or even uninhabited land. Changes in the boundaries of these areas make comparisons over a period of time difficult. The City of Greater Wollongong is a good example of both problems. The area of the City at the 1954 Census was 276 square miles, with a density of 329.57 persons per square mile. Of this area, 120 square miles of mountainous country had only 310 inhabitants, and the density of the remaining area was 585.46 persons per square mile. The City was constituted in 1947 by the amalgamation of the Municipalities of Wollongong and Illawarra North, and the Shires of Bulli and Illawarra Central. The density of population in these four areas in 1954, with the 1947 figure in parentheses, was 4,652.31 (4,691.20), 2,030.40 (992.00), 161.76 (132.54) and 213.16 (121.67) respectively.

As an alternative measure of overall density in any area, the average density at which the population lives could be taken, i.e., the densities of the constituent units weighted, not as in the usual measure by their areas, but by their populations. In Western Australia, for example, the overall density of population is only 0.65 persons per square mile. The densities in the Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban, and Rural Divisions of the State are 1,824.42, 622.96, and 0.19 persons per square mile, respectively. Taking an average of these with the populations as weights an average density of 1,100.83 persons per square mile is obtained. A similar calculation for the four sections of the City of Greater Wollongong mentioned above yields an average density of 1,562.40 persons per square mile. This measure suffers from the same major defect of the conventional measure in being dependent on the units used, but, whereas the conventional method gives an indication of the amount of unused territory in an area, the method suggested indicates the actual density at which the population lives.

The following table shows the density of population per square mile in each Statistical Division of each State, the density figures being calculated on the usual basis of weights according to areas of constituent parts.

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Statistical Division	Area in Square Miles	Population. (Persons)	Density (Persons per Square Mile)
New South Wales—			
Cumberland—			
Metropolitan Area	671	1,863,161	2,776.69
Balance	835	65,730	78.72
Total	1,506	1,928,891	1,280.80
North Coast	10,883	171,325	15.74
Hunter and Manning	13,147	399,964	30.42
South Coast	9,288	171,573	18.47
Northern Tableland	12,637	54,277	4.30
Central Tableland	16,716	155,748	9.32
Southern Tableland	11,033	64,487	5.84
North Western Slope	14,431	67,579	4.68
Central Western Slope	12,068	66,844	5.54
South Western Slope	17,561	127,793	7.28
North Central Plain	14,912	32,368	2.17
Central Plain	23,143	28,352	1.23
Riverina	26,533	86,661	3.27
Western	125,570	60,519	0.48
Lord Howe Island	5	278	55.60
Total	309,433	3,416,659	11.04
Victoria—			
Metropolitan	697	1,524,111	2,186.67
Gippsland	13,258	128,531	9.69
North Eastern	12,194	78,770	6.46
Central	6,057	209,447	34.58
North Central	4,669	67,741	14.51
Northern	10,126	139,893	13.82
Western	14,302	180,051	12.60
Wimmera	12,206	57,686	4.73
Mallee	14,375	58,070	4.04
Total	87,884	2,444,300	27.81
Queensland—			
Metropolitan	385	502,320	1,304.73
Moreton	7,911	173,437	21.92
Maryborough	17,443	122,921	7.05
Downs	27,874	132,069	4.74
Roma	34,833	18,627	0.53
South Western	90,169	14,734	0.16
Rockhampton	39,549	88,198	2.23
Central Western	71,400	22,425	0.31
Far Western	109,075	5,352	0.05
Mackay	7,240	42,947	5.93
Townsville	40,120	75,699	1.89
Cairns	28,108	90,787	3.23
Peninsula	49,412	6,500	0.13
North Western	146,981	19,272	0.13
Total	670,500	1,315,288	1.96
South Australia—			
Metropolitan	161	483,508	3,003.16
Central	9,466	108,012	11.41
Lower North	6,122	50,009	8.17
Upper North	12,153	20,946	1.72
South Eastern	9,997	42,614	4.26
Western	27,423	34,043	1.24
Murray-Mallee	15,501	47,168	3.04
Balance of State	299,247	8,448	0.03
Total	380,070	794,748	2.09

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Statistical Division	Area in Square Miles	Population (Persons)	Density (Persons per Square Mile)
Western Australia—			
Metropolitan	191	348,647	1,825.38
Swan	1,870	46,402	24.81
South West	11,025	68,553	6.22
Southern Agricultural	22,050	36,125	1.64
Central Agricultural	29,399	55,924	1.90
Northern Agricultural	36,363	32,068	0.88
Eastern Goldfields	250,225	34,578	0.14
Central	215,469	4,794	0.02
North West	75,503	4,220	0.06
Pilbara	171,462	2,650	0.02
Kimberley	162,363	3,543	0.02
Total	975,920	637,504	0.65
Tasmania—			
Metropolitan	94	95,206	1,015.86
Launceston and Suburbs	43	49,303	1,141.80
North Western	5,117	69,240	13.53
North Eastern	4,275	23,137	5.42
North Midland	1,467	10,435	7.11
Midland	4,837	12,916	2.67
South Eastern	2,025	11,654	5.76
Southern	3,621	27,287	7.54
Western	4,736	8,924	1.88
Total	26,215	308,102	11.75
Northern Territory	523,620	16,245	0.03
Australian Capital Territory	939	30,315	32.28
AUSTRALIA	2,974,581	8,963,161	3.01

The only Statistical Divisions outside the metropolitan areas with a population density of more than 8 persons to the square mile were the three coastal divisions and the Central Tableland Division in New South Wales; Gippsland, Central, North Central, Northern and Western in Victoria; Moreton in Queensland; Central and Lower North in South Australia; Swan in Western Australia; and Launceston and North Western in Tasmania.

12. Centres of Area and Population.

The following table shows the centres of area and the centres of population of each State and Territory and of Australia at each Census from 1911. The difference between the two centres in any area indicates the unevenness of population distribution, and changes in the centre of population indicate the net effect of movements in the distribution of population from Census to Census.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF CENTRES OF AREA AND POPULATION, 1911 TO 1954.

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Commonwealth
CENTRE OF AREA									
S. Latitude	31° 58′	36° 58′	22° 54′	29° 44′	25° 24′	41° 56′	19° 20′	35° 30′	25° 44′
E. Longitude	147° 2′	144° 17′	144° 0′	136° 5′	122° 24′	146° 39′	133° 17′	149° 3′	134° 17′
CENTRE OF POPULATION									
1911									
S. Latitude	33° 9′	37° 40′	25° 15′	34° 36′	31° 32′	42° 2′	15° 20′	(a)	33° 57′
E. Longitude	150° 17′	144° 35′	150° 41′	138° 42′	117° 27′	146° 58′	131° 37′	(a)	145° 34′
1921									
S. Latitude	33° 9′	37° 39′	24° 53′	34° 50′	31° 36′	42° 1′	15° 19′	35° 19′	33° 47′
E. Longitude	150° 34′	144° 42′	150° 17′	138° 40′	117° 9′	146° 53′	132° 24′	149° 8′	145° 33′
1933									
S. Latitude	33° 19′	37° 34′	25° 19′	34° 42′	31° 40′	42° 1′	16° 15′	35° 19′	33° 53′
E. Longitude	150° 25′	144° 44′	150° 43′	138° 37′	116° 52′	146° 54′	132° 30′	149° 7′	145° 28′
1947									
S. Latitude	33° 23′	37° 37′	25° 28′	34° 44′	31° 47′	42° 0′	16° 17′	35° 19′	33° 40′
E. Longitude	150° 38′	144° 49′	151° 5′	138° 35′	116° 38′	146° 54′	132° 17′	149° 7′	145° 41′
1954									
S. Latitude	33° 28′	37° 37′	25° 28′	34° 45′	31° 53′	42° 0′	16° 2′	35° 19′	33° 42′
E. Longitude	150° 40′	144° 49′	151° 6′	138° 35′	116° 38′	146° 54′	132° 5′	149° 7′	145° 27′

(*a*) Included in New South Wales.

The centre of population of Australia in 1954 was only about 20 miles from its position in 1911, at a point approximately due west of Sydney and due north of Melbourne in the vicinity of Hillston in New South Wales. Among the States, the movement over the years has been towards the capital cities, except for a small move in Tasmania towards Launceston and the north west.

CHAPTER IX

CONJUGAL CONDITION

NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

1. Form of Inquiry in 1954.

On the 1954 Census Schedule people were asked to report their particulars as to marriage at 30th June, 1954, under three headings:—

(i) Condition as to Marriage;

(ii) Duration of Existing Marriage;

(iii) Children born to Existing Marriage.

Under the first heading the following instructions were given: " If never married, write ' N.M.'. If married, write ' M.', but if permanently separated (legally or otherwise), write ' P.S.'. If Divorced and not remarried, write ' D '. If widowed and not remarried, write ' W.'." The other two questions as to marriage, viz., duration and issue of existing marriage are not dealt with in this Chapter but are discussed in Chapter XVIII.—Families and Fertility Analysis.

The classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as married, therefore, comprise both those who have been married only once and those who have remarried after being widowed or divorced.

2. Tabulation of the Results in 1954.

As in 1947, detailed classifications of the population according to conjugal condition were made in conjunction with the characteristics of age, religion and occupational status. However, the number of dependent children was not asked for on the 1954 Schedule.

The relationship of conjugal condition to geographic location and to the ages of the population is considered in the present Chapter, while conjugal condition classified in conjunction with religion and occupational status is dealt with in the chapters relating to those characteristics.

Also included in this Chapter (for the first time) are the principal results of a special analysis of the conjugal condition of the population considered in conjunction with birthplace. This analysis was undertaken as a supplement to the main tabulating programme and attempts to throw some light on the influence of recent immigration into Australia. The analysis linked the characteristics of conjugal condition, age (in five-year groups), birthplace and period of residence in Australia. Tabulations for each sex were prepared for each urban and rural division, each State and Territory, and for Australia as a whole. However, the summary contained in this Chapter relates only to Australia. In all tables in this section, where conjugal condition or period of residence was " not stated ", the numbers concerned have been distributed proportionately.

Details of the conjugal condition of the population in local government areas, &c., and cross-classifications with other characteristics of the population may be found in the detailed tables published in the various volumes of the Census.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

3. Conjugal Condition of the Population in States and Territories.

The following tables show the conjugal condition of the population in each State and Territory in 1954.

Wherever possible, any omission to state conjugal condition on the schedule was rectified from other information on the schedule. However, after this was done, there still remained 9,021 (or 2.0 per 1,000) males and 4,953 (or 1.1 per 1,000) females in Australia classified as unspecified. In the tables in this Chapter, the numbers of these persons have been distributed proportionately.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					MALES				
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age . .	487,254	346,563	201,533	118,008	99,426	49,645	2,317	4,914	1,309,660
15 years of age and over	361,306	258,639	155,271	78,806	71,711	32,217	3,878	3,667	965,495
Total	848,560	605,202	356,804	196,814	171,137	81,862	6,195	8,581	2,275,155
Married	790,921	572,315	290,522	190,222	144,472	68,559	3,430	7,149	2,067,590
Married but Permanently Separated	23,211	15,278	8,502	3,918	4,333	1,830	309	152	57,533
Widowed	44,026	31,012	16,564	10,044	7,477	3,846	163	220	113,352
Divorced	14,142	7,292	3,860	2,905	2,939	1,032	191	127	32,488
Total	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
					FEMALES				
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age . .	467,241	331,436	192,488	112,564	95,324	47,803	2,202	4,616	1,253,674
15 years of age and over	263,291	197,335	100,983	55,020	42,804	22,928	939	1,947	685,247
Total	730,532	528,771	293,471	167,584	138,128	70,731	3,141	6,563	1,938,921
Married	786,174	565,915	288,245	187,920	141,224	67,969	2,612	6,731	2,046,790
Married but Permanently Separated	28,058	18,188	9,431	4,183	4,472	1,731	149	124	66,336
Widowed	141,030	99,283	47,030	30,420	22,897	10.217	207	574	351,658
Divorced	16,875	9,085	3,830	3,084	2,692	975	72	94	36,707
Total	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
					PERSONS				
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age . .	954,495	677,999	394,021	230,572	194,750	97,448	4,519	9,530	2,563,334
15 years of age and over	624,597	455,974	256,254	133,826	114,515	55,145	4,817	5,614	1,650,742
Total	1,579,092	1,133,973	650,275	364,398	309,265	152,593	9,336	15,144	4,214,076
Married	1,577,095	1,138,230	578,767	378,142	285,696	136,528	6,042	13,880	4,114,380
Married but Permanently Separated	51,269	33,466	17,933	8,101	8,805	3,561	458	276	123,869
Widowed	185,056	130,295	63,594	40,464	30,374	14,063	370	794	465,010
Divorced	31,017	16,377	7,690	5,989	5,631	2,007	263	221	69,195
Total	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					MALES				
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age . .	28.31	28.15	29.80	29.22	30.10	31.60	22.52	30.27	28.81
15 years of age and over	21.00	21.01	22.96	19.51	21.71	20.50	37.70	22.60	21.24
Total	49.31	49.16	52.76	48.73	51.81	52.10	60.22	52.87	50.05
Married	45.96	46.49	42.96	47.09	43.73	43.63	33.34	44.05	45.48
Married but Permanently Separated	1.35	1.24	1.26	0.97	1.31	1.16	3.00	0.94	1.27
Widowed	2.56	2.52	2.45	2.49	2.26	2.45	1.58	1.36	2.49
Divorced	0.82	0.59	0.57	0.72	0.89	0.66	1.86	0.78	0.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
					FEMALES				
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age . .	27.44	27.14	29.98	28.63	30.81	31.53	35.63	32.77	28.24
15 years of age and over	15.47	16.16	15.73	13.99	13.83	15.12	15.19	13.82	15.43
Total	42.91	43.30	45.71	42.62	44.64	46.65	50.82	46.59	43.67
Married	46.17	46.34	44.90	47.79	45.64	44.83	42.26	47.79	46.09
Married but Permanently Separated	1.65	1.49	1.47	1.06	1.45	1.14	2.41	0.88	1.49
Widowed	8.28	8.13	7.32	7.74	7.40	6.74	3.35	4.07	7.92
Divorced	0.99	0.74	0.60	0.79	0.87	0.64	1.16	0.67	0.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th June, 1954—*continued.*

Conjugal Condition	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
PERSONS									
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age	27.88	27.65	29.89	28.92	30.44	31.56	27.44	31.43	28.52
15 years of age and over	18.24	18.59	19.44	16.79	17.90	17.86	29.25	18.52	18.37
Total	46.12	46.24	49.33	45.71	48.34	49.42	56.69	49.95	46.89
Married	46.07	46.41	43.90	47.44	44.65	44.22	36.69	45.79	45.78
Married but Permanently Separated	1.50	1.37	1.36	1.02	1.38	1.15	2.78	0.91	1.38
Widowed	5.40	5.31	4.83	5.08	4.75	4.56	2.25	2.62	5.18
Divorced	0.91	0.67	0.58	0.75	0.88	0.65	1.59	0.73	0.77
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The States and Territories varied somewhat from the Commonwealth as a whole in the proportions in each marital status group, although not greatly if the Territories are disregarded. In the States, the highest proportion to the total population of " never married " males aged fifteen years and over was recorded in Queensland (23.0 per cent), and the lowest in South Australia (19.5 per cent). In the case of females, this group was highest proportionately in Victoria (16.2 per cent), and lowest in Western Australia (13.8 per cent). The married population varied for males from 47.1 per cent in South Australia to 43.0 per cent in Queensland, and for females from 47.8 per cent in South Australia to 44.8 per cent in Tasmania. Married but permanently separated varied, for males, from 1.4 per cent in New South Wales to 1.0 per cent in South Australia of the total male population, and for females, from 1.7 per cent in New South Wales to 1.1 per cent in South Australia. Widowers and widows were relatively most numerous in New South Wales, where they represented 2.6 and 8.3 per cent respectively of the total males and females. The proportions of widowers (2.3 per cent) and of widows (6.7 per cent) were lowest in Western Australia and Tasmania respectively. The relative distribution of divorced persons was more variable, ranging for males from 0.9 per cent in Western Australia to 0.6 per cent in Queensland, and for females from 1.0 per cent in New South Wales to 0.6 per cent in Queensland.

A more significant analysis of the conjugal condition of the population may be obtained by excluding children under the age of 15 years and relating the numbers in each marital status group to the population 15 years of age and over.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never Married	965,495	685,247	1,650,742	29.83	21.50	25.70
Married	2,067,590	2,046,790	4,114,380	63.88	64.23	64.05
Married but Permanently Separated	57,533	66,336	123,869	1.78	2.08	1.93
Widowed	113,352	351,658	465,010	3.50	11.04	7.24
Divorced	32,488	36,707	69,195	1.01	1.15	1.08
Total	3,236,458	3,186,738	6,423,196	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the population aged 15 years and over, males who had never been married exceeded females in the same category both in actual numbers and proportionately. There were 20,800 more married males than married females, but the proportion of married females was slightly greater. The difference in numbers of married males and females was due mainly to the absence of husbands or wives overseas, and to the presence of married male immigrants whose wives had yet to join them. Married but permanently separated females were numerically and proportionately greater than males. Of the widowed and divorced, females were in excess both numerically and proportionately. Widows were more than three times as numerous as widowers.

4. Conjugal Condition of the Population in Metropolitan Areas.

The numbers in each marital grouping of the population in the various metropolitan areas of Australia are shown in the following table.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN POPULATION: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metro-politan
MALES								
Never Married—								
Under 15 years of age ..	239,045	199,014	70,456	66,541	49,831	13,963	4,602	643,452
15 years of age and over ..	185,707	150,121	51,481	43,909	35,092	9,100	3,383	478,793
Total	424,752	349,135	121,937	110,450	84,923	23,063	7,985	1,122,245
Married	436,789	362,551	111,090	116,313	78,663	21,146	6,638	1,133,190
Married but Permanently Separated	14,546	11,063	3,658	2,654	2,337	698	141	35,097
Widowed	24,506	19,547	6,555	6,226	4,216	1,224	195	62,469
Divorced	9,385	5,416	1,664	2,008	1,693	413	117	20,696
Total	909,978	747,712	244,904	237,651	171,832	46,544	15,076	2,373,697
FEMALES								
Never Married—								
Under 15 years of age ..	230,182	191,262	67,973	63,954	47,840	13,631	4,346	619,188
15 years of age and over ..	159,130	132,076	45,951	37,256	27,913	8,575	1,832	412,733
Total	389,312	323,338	113,924	101,210	75,753	22,206	6,178	1,031,921
Married	439,642	361,760	113,786	116,966	80,134	21,329	6,283	1,139,900
Married but Permanently Separated	19,469	14,282	4,834	3,222	2,987	752	114	45,660
Widowed	91,875	69,537	22,667	21,952	15,914	3,902	536	226,383
Divorced	12,885	7,482	2,205	2,507	2,027	473	90	27,669
Total	953,183	776,399	257,416	245,857	176,815	48,662	13,201	2,471,533
PERSONS								
Never Married—								
Under 15 years of age ..	469,227	390,276	138,429	130,495	97,671	27,594	8,948	1,262,640
15 years of age and over ..	344,837	282,197	97,432	81,165	63,005	17,675	5,215	891,526
Total	814,064	672,473	235,861	211,660	160,676	45,269	14,163	2,154,166
Married	876,431	724,311	224,876	233,279	158,797	42,475	12,921	2,273,090
Married but Permanently Separated	34,015	25,345	8,492	5,876	5,324	1,450	255	80,757
Widowed	116,381	89,084	29,222	28,178	20,130	5,126	731	288,852
Divorced	22,270	12,898	3,869	4,515	3,720	886	207	48,365
Total	1,863,161	1,524,111	502,320	483,508	348,647	95,206	28,277	4,845,230

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metro-politan
MALES								
Never Married—								
Under 15 years of age ..	26.27	26.61	28.77	28.00	29.00	30.00	30.52	27.11
15 years of age and over ..	20.41	20.08	21.02	18.48	20.42	19.55	22.44	20.17
Total	46.68	46.69	49.79	46.48	49.42	49.55	52.96	47.28
Married	48.00	48.49	45.36	48.94	45.78	45.43	44.03	47.74
Married but Permanently Separated	1.60	1.48	1.49	1.12	1.36	1.50	0.94	1.48
Widowed	2.69	2.61	2.68	2.62	2.45	2.63	1.29	2.63
Divorced	1.03	0.73	0.68	0.84	0.99	0.89	0.78	0.87
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES								
Never Married—								
Under 15 years of age ..	24.15	24.64	26.41	26.01	27.05	28.01	32.92	25.05
15 years of age and over ..	16.69	17.01	17.85	15.16	15.79	17.62	13.88	16.70
Total	40.84	41.65	44.26	41.17	42.84	45.63	46.80	41.75
Married	46.13	46.59	44.20	47.57	45.32	43.83	47.60	46.12
Married but Permanently Separated	2.04	1.84	1.88	1.31	1.69	1.55	0.86	1.85
Widowed	9.64	8.96	8.80	8.93	9.00	8.02	4.06	9.16
Divorced	1.35	0.96	0.86	1.02	1.15	0.97	0.68	1.12
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Conjugal Condition	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
PERSONS								
Never Married—								
Under 15 years of age ..	25.18	25.61	27.56	26.99	28.01	28.98	31.65	26.06
15 years of age and over ..	18.51	18.51	19.39	16.79	18.07	18.57	18.44	18.40
Total	43.69	44.12	46.95	43.78	46.08	47.55	50.09	44.46
Married	47.04	47.52	44.77	48.25	45.55	44.61	45.69	46.91
Married but Permanently Separated	1.83	1.66	1.69	1.21	1.53	1.52	0.90	1.67
Widowed	6.25	5.85	5.82	5.83	5.77	5.39	2.59	5.96
Divorced	1.19	0.85	0.77	0.93	1.07	0.93	0.73	1.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In general, the metropolitan areas in numbers of each marital status followed the order of the respective State populations, except that Adelaide had a greater number of both males and females in the married and divorced groups than Brisbane, and Perth had a greater number of divorced males than Brisbane.

There were wide divergencies between the conjugal condition of the metropolitan population and that of the extra-metropolitan population. Compared with extra-metropolitan areas there were, at ages 15 years and over, relatively fewer single men but more married, permanently separated, widowed and divorced males in 1954 in the capital cities, while for females there were relatively fewer married women but more single, permanently separately, widowed and divorced. For the metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole, in which 52.2 and 55.7 per cent of the male and female populations respectively were located, the largest relative concentration was of divorced, who represented 63.7 per cent of all divorced males and 75.4 per cent of all divorced females. The metropolitan married population of Australia constituted 55.0 and 56.1 per cent respectively of all husbands and wives of existing marriages, compared with 61.0 per cent for males and 68.8 per cent for females who were married but permanently separated. The proportion of widowers in the metropolitan areas, 55.1 per cent was only slightly higher than that of married males, but widows, with a corresponding percentage of 64.4, were much more concentrated in the capital cities than married females. The remaining persons aged 15 years and over were those who had never married and of these 49.6 per cent of the males and 60.2 per cent of the females were in metropolitan areas.

Comparisons between the conjugal condition of the individual metropolitan populations and those of the respective extra-metropolitan populations show that, among the States, the highest difference in the proportions married was in Victoria, where 47.5 per cent of the metropolitan population was married compared with 44.6 per cent in the remainder of the State. The corresponding proportions were closest in Tasmania, 44.6 and 44.0 per cent respectively. (*See also* Section 14 for particulars of the conjugal condition of the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan populations in conjunction with age.)

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN RELATION TO AGE.

5. Larger Age Groups According to Conjugal Condition.

The following table shows the population of Australia—males and females separately—in certain age groupings, according to their conjugal condition.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Age Last Birthday (Years)					All Ages
	Under 15	15 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 & Over	
MALES						
Never Married	1,309,660	823,469	84,225	19,771	38,030	2,275,155
Married	....	1,126,276	589,355	137,399	214,560	2,067,590
Married but Permanently Separated	....	24,512	18,771	5,080	9,170	57,533
Widowed	....	6,867	21,478	14,435	70,572	113,352
Divorced	....	15,205	12,085	2,262	2,936	32,488
Total	1,309,660	1,996,329	725,914	178,947	335,268	4,546,118

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Conjugal Condition	Age Last Birthday (Years)					All Ages
	Under 15	15 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 & Over	
			FEMALES			
Never Married	1,253,674	526,598	77,466	24,925	56,258	1,938,921
Married	....	1,279,522	511,188	113,572	142,508	2,046,790
Married but Permanently Separated	....	32,939	20,117	5,757	7,523	66,336
Widowed	....	21,589	76,343	52,013	201,713	351,658
Divorced	....	19,171	12,372	2,428	2,736	36,707
Total	1,253,674	1,879,819	697,486	198,695	410,738	4,440,412
			PERSONS			
Never Married	2,563,334	1,350,067	161,691	44,696	94,288	4,214,076
Married	....	2,405,798	1,100,543	250,971	357,068	4,114,380
Married but Permanently Separated	....	57,451	38,888	10,837	16,693	123,869
Widowed	....	28,456	97,821	66,448	272,285	465,010
Divorced	....	34,376	24,457	4,690	5,672	69,195
Total	2,563,334	3,876,148	1,423,400	377,642	746,006	8,986,530

In the age groups specified in the table, bachelors exceeded spinsters in number up to 60 years, but in all groups widows were more numerous than widowers. In the age group 15-44, married women were more numerous than married men, but in the older ages the reverse was the case, while for persons who were married but permanently separated, females exceeded males in all age groups other than 65 and over. Divorced females also exceeded divorced males in all age groups except 65 years and over.

In the following table the figures shown above have been reduced to proportions per 10,000 of the population according to sex.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Age Last Birthday (Years)					All Ages
	Under 15	15 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 & Over	
			MALES			
Never Married	10,000	4,125	1,160	1,105	1,134	5,005
Married	....	5,642	8,119	7,678	6,400	4,548
Married but Permanently Separated	....	123	258	284	273	127
Widowed	....	34	296	807	2,105	249
Divorced	....	76	167	126	88	71
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Conjugal Condition	Age Last Birthday (Years)					All Ages
	Under 15	15 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 & Over	
FEMALES						
Never Married	10,000	2,801	1,111	1,254	1,370	4,366
Married	....	6,807	7,329	5,716	3,470	4,610
Married but Permanently Separated	....	175	288	290	183	149
Widowed	....	115	1,095	2,618	4,911	792
Divorced	....	102	177	122	66	83
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
PERSONS						
Never Married	10,000	3,483	1,136	1,184	1,264	4,689
Married	....	6,207	7,732	6,646	4,786	4,578
Married but Permanently Separated	....	148	273	287	224	138
Widowed	....	73	687	1,759	3,650	518
Divorced	....	89	172	124	76	77
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

6. Population in Five-Year Age Groups According to Conjugal Condition.

The following table shows the male and female population of Australia classified in five-year age groups according to their conjugal condition.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 15	1,309,660	..	..	..	..	1,309,660	1,253,674	..	..	..	..	1,253,674
15–19 ..	299,769	2,450	25	19	24	302,287	269,576	19,550	281	40	37	289,484
20–24 ..	232,315	78,297	1,070	125	172	311,979	118,232	165,962	3,008	468	517	288,187
25–29 ..	134,535	227,654	4,323	550	1,577	368,639	50,300	275,343	6,475	1,483	2,577	336,178
30–34 ..	71,352	282,463	5,835	1,123	3,465	364,238	33,093	295,269	7,358	3,287	4,598	343,605
35–39 ..	45,557	267,820	6,075	1,851	4,465	325,768	27,461	270,517	7,629	6,127	5,621	317,355
40–44 ..	39,941	267,592	7,184	3,199	5,502	323,418	27,936	252,881	8,188	10,184	5,821	305,010
45–49 ..	33,244	236,661	7,025	4,781	4,994	286,705	27,053	204,975	7,321	15,778	5,097	260,224
50–54 ..	28,907	199,208	6,447	7,314	4,185	246,061	26,324	170,268	6,845	25,411	4,292	233,140
55–59 ..	22,074	153,486	5,299	9,383	2,906	193,148	24,089	135,945	5,951	35,154	2,983	204,122
60–64 ..	19,771	137,399	5,080	14,435	2,262	178,947	24,925	113,572	5,757	52,013	2,428	198,695
65–69 ..	15,552	103,720	4,299	18,015	1,554	143,140	20,955	75,229	4,079	58,341	1,568	160,172
70–74 ..	11,037	61,905	2,746	18,408	865	94,961	15,789	41,103	2,152	55,628	757	115,429
75–79 ..	6,471	31,361	1,400	15,515	357	55,104	10,533	18,000	898	43,051	256	72,738
80–84 ..	3,403	12,863	542	11,052	112	27,972	6,032	6,323	315	27,678	122	40,470
85 & over	1,567	4,711	183	7,582	48	14,091	2,949	1,853	79	17,015	33	21,929
Total	2,275,155	2,067,590	57,533	113,352	32,488	4,546,118	1,938,921	2,046,790	66,336	351,658	36,707	4,440,412

Among males, bachelors predominated in all groups below 25, married men in all groups between 25 and 84, and widowers at 85 and over. Among females, spinsters were the most numerous in groups below 20 (in 1947 spinsters were most numerous in groups below 25 years of age), married women in all age groups between 20 and 70 years, and widows from 70 years onward.

At all age groups below 55, bachelors were in excess of spinsters in number, and married males exceeded married females in all age groups above 39. In the other three marital groups females exceeded males in all but the higher age groups of the married but permanently separated and the divorced. Overall, the numbers of males exceeded the numbers of females in all age groups under 55, and in total.

The diagrams on page 67 illustrate the age distribution in relation to the conjugal condition of the male and female population of Australia in 1911 and 1954.

There were wide variations in the age, sex and conjugal condition structure of the various States and Territories. Disregarding the Territories, the deficiency in the numbers of females compared with males within the age group 15 to 49 was lowest in New South Wales (where the excess of males over females was 4.2 per cent), and highest in Western Australia (where the excess was 10.1 per cent). The proportion by which bachelors in this age group exceeded spinsters was correspondingly lowest in New South Wales (49.5 per cent), and highest in Western Australia (68.8 per cent), compared with the Australian proportion of 54.7 per cent. At the 1947 Census the corresponding lowest rate was 23.1 per cent (Victoria and South Australia), and the highest 44.8 per cent (Western Australia), the Australian proportion being 30.9 per cent.

Migration was mainly responsible for the large difference in the proportions at the two Censuses. In the age group 50 years and over at the 1954 Census, spinsters were in excess of males in Australia as a whole, and in all States except Queensland and Western Australia. The excess of spinsters over bachelors in this age group in 1954 was greatest in Victoria (58.5 per cent), while in Queensland and Western Australia bachelors exceeded spinsters by 22.5 and 58.5 per cent respectively. In Australia as a whole spinsters aged 50 and over exceeded bachelors by 21.0 per cent.

In the metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole there were, within the broad age group 15 to 49 years, 428,265 bachelors compared with 322,190 spinsters, a difference of 106,075 or 32.9 per cent more bachelors than spinsters. Under 45 years, bachelors outnumbered spinsters in all age groups; over 45 years, the reverse was the case. Of all females aged 50 and over in the metropolitan areas, the proportion of spinsters was 13.9 per cent. The corresponding proportions for Australia as a whole was 12.6 per cent.

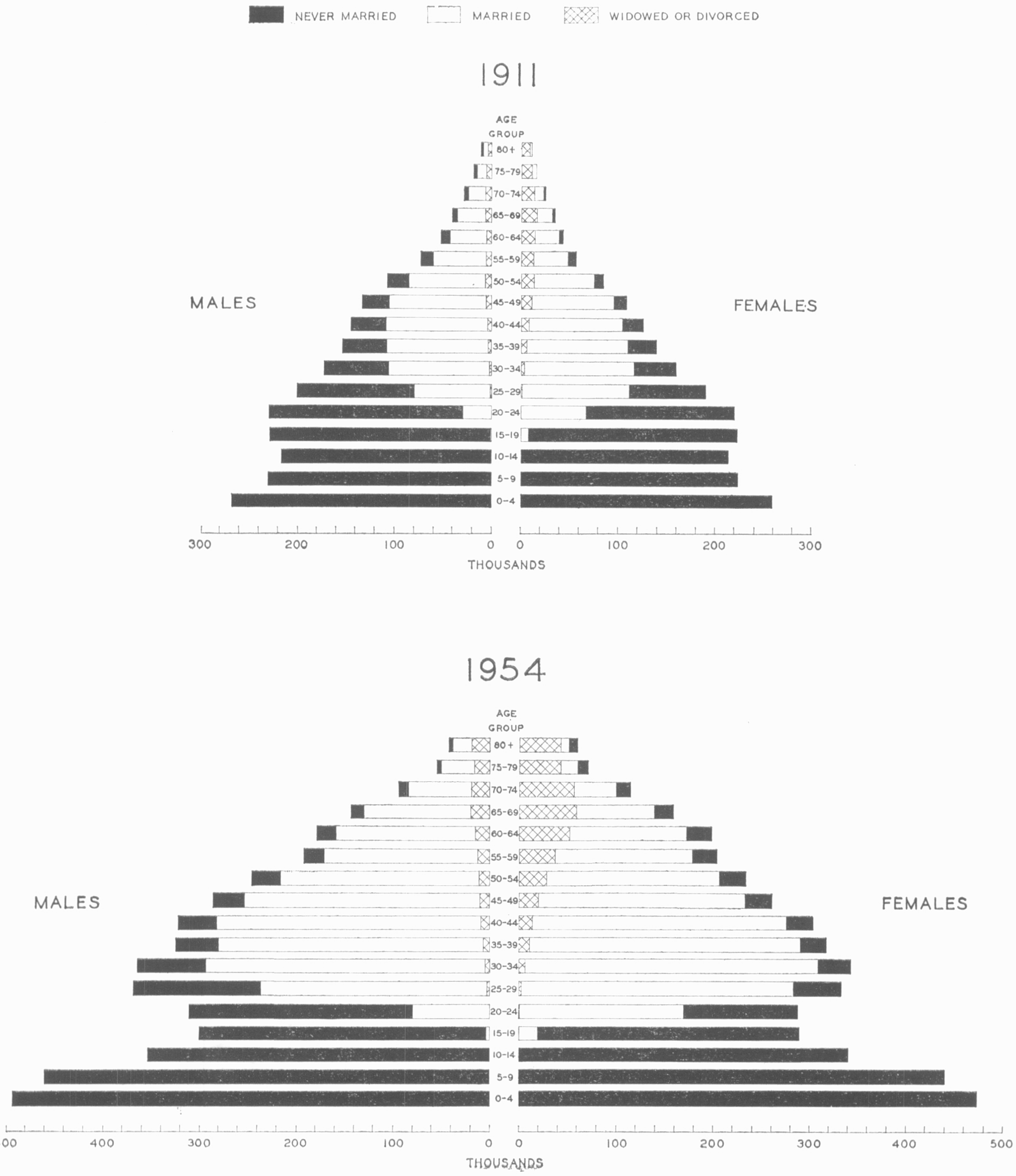
The following table shows the proportions of males and females per 10,000 of the same sex in each age group according to conjugal condition.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 15	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000
15–19 ..	9,916	81	1	1	1	10,000	9,312	675	10	2	1	10,000
20–24 ..	7,446	2,510	34	4	6	10,000	4,103	5,759	104	16	18	100,00
25–29 ..	3,649	6,176	117	15	43	10,000	1,496	8,190	193	44	77	10,000
30–34 ..	1,959	7,755	160	31	95	10,000	963	8,593	214	96	134	10,000
35–39 ..	1,398	8,221	187	57	137	10,000	865	8,524	241	193	177	10,000
40–44 ..	1,235	8,274	222	99	170	10,000	916	8,291	268	334	191	10,000
45–49 ..	1,159	8,255	245	167	174	10,000	1,040	7,877	281	606	196	10,000
50–54 ..	1,175	8,096	262	297	170	10,000	1,129	7,303	294	1,090	184	10,000
55–59 ..	1,143	7,947	274	486	150	10,000	1,180	6,660	292	1,722	146	10,000
60–64 ..	1,105	7,678	284	807	126	10,000	1,254	5,716	290	2,618	122	10,000
65–69 ..	1,086	7,246	300	1,259	109	10,000	1,308	4,697	255	3,642	98	10,000
70–74 ..	1,162	6,519	289	1,939	91	10,000	1,368	3,561	186	4,819	66	10,000
75–79 ..	1,174	5,691	254	2,816	65	10,000	1,448	2,475	123	5,919	35	10,000
80–84 ..	1,217	4,598	194	3,951	40	10,000	1,491	1,562	78	6,839	30	10,000
85 & over	1,112	3,343	130	5,381	34	10,000	1,345	845	36	7,759	15	10,000
Total	5,005	4,548	127	249	71	10,000	4,366	4,609	150	792	83	10,000

The maximum proportion of married men in any age group in 1954 was 82.7 per cent in the age group 40-44 years, and among females the maximum proportion of married women was 85.9 per cent in the age group 30-34 years.

MALES AND FEMALES ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911 AND 1954.



COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

7. General.

In the following series of tables comparisons are made between the conjugal condition of males and females at various ages over a number of years. At the earlier Censuses there was a lack of consistency between the States in regard to the age groups adopted, and, consequently, some estimation has been necessary to make the figures comparable. It is probable, however, that any defect arising from this cause is negligible. The numbers unspecified, whether as to age or conjugal condition, have been distributed throughout.

8. Trends in Nuptiality.

(i) *The Nuptial Ratio.* The following table shows the nuptial ratio (i.e., the ratios of the married to the unmarried) for successive Censuses, the widowed and divorced being regarded as " unmarried ". For the purpose of this table the married but permanently separated have been included with the married.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUPTIAL RATIO, CENSUSES 1891 TO 1954.

(Number of Married to 1,000 Unmarried.)

Year	Total Population			Population Aged 20 and Over		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1891	387	475	426	987	1,727	1,253
1901	403	465	432	1,035	1,458	1,210
1911	469	521	493	1,165	1,458	1,294
1921	571	599	585	1,544	1,653	1,597
1933	635	661	647	1,588	1,652	1,619
1947	863	871	867	2,268	2,135	2,200
1954	878	908	893	2,616	2,604	2,610

The right-hand part of this table, which is the more significant, shows that the female nuptial ratio was, in the earlier years, far greater than the male, but the two ratios have come closer together as the country has developed and the numbers of the sexes have approached equality. While the male ratio has increased at each Census, the female ratio declined between 1891 and 1901, and between 1921 and 1933.

Of factors affecting the nuptial ratio, the most important is the marriage rate itself, which varies considerably, particularly in periods of prosperity, depression and war. Another important influence is the division of the adult population between the lower age groups (where the proportion married is relatively small) and the higher age groups (where the proportion married is relatively large). In 1891, the proportion of the population aged 20 and over who were aged 45 years or more was 29.6 per cent, but in 1954 this proportion was 43.7 per cent.

Immigration is also an important factor affecting the nuptial ratio. For example, the nuptial ratio of 893 for the whole population in 1954 was composed of an " Australian-born " component of 815 and an " oversea-born " component of 1,536. However, it should be remembered that the inclusion of the Australian-born children of immigrant parents as " Australian-born " had the effect of lowering the nuptial ratio for Australian-born and increasing it for the oversea-born.

The influence of this factor on the nuptial ratio for persons aged 20 years or more was very different, the ratio of 2,610 consisting of an Australian-born component of 2,641 and an oversea-born component of 2,490. However, while the nuptial ratio for Australian-born males was greater than that for oversea-born males, with females the position was reversed.

NUPTIAL RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	2,711	2,578	2,641
Overseas	2,320	2,752	2,490
Total	2,616	2,604	2,610

The comparatively low ratio for oversea-born males was due to the inclusion among more recent migrants of large numbers of " never married " males, particularly in the younger age groups.

The stability of the female ratio for persons aged 20 and over between 1921 and 1933 might be accounted for by the fact that the effects of a fall in the marriage rate due to the depression in the later part of the period were counteracted by the effects of the ageing of the population, which was particularly noticeable between the two Census years, and by lower mortality leading to a decline in the proportion widowed. The high marriage rates of the 1939-45 War and post-war periods were mainly responsible for the marked rise in both the male and female ratios between 1933 and 1947.

The main factors causing the rises between 1947 and 1954, as shown in both parts of the table on page 68, were the high marriage rates at early marriageable ages, the younger ages at marriage and the change in the age distribution of the population.

(ii) *Proportions "Ever Married".* By combining the numbers of married, widowed and divorced persons, comparisons can be made between the proportions of "ever married", that is, persons who were or at some time had been married, at each Census. These proportions, which are shown in the following table in broad age groups for successive Censuses from 1891 onwards, express the nuptiality experience at various ages which have resulted from the operation of factors such as fluctuations in the marriage rate, immigration, mortality and previous birth rates (which have influenced the relative numbers of men and women available at marriageable ages and therefore the proportions married).

"EVER MARRIED" MALES AND FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN AGE GROUPS, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males							Females						
	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
15–19	0.22	0.18	0.39	0.43	0.44	0.68	0.83	4.10	2.91	3.82	3.65	3.93	5.58	6.88
20–24	10.96	9.56	12.19	14.60	12.85	23.53	25.54	34.85	27.98	30.04	33.59	31.19	48.61	58.97
25–34	48.38	45.27	49.68	58.23	55.11	70.23	71.91	73.68	65.33	64.88	69.66	69.68	82.63	87.73
35–44	70.58	70.29	72.14	78.21	81.22	84.50	86.83	89.44	85.43	80.66	81.68	83.90	87.22	91.10
45–54	75.71	76.70	78.61	80.44	85.29	86.66	88.33	93.92	91.07	87.21	84.06	85.63	87.49	89.18
55 and over . .	79.49	80.05	81.43	82.16	83.93	87.48	88.71	95.87	95.00	92.57	89.03	86.28	86.43	87.06
Total, 15 years and over . .	47.09	47.94	50.32	57.32	58.04	67.03	70.17	61.97	59.48	59.76	64.21	65.03	73.64	78.50

The movements shown in the table above for individual age groups are largely independent of changes in the age structure of the population, and therefore provide a more accurate measure of the trends in the proportions married than the nuptial ratios described in the preceding sub-section (i).

Comparing 1954 proportions with those for 1891, there have been increases in all groups except for females aged 45 and over. In the early years of the century, decreases were caused by factors such as the economic depression of 1893 and the cessation of migration, the industrial unrest during the period, the discovery of gold in Western Australia, and, to some extent, the Boer War; in later years the effects of the 1914-1918 War and the economic depression of the early 1930's were reflected. Since 1933, however, there has been a steady increase in the proportions "ever married" in all age groups. The proportions of males and females recorded as "ever married" at the younger ages 15-19 and 20-24 years, in particular, showed considerable increases, the long-term trend in these groups being greatly accelerated.

In 1947 and 1954 the proportion of "ever married" males aged 55 years and over exceeded the corresponding proportion of "ever married" females. Apart from this, the proportion of females "ever married" has exceeded the proportion of males "ever married" in every age group at each Census shown in the table, but in the higher age groups there has been a steady trend over the years for the difference in the corresponding proportions of males and females to be reduced as the excess of males over females in the population has been reduced.

The proportions married in the age group 45-54 years are of particular significance, as the numbers who marry for the first time after passing through this age group are very small, and the proportions are, therefore, a fairly close measure of the proportion of the population who ultimately marry. These proportions relate, of course, to the experience over a long period preceding the respective Censuses and are not indicative of the trends current at each Census, that is, of the proportion of the Census population at young ages who are likely to marry eventually. The proportion of males "ever married" at the time they reach ages 45 to 54, as shown by these figures, has increased steadily from Census to Census, reaching 88.3 per cent in 1954. The corresponding female nuptiality decreased until 1921, and thereafter increased, the proportion in 1954 being much the same as that for men.

Because of their bearing on the reproductive capacity of the population, the greatly increased proportions of young married persons are of considerable importance. In the principal child-bearing age groups 20-24 and 25-29, the proportions of "ever married" females in these age groups increased between 1891 and 1954 from 34.9 to 59.0 per cent and from 67.2 to 85.0 per cent respectively, equivalent to increases during the 63 years of 69.2 and 26.6 per cent respectively. For consideration of the broad age group 15-44 years, which corresponds approximately to the reproductive ages, it is more appropriate to deduct first the widowed and divorced persons who are included in the " ever married " population. The proportions of married population, excluding widowed and divorced, will be found in Sections 10 and 13 following. Expressed as percentages of the total female population in those age groups, those for females in the age group 15-44 as a whole are as follows:—1891, 49.8; 1901, 46.8; 1911, 46.8; 1921, 52.1; 1933, 51.8; 1947, 62.5; and 1954, 69.8. Compared with that of 1891, the proportion married at ages 15-44 in 1954 represents an increase of 40.2 per cent. The major portion of this increase occurred between 1933 and 1954, and was due mainly to the trend towards earlier marriages.

9. The Never Married.

(i) *Males.* The following table shows in five-year age groups the number of males who had never been married and the proportions which they bore to all males of the same ages at each Census from 1911 to 1954.

" NEVER MARRIED " MALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
Under 15 ..	714,573	875,098	926,924	967,759	1,309,660	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15–19	227,430	233,911	310,396	295,510	299,769	9,961	9,957	9,956	9,932	9,916
20–24	201,703	188,524	259,714	236,664	232,315	8,781	8,540	8,715	7,647	7,446
25–29	120,063	117,728	155,536	112,663	134,535	5,965	5,222	5,606	3,787	3,649
30–34	67,911	71,586	81,935	64,505	71,352	3,942	3,142	3,258	2,168	1,959
35–39	46,030	45,481	48,664	46,899	45,557	3,010	2,306	2,128	1,644	1,398
40–44	37,191	34,603	37,458	37,322	39,941	2,550	2,032	1,630	1,446	1,235
45–49	29,831	28,471	30,688	32,736	33,244	2,227	1,966	1,466	1,385	1,159
50–54	22,121	26,484	25,358	26,487	28,907	2,032	1,945	1,477	1,276	1,175
55–59	13,803	21,563	20,375	23,636	22,074	1,903	1,853	1,540	1,188	1,143
60–64	9,818	16,583	19,317	19,116	19,771	1,897	1,829	1,682	1,201	1,105
65–69	7,182	10,063	15,655	15,159	15,552	1,774	1,793	1,685	1,301	1,086
70–74	5,684	5,641	10,800	10,320	11,037	1,943	1,690	1,636	1,342	1,162
75–79	3,350	3,043	5,313	7,144	6,471	1,768	1,552	1,479	1,403	1,174
80–84	1,397	1,407	1,981	3,422	3,403	1,576	1,468	1,429	1,305	1,217
85 and over ..	611	643	794	1,355	1,567	1,775	1,378	1,323	1,157	1,112
All Ages ..	1,508,698	1,680,829	1,950,908	1,900,697	2,275,155	6,523	6,084	5,794	5,005	5,005
15 years and over	794,125	805,731	1,023,984	932,938	965,495	4,968	4,268	4,196	3,297	2,983

(ii) *Females.* The following table shows in five-year age groups the number of females who had never been married, and the proportions which they bore to all females of the same ages at each Census from 1911 to 1954.

" NEVER MARRIED " FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
Under 15 ..	695,907	849,906	894,643	931,294	1,253,674	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15–19	214,635	220,911	291,673	273,010	269,576	9,618	9,635	9,607	9,442	9,312
20–24	153,555	154,922	197,209	158,521	118,232	6,996	6,641	6,881	5,139	4,103
25–29	78,390	86,487	96,405	63,169	50,300	4,133	3,649	3,759	2,099	1,496
30–34	44,730	52,633	53,446	41,329	33,093	2,780	2,376	2,249	1,375	963
35–39	30,075	35,860	40,447	34,857	27,461	2,141	1,888	1,703	1,265	865
40–44	21,357	28,471	34,247	30,808	27,936	1,702	1,766	1,512	1,293	916
45–49	14,928	22,522	28,575	28,979	27,053	1,367	1,660	1,433	1,263	1,040
50–54	9,964	18,226	23,465	26,900	26,324	1,167	1,520	1,447	1,237	1,129
55–59	5,499	13,320	19,413	25,617	24,089	960	1,338	1,506	1,290	1,180
60–64	3,582	9,414	17,138	21,803	24,925	810	1,196	1,507	1,325	1,254
65–69	2,535	4,770	12,345	17,800	20,955	691	976	1,363	1,403	1,308
70–74	1,422	2,653	7,971	13,298	15,789	543	834	1,240	1,470	1,368
75–79	751	1,392	3,860	9,000	10,533	452	682	1,065	1,474	1,448
80–84	349	566	1,425	4,338	6,032	451	546	905	1,327	1,491
85 and over ..	154	256	616	1,931	2,949	430	470	753	1,157	1,345
All Ages ..	1,277,833	1,502,309	1,722,878	1,682,654	1,938,921	5,966	5,621	5,281	4,449	4,366
15 years and over	581,926	652,403	828,235	751,360	685,247	4,024	3,579	3,497	2,636	2,150

During the period 1911 to 1954 there has been a general tendency for the proportion of males " never married " in each age group over 15 years to diminish from Census to Census. The proportion of females " never married " in each age group under 40 declined generally between 1911 and 1954; in the age groups 40-54 years the proportions reached their maxima in 1921, and thereafter declined, while in each of the two following groups the maximum was reached in 1933. In the three age groups 65 to 79 years the maximum was reached in 1947, and in the remaining groups there were uninterrupted increases between 1911 and 1954. The differences between the proportions of the older age groups at 1911 and at 1954 increase more or less progressively with age, reflecting the effects of the decreasing masculinity of the population over the period.

Although the trends in the proportions of the older ages for females have, until recent years, been generally the reverse of those for males, the trends for all " never married " males and females 15 years and over are similar, and at the 1954 Census only two female age groups (80-84 years and 85 years and over) showed increases over the previous Census.

In 1911, 32.5 per cent of the female population was under 15 years of age, whereas this group represented 31.8 per cent in 1921, 24.6 per cent in 1947 and 28.2 per cent in 1954. These changes in the proportion of the female population under 15 have been partly responsible for the decrease in the proportion of all females " never married " from 59.7 per cent at 1911 to 43.7 per cent at 1954.

10. The Married.

(i) *Males.* The next table shows the numbers of married males in five-year age groups, and the proportions which they bore to all males of the same ages at each Census from 1911 to 1954.

MARRIED MALES (*a*) IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
15–19	896	1,009	1,382	1,998	2,475	39	43	44	67	82
20–24	27,723	31,931	37,997	72,423	79,367	1,207	1,447	1,275	2,340	2,544
25–29	79,976	106,056	120,374	182,256	231,977	3,974	4,704	4,338	6,126	6,293
30–34	102,010	152,921	166,189	228,122	288,298	5,921	6,712	6,607	7,667	7,915
35–39	103,421	147,321	174,871	232,263	273,895	6,764	7,471	7,648	8,141	8,408
40–44	103,821	130,655	185,308	213,492	274,776	7,118	7,672	8,063	8,275	8,496
45–49	97,685	110,330	169,733	194,845	243,686	7,291	7,618	8,109	8,243	8,500
50–54	79,155	101,694	136,332	170,491	205,655	7,271	7,469	7,941	8,216	8,358
55–59	51,779	85,305	101,659	161,052	158,785	7,138	7,331	7,683	8,096	8,221
60–64	35,021	63,605	83,063	123,665	142,479	6,766	7,016	7,232	7,770	7,962
65–69	25,830	36,858	62,759	84,081	108,019	6,379	6,569	6,752	7,217	7,546
70–74	16,499	20,097	40,440	50,286	64,651	5,640	6,022	6,126	6,537	6,808
75–79	9,494	10,483	19,368	28,556	32,761	5,010	5,348	5,392	5,609	5,945
80–84	3,713	4,282	6,061	11,941	13,405	4,189	4,468	4,373	4,555	4,792
85 and over ..	1,085	1,608	1,911	3,787	4,894	3,151	3,447	3,183	3,234	3,473
All Ages ..	738,108	1,004,155	1,307,447	1,759,258	2,125,123	3,191	3,634	3,883	4,633	4,675
15 years and over	738,108	1,004,155	1,307,447	1,759,258	2,125,123	4,618	5,319	5,358	6,217	6,566

(*a*) Includes Permanently Separated.

The proportions of married males in each age group and for all ages collectively were higher in 1954 than at any of the preceding Censuses shown in the table. The results for 1954 show that the proportion of married males increased with age until the maximum proportion was reached in age group 45-49, in which the married represented 85.0 per cent. From this point onward, owing mainly to the separation of married couples by death, the proportion of married males declined with increasing age. In the earlier Censuses covered by the table, the maximum proportion of married males was in the same age group 45-49, with the exception of 1921 and 1947, when it fell in the next lower age group 40-44.

(ii) *Females.* The next table shows the numbers and proportions of married females in five-year age groups at each Census from 1911.

MARRIED FEMALES (*a*) IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
15–19	8,494	8,320	11,904	16,074	19,831	381	363	392	556	685
20–24	65,372	77,401	88,763	148,198	168,970	2,978	3,318	3,097	4,804	5,863
25–29	109,346	146,413	157,568	231,705	281,818	5,765	6,178	6,143	7,701	8,383
30–34	112,593	162,246	178,893	250,367	302,627	6,999	7,325	7,527	8,330	8,807
35–39	104,392	145,725	187,644	230,242	278,146	7,432	7,672	7,901	8,353	8,765
40–44	95,293	122,556	177,852	194,235	261,069	7,596	7,602	7,853	8,151	8,559
45–49	82,151	100,389	152,053	180,862	212,296	7,520	7,400	7,626	7,886	8,158
50–54	61,388	84,580	116,512	162,311	177,113	7,194	7,053	7,158	7,464	7,597
55–59	37,850	65,235	83,994	134,844	141,896	6,607	6,553	6,519	6,792	6,952
60–64	25,031	45,412	64,335	96,913	119,329	5,655	5,771	5,656	5,890	6,006
65–69	16,742	23,633	42,808	60,775	79,308	4,562	4,834	4,731	4,791	4,952
70–74	9,287	11,507	23,498	32,844	43,255	3,548	3,616	3,655	3,630	3,747
75–79	4,253	5,353	9,070	15,040	18,898	2,561	2,622	2,502	2,462	2,598
80–84	1,336	1,929	2,316	4,919	6,638	1,726	1,862	1,472	1,504	1,640
85 and over ..	379	684	612	1,321	1,932	1,059	1,256	748	791	881
All Ages ..	733,907	1,001,383	1,297,822	1,760,650	2,113,126	3,426	3,746	3,978	4,655	4,759
15 years and over	733,907	1,001,383	1,297,822	1,760,650	2,113,126	5,075	5,493	5,481	6,176	6,631

(*a*) Includes Permanently Separated.

Although the proportions of married females in the separate age groups under 80 years, and for all ages collectively, increased between 1911 and 1954, the proportions in some age groups decreased in intervening intercensal periods. As in the case of married males, however, the proportions of married females recorded in 1954 in each age group, excluding ages 80 years and over, were higher than the corresponding proportions at each previous Census shown. In 1911 the greatest proportion of married females in any age group was in group 40-44, in 1921, 1933 and 1947 in group 35-39, and in 1954 in group 30-34.

11. The Widowed.

In the two tables following, the proportions for individual age groups for both widowers and widows show, in general, a decline over the period covered. The proportions for all ages combined, however, do not exhibit a similar trend, and, in the case of widows, the trend is in the opposite direction. This is due to the change in the age-structure of the population during the period. The proportions of the younger age groups, in which there were few widowed persons, decreased at successive Censuses up to 1947, the effect of this being to increase the proportions of widowed persons to the total population. Even when the numbers of persons under 15 years of age are excluded, the divergence in trend is still apparent, particularly amongst widows, and in their case it is necessary to exclude also the next few older age groups, where the incidence of widowhood was still low, before the trend is reversed.

(i) *Widowers*. The numbers and proportions of widowers in five-year age groups at each Census from 1911 are shown in the following table.

WIDOWERS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
15–19	4	6	14	13	19	0	0	0	1	1
20–24	249	234	217	145	125	11	11	7	5	4
25–29	1,087	1,344	1,051	621	550	54	60	38	21	14
30–34	2,069	2,743	2,291	1,455	1,123	120	120	91	49	31
35–39	3,131	3,725	3,550	2,247	1,851	205	189	155	79	57
40–44	4,475	4,446	5,279	3,500	3,199	307	261	230	136	99
45–49	6,053	5,485	7,290	5,491	4,781	452	379	348	232	167
50–54	7,245	7,474	8,742	7,782	7,314	666	549	509	375	297
55–59	6,755	9,075	9,403	11,913	9,383	931	780	711	599	486
60–64	6,786	10,186	11,868	14,804	14,435	1,311	1,124	1,033	930	807
65–69	7,403	9,036	14,055	16,330	18,015	1,828	1,610	1,512	1,401	1,259
70–74	7,029	7,547	14,508	15,790	18,408	2,403	2,262	2,197	2,053	1,939
75–79	6,095	6,050	11,117	14,981	15,515	3,216	3,086	3,095	2,942	2,816
80–84	3,739	3,889	5,785	10,757	11,052	4,219	4,057	4,173	4,103	3,951
85 and over ..	1,741	2,413	3,288	6,534	7,582	5,057	5,173	5,477	5,581	5,381
All Ages ..	63,861	73,653	98,458	112,363	113,352	276	267	292	296	249
15 years and over	63,861	73,653	98,458	112,363	113,352	399	390	404	397	350

Between 1911 and 1954 there were increases in numbers in all age groups over 49 years, and in the totals, but the proportion of widowers decreased (almost without break in trend) in every age group except 15-19 years and 85 years and over. The fall in the proportions of widowers between 1911 and 1954 was relatively greater at the younger ages and became progressively less in the older age groups.

(ii) *Widows*. The next table shows the numbers and proportions of widows in five-year age groups at each Census from 1911.

WIDOWS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
15–19	27	41	35	40	40	1	2	1	1	2
20–24	497	792	415	737	468	23	34	14	24	16
25–29	1,694	3,574	1,575	2,871	1,483	89	151	61	95	44
30–34	3,223	5,857	3,760	4,764	3,287	200	265	158	158	96
35–39	5,626	7,646	7,463	6,299	6,127	401	403	314	228	193
40–44	8,446	9,574	12,490	9,436	10,184	673	594	552	396	334
45–49	11,844	12,251	17,162	16,162	15,778	1,084	903	861	705	606
50–54	13,755	16,705	21,731	25,404	25,411	1,612	1,393	1,335	1,168	1,090
55–59	13,862	20,711	24,788	35,886	35,154	2,419	2,081	1,924	1,808	1,722
60–64	15,590	23,644	31,788	44,435	52,013	3,522	3,005	2,795	2,700	2,618
65–69	17,385	20,413	35,059	47,445	58,341	4,737	4,176	3,874	3,740	3,642
70–74	15,453	17,634	32,677	43,998	55,628	5,904	5,542	5,084	4,862	4,819
75–79	11,589	13,656	23,267	36,882	43,051	6,977	6,689	6,417	6,038	5,919
80–84	6,053	7,865	11,983	23,381	27,678	7,820	7,590	7,615	7,151	6,839
85 and over ..	3,046	4,505	6,947	13,428	17,015	8,508	8,269	8,494	8,041	7,759
All Ages ..	128,090	164,868	231,140	311,168	351,658	598	617	708	823	792
15 years and over	128,090	164,868	231,140	311,168	351,658	886	904	976	1,092	1,104

For widows the age group 60-64 years had the greatest number in 1921 and the age group 65-69 years at each of the remaining four Censuses. The age group 70-74 years was third in 1911, fourth in 1921, second in 1933, third in 1947, and second in 1954. In 1954, Australian-born widows aged from 70-74 were more than 4,000 below the maximum which occurred at 65-69 years, whereas the age group 70-74 years represented a maximum for oversea-born widows.

While in each age group, except 15-19 years, the proportion of widows in 1954 shows a decline compared with 1911, the proportions for all ages combined and for ages 15 years and over show increases. This, as stated above, is due to the change in the age structure of the population over the period.

The effect of the Wars of 1939-45 and 1914-18 is shown in the increase in the proportion of widows at ages 20-29 between 1933 and 1947 and at ages 15-39 between 1911 and 1921 respectively. With the exception of these special instances arising out of wars, and at ages 80 and over in 1933, the figures show a decrease in the proportion of widows in each age group from Census to Census, which is largely a consequence of improved mortality rates.

12. The Divorced.

(i) *Males*. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of divorced males in five-year age groups at each Census from 1911.

DIVORCED MALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
15–19	2	11	..	3	24	0	0	..	0	1
20–24	27	55	73	258	172	1	2	3	8	6
25–29	137	321	501	1,957	1,577	7	14	18	66	43
30–34	286	580	1,100	3,449	3,465	17	26	44	116	95
35–39	321	661	1,575	3,900	4,465	21	34	69	136	137
40–44	361	592	1,777	3,694	5,502	25	35	77	143	170
45–49	407	533	1,614	3,309	4,994	30	37	77	140	174
50–54	338	498	1,256	2,755	4,185	31	37	73	133	170
55–59	204	425	877	2,327	2,906	28	36	66	117	150
60–64	134	281	611	1,572	2,262	26	31	53	99	126

DIVORCED MALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
65–69	76	155	477	941	1,554	19	28	51	81	109
70–74	43	86	270	523	865	14	26	41	68	91
75–79	12	27	122	233	357	6	14	34	46	65
80–84	14	7	35	98	112	16	7	25	37	40
85 and over ..	6	1	10	33	48	17	2	17	28	34
All Ages ..	2,368	4,233	10,298	25,052	32,488	10	15	31	66	71
15 years and over	2,368	4,233	10,298	25,052	32,488	15	23	42	89	101

At the successive Censuses from 1911 onward divorced males represented 1.5, 2.3, 4.2, 8.9 and 10.1 per 1,000 of all males aged 15 and over respectively. The greatest proportion of divorced males in 1954 was between the ages 45 and 49, when it reached 17.4 per 1,000, and in previous Censuses generally the greatest proportion fell within this or adjacent age groups. The trend for individual age groups has in general been upward, the main exceptions being the declines in 1954 in age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years, following the sharp increases in these groups in 1947.

(ii) *Females.* The following table shows the numbers and proportions of divorced females in five-year age groups at each Census from 1911.

DIVORCED FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age				
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
15–19	1	8	6	18	37	0	0	0	1	1
20–24	71	168	230	1,008	517	3	7	8	33	18
25–29	239	526	960	3,144	2,577	13	22	37	105	77
30–34	332	756	1,565	4,107	4,598	21	34	66	137	134
35–39	374	713	1,939	4,239	5,621	26	37	82	154	177
40–44	366	621	1,880	3,805	5,821	29	38	83	160	191
45–49	319	496	1,598	3,344	5,097	29	37	80	146	196
50–54	229	405	1,066	2,858	4,292	27	34	65	131	184
55–59	79	280	662	2,174	2,983	14	28	51	110	146
60–64	59	217	485	1,401	2,428	13	28	42	85	122
65–69	38	70	287	843	1,568	10	14	32	66	98
70–74	14	25	136	341	757	5	8	21	38	66
75–79	16	14	58	157	256	10	7	16	26	35
80–84	2	2	12	58	122	3	2	8	18	30
85 and over ..	1	3	4	19	33	3	5	5	11	15
All Ages ..	2,140	4,304	10,888	27,516	36,707	10	16	33	73	83
15 years and over	2,140	4,304	10,888	27,516	36,707	15	24	46	96	115

The results are substantially the same as those for males. The greatest proportion of divorced females in 1954 was between the ages 45 and 49, when it reached 19.6 per 1,000, compared with previous Censuses when the maximum proportion occurred mainly in the age group 40-44. The proportions for females of all ages and 15 years and over, which were the same as those for males in 1911, were by 1954 considerably higher than the male proportions.

13. Comparative Summaries.

(i) *Conjugal Condition and Age of Males.* In the next table the numbers of males in specified age groups are classified according to conjugal condition at each Census from 1891 to 1954.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF MALES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Age Last Birthday (Years)						All Ages
	Under 15	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	15 & Over	
				NEVER MARRIED			
1891	594,053	525,234	43,478	9,232	10,355	588,299	1,182,352
1901	670,269	607,456	46,590	9,979	16,804	680,829	1,351,098
1911	714,573	700,328	65,755	9,818	18,224	794,125	1,508,698
1921	875,098	691,833	76,518	16,583	20,797	805,731	1,680,829
1933	926,924	893,703	76,421	19,317	34,543	1,023,984	1,950,908
1947	967,759	793,563	82,859	19,116	37,400	932,938	1,900,697
1954	1,309,660	823,469	84,225	19,771	38,030	965,495	2,275,155

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF MALES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954—*continued.*

Year	Age Last Birthday (Years)						All Ages
	Under 15	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	15 & Over	
			MARRIED (*a*)				
1891	....	293,139	126,112	26,939	29,695	475,885	475,885
1901	....	346,189	146,407	29,378	46,379	568,353	568,353
1911	....	417,847	228,619	35,021	56,621	738,108	738,108
1921	....	569,893	297,329	63,605	73,328	1,004,155	1,004,155
1933	....	686,121	407,724	83,063	130,539	1,307,447	1,307,447
1947	....	930,554	526,388	123,665	178,651	1,759,258	1,759,258
1954	....	1,150,788	608,126	142,479	223,730	2,125,123	2,125,123
			WIDOWED				
1891	....	10,422	15,541	6,489	14,814	47,266	47,266
1901	....	11,756	16,229	6,845	22,413	57,243	57,243
1911	....	11,015	20,053	6,786	26,007	63,861	63,861
1921	....	12,498	22,034	10,186	28,935	73,653	73,653
1933	....	12,402	25,435	11,868	48,753	98,458	98,458
1947	....	7,981	25,186	14,804	64,392	112,363	112,363
1954	....	6,867	21,478	14,435	70,572	113,352	113,352
			DIVORCED				
1891 (*b*)	....	216	89	16	11	332	332
1901 (*b*)	....	760	361	55	58	1,234	1,234
1911	....	1,134	949	134	151	2,368	2,368
1921	....	2,220	1,456	281	276	4,233	4,233
1933	....	5,026	3,747	611	914	10,298	10,298
1947	....	13,261	8,391	1,572	1,828	25,052	25,052
1954	....	15,205	12,085	2,262	2,936	32,488	32,488
			ALL CONJUGAL CONDITIONS				
1891	594,053	829,011	185,220	42,676	54,875	1,111,782	1,705,835
1901	670,269	966,161	209,587	46,257	85,654	1,307,659	1,977,928
1911	714,573	1,130,324	315,376	51,759	101,003	1,598,462	2,313,035
1921	875,098	1,276,444	397,337	90,655	123,336	1,887,772	2,762,870
1933	926,924	1,597,252	513,327	114,859	214,749	2,440,187	3,367,111
1947	967,759	1,745,359	642,824	159,157	282,271	2,829,611	3,797,370
1954	1,309,660	1,996,329	725,914	178,947	335,268	3,236,458	4,546,118

(*a*) Includes Permanently Separated. (*b*) Excludes South Australia.

In the next table the numbers given above are shown as proportions of the total males of corresponding ages.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF MALES IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Age Last Birthday (Years)						All Ages
	Under 15	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	15 & Over	
			NEVER MARRIED				
1891	10,000	6,336	2,347	2,163	1,887	5,292	6,931
1901	10,000	6,287	2,223	2,157	1,962	5,206	6,831
1911	10,000	6,196	2,085	1,897	1,804	4,968	6,523
1921	10,000	5,420	1,926	1,829	1,686	4,268	6,084
1933	10,000	5,595	1,489	1,682	1,608	4,196	5,794
1947	10,000	4,547	1,289	1,201	1,325	3,297	5,005
1954	10,000	4,125	1,160	1,105	1,134	2,983	5,005

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF MALES IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954—*continued.*

Year	Age Last Birthday (Years)						All Ages
	Under 15	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	15 & Over	
				MARRIED (*a*)			
1891	....	3,536	6,809	6,312	5,411	4,280	2,790
1901	....	3,583	6,986	6,351	5,414	4,346	2,874
1911	....	3,697	7,249	6,766	5,606	4,618	3,191
1921	....	4,465	7,483	7,016	5,946	5,319	3,634
1933	....	4,296	7,943	7,232	6,079	5,358	3,883
1947	....	5,331	8,189	7,770	6,329	6,217	4,633
1954	....	5,765	8,377	7,962	6,673	6,566	4,675
				WIDOWED			
1891	....	126	839	1,521	2,700	425	277
1901	....	122	774	1,480	2,617	438	289
1911	....	97	636	1,311	2,575	399	276
1921	....	98	554	1,124	2,346	390	267
1933	....	78	495	1,033	2,270	404	292
1947	....	46	392	930	2,281	397	296
1954	....	34	296	807	2,105	350	249
				DIVORCED			
1891 (*b*)	....	2	5	4	2	3	2
1901 (*b*)	....	8	17	12	7	10	6
1911	....	10	30	26	15	15	10
1921	....	17	37	31	22	23	15
1933	....	31	73	53	43	42	31
1947	....	76	130	99	65	89	66
1954	....	76	167	126	88	101	71

(*a*) Includes Permanently Separated. (*b*) Excludes South Australia.

(ii) *Conjugal Condition and Age of Females.* The numbers of females in specified age groups are shown in the next table classified according to conjugal condition at each Census from 1891 to 1954.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Age Last Birthday (Years)						All Ages
	Under 15	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	15 & Over	
				NEVER MARRIED			
1891	579,964	328,974	7,487	1,174	1,569	339,204	919,168
1901	655,914	443,973	13,198	1,945	2,746	461,862	1,117,776
1911	695,907	542,742	30,391	3,582	5,211	581,926	1,277,833
1921	849,906	579,284	54,068	9,414	9,637	652,403	1,502,309
1933	894,643	713,427	71,453	17,138	26,217	828,235	1,722,878
1947	931,294	601,694	81,496	21,803	46,367	751,360	1,682,654
1954	1,253,674	526,598	77,466	24,925	56,258	685,247	1,938,921
				MARRIED (*a*)			
1891	....	344,313	98,561	16,223	14,691	473,788	473,788
1901	....	409,284	115,855	20,562	24,055	569,756	569,756
1911	....	495,490	181,389	25,031	31,997	733,907	733,907
1921	....	662,661	250,204	45,412	43,106	1,001,383	1,001,383
1933	....	802,624	352,559	64,335	78,304	1,297,822	1,297,822
1947	....	1,070,821	478,017	96,913	114,899	1,760,650	1,760,650
1954	....	1,312,461	531,305	119,329	150,031	2,113,126	2,113,126

(*a*) Includes Permanently Separated.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954—*continued.*

Year	Age Last Birthday (Years)						All Ages
	Under 15	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	15 & Over	
				Widowed			
1891	....	17,857	29,188	10,242	21,517	78,804	78,804
1901	....	21,161	32,470	14,648	38,913	107,192	107,192
1911	....	19,513	39,461	15,590	53,526	128,090	128,090
1921	....	27,484	49,667	23,644	64,073	164,868	164,868
1933	....	25,738	63,681	31,788	109,933	231,140	231,140
1947	....	24,147	77,452	44,435	165,134	311,168	311,168
1954	....	21,589	76,343	52,013	201,713	351,658	351,658
				Divorced			
1891 (*b*)	....	193	33	1	1	228	228
1901 (*b*)	....	935	187	11	16	1,149	1,149
1911	....	1,383	627	59	71	2,140	2,140
1921	....	2,792	1,181	217	114	4,304	4,304
1933	....	6,580	3,326	485	497	10,888	10,888
1947	....	16,321	8,376	1,401	1,418	27,516	27,516
1954	....	19,171	12,372	2,428	2,736	36,707	36,707
				All Conjugal Conditions			
1891	579,964	691,337	135,269	27,640	37,778	892,024	1,471,988
1901	655,914	875,353	161,710	37,166	65,730	1,139,959	1,795,873
1911	695,907	1,059,128	251,868	44,262	90,805	1,446,063	2,141,970
1921	849,906	1,272,221	355,120	78,687	116,930	1,822,958	2,672,864
1933	894,643	1,548,369	491,019	113,746	214,951	2,368,085	3,262,728
1947	931,294	1,712,983	645,341	164,552	327,818	2,850,694	3,781,988
1954	1,253,674	1,879,819	697,486	198,695	410,738	3,186,738	4,440,412

(*a*) Includes Permanently Separated. (*b*) Excludes South Australia.

In the next table the figures given above are shown as proportions of the total females of corresponding ages.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Age Last Birthday (Years)						All Ages
	Under 15	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	15 & Over	
				Never Married			
1891	10,000	4,759	554	425	415	3,803	6,244
1901	10,000	5,072	816	523	418	4,052	6,224
1911	10,000	5,125	1,206	810	574	4,024	5,966
1921	10,000	4,553	1,522	1,196	824	3,579	5,621
1933	10,000	4,608	1,455	1,507	1,220	3,497	5,281
1947	10,000	3,513	1,263	1,325	1,415	2,636	4,449
1954	10,000	2,801	1,111	1,254	1,370	2,150	4,366
				Married (*a*)			
1891	....	4,980	7,286	5,869	3,889	5,311	3,219
1901	....	4,676	7,164	5,533	3,660	4,998	3,173
1911	....	4,678	7,202	5,655	3,524	5,075	3,426
1921	....	5,209	7,046	5,771	3,686	5,493	3,746
1933	....	5,184	7,180	5,656	3,643	5,481	3,978
1947	....	6,251	7,407	5,890	3,505	6,176	4,655
1954	....	6,982	7,617	6,006	3,653	6,631	4,759

(*a*) Includes Permanently Separated.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954—*continued.*

Year	Age Last Birthday (Years)						All Ages
	Under 15	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	15 & Over	
			WIDOWED				
1891	....	258	2,158	3,706	5,696	883	535
1901	....	242	2,008	3,941	5,920	940	597
1911	....	184	1,567	3,522	5,894	886	598
1921	....	216	1,399	3,005	5,480	904	617
1933	....	166	1,297	2,795	5,114	976	708
1947	....	141	1,200	2,700	5,037	1,092	823
1954	....	115	1,095	2,618	4,911	1,104	792
			DIVORCED				
1891 (*b*)	....	3	2	0	0	3	2
1901 (*b*)	....	10	12	3	2	10	6
1911	....	13	25	13	8	15	10
1921	....	22	33	28	10	24	16
1933	....	42	68	42	23	46	33
1947	....	95	130	85	43	96	73
1954	....	102	177	122	66	115	83

(*a*) Includes Permanently Separated. (*b*) Excludes South Australia.

Because of the effect on the birth rate, any change in the proportion of women of reproductive age in the population is of great consequence. For reproduction, the important group in the preceding tables is the group of married females aged 15-44. During the period 1891 to 1954, the number in this group increased from 344,313, representing 10.8 per cent of the total population, to 1,312,461, or 14.6 per cent of the total.

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE, METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

14. Conjugal Condition of Males and Females in Five-Year Age Groups.

The following tables present particulars of the conjugal condition and age of males and females in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia. The metropolitan areas comprise the capital city of each State and Canberra, the National Capital. The boundaries of each capital city include the city proper and its suburbs.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 15	643,452	..	..	..	..	643,452	619,188	..	..	..	..	619,188
15–19 ..	147,791	1,210	18	9	16	149,044	143,023	8,834	180	23	23	152,083
20–24 ..	115,817	38,423	665	60	95	155,060	70,493	82,742	1,968	252	363	155,818
25–29 ..	68,162	118,887	2,651	282	981	190,963	32,096	147,923	4,226	835	1,847	186,927
30–34 ..	37,527	156,305	3,679	594	2,200	200,305	21,790	164,648	4,809	1,969	3,330	196,546
35–39 ..	23,072	146,735	3,743	1,004	2,910	177,464	17,924	149,800	5,001	3,737	4,202	180,664
40–44 ..	19,652	145,897	4,379	1,728	3,551	175,207	18,609	141,328	5,452	6,389	4,339	176,117
45–49 ..	16,244	129,203	4,301	2,543	3,242	155,533	18,255	116,315	5,090	10,001	3,854	153,515
50–54 ..	13,799	110,461	3,981	4,008	2,655	134,904	18,034	99,236	4,854	16,628	3,323	142,075
55–59 ..	10,599	87,868	3,294	5,325	1,868	108,954	16,709	79,821	4,335	23,253	2,352	126,470
60–64 ..	9,410	79,279	3,164	8,276	1,445	101,574	17,184	66,832	4,251	34,244	1,892	124,403
65–69 ..	7,037	58,811	2,525	10,095	936	79,404	14,428	43,913	2,979	37,930	1,243	100,493
70–74 ..	4,817	34,161	1,547	10,130	506	51,161	10,812	23,473	1,619	35,501	589	71,994
75–79 ..	2,738	16,748	765	8,402	199	28,852	7,210	10,306	629	27,306	206	45,657
80–84 ..	1,452	6,763	293	5,916	64	14,488	4,160	3,620	215	17,543	84	25,622
85 & over	676	2,439	92	4,097	28	7,332	2,006	1,109	52	10,772	22	13,961
All Ages	1,122,245	1,133,190	35,097	62,469	20,696	2,373,697	1,031,921	1,139,900	45,660	226,383	27,669	2,471,533
15 years and over	478,793	1,133,190	35,097	62,469	20,696	1,730,245	412,733	1,139,900	45,660	226,383	27,669	1,852,345

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 15	666,208	..	..	..	..	666,208	634,486	..	..	..	..	634,486
15–19 ..	151,978	1,240	7	10	8	153,243	126,553	10,716	101	17	14	137,401
20–24 ..	116,498	39,874	405	65	77	156,919	47,739	83,220	1,040	216	154	132,369
25–29 ..	66,373	108,767	1,672	268	596	177,676	18,204	127,420	2,249	648	730	149,251
30–34 ..	33,825	126,158	2,156	529	1,265	163,933	11,303	130,621	2,549	1,318	1,268	147,059
35–39 ..	22,485	121,085	2,332	847	1,555	148,304	9,537	120,717	2,628	2,390	1,419	136,691
40–44 ..	20,289	121,695	2,805	1,471	1,951	148,211	9,327	111,553	2,736	3,795	1,482	128,893
45–49 ..	17,000	107,458	2,724	2,238	1,752	131,172	8,798	88,660	2,231	5,777	1,243	106,709
50–54 ..	15,108	88,747	2,466	3,306	1,530	111,157	8,290	71,032	1,991	8,783	969	91,065
55–59 ..	11,475	65,618	2,005	4,058	1,038	84,194	7,380	56,124	1,616	11,901	631	77,652
60–64 ..	10,361	58,120	1,916	6,159	817	77,373	7,741	46,740	1,506	17,769	536	74,292
65–69 ..	8,515	44,909	1,774	7,920	618	63,736	6,527	31,316	1,100	20,411	325	59,679
70–74 ..	6,220	27,744	1,199	8,278	359	43,800	4,977	17,630	533	20,127	168	43,435
75–79 ..	3,733	14,613	635	7,113	158	26,252	3,323	7,694	269	15,745	50	27,081
80–84 ..	1,951	6,100	249	5,136	48	13,484	1,872	2,703	100	10,135	38	14,848
85 & over	891	2,272	91	3,485	20	6,759	943	744	27	6,243	11	7,968
All Ages	1,152,910	934,400	22,436	50,883	11,792	2,172,421	907,000	906,890	20,676	125,275	9,038	1,968,879
15 years and over	486,702	934,400	22,436	50,883	11,792	1,506,213	272,514	906,890	20,676	125,275	9,038	1,334,393

In the following tables the numbers given above are shown as proportions of the total males and females respectively of the corresponding ages.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 15	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000
15–19 ..	9,916	81	1	1	1	10,000	9,404	581	11	2	2	10,000
20–24 ..	7,469	2,478	43	4	6	10,000	4,524	5,310	127	16	23	10,000
25–29 ..	3,569	6,226	139	15	51	10,000	1,717	7,913	226	45	99	10,000
30–34 ..	1,873	7,803	184	30	110	10,000	1,109	8,377	245	100	169	10,000
35–39 ..	1,300	8,268	211	57	164	10,000	992	8,291	277	207	233	10,000
40–44 ..	1,121	8,327	250	99	203	10,000	1,057	8,025	309	363	246	10,000
45–49 ..	1,044	8,307	277	164	208	10,000	1,189	7,577	331	652	251	10,000
50–54 ..	1,023	8,188	295	297	197	10,000	1,270	6,985	341	1,170	234	10,000
55–59 ..	973	8,065	302	489	171	10,000	1,321	6,311	343	1,839	186	10,000
60–64 ..	926	7,805	312	815	142	10,000	1,381	5,372	342	2,753	152	10,000
65–69 ..	886	7,407	318	1,271	118	10,000	1,436	4,370	296	3,774	124	10,000
70–74 ..	942	6,677	302	1,980	99	10,000	1,502	3,260	225	4,931	82	10,000
75–79 ..	949	5,805	265	2,912	69	10,000	1,579	2,257	138	5,981	45	10,000
80–84 ..	1,002	4,668	203	4,083	44	10,000	1,624	1,413	84	6,846	33	10,000
85 & over	922	3,327	125	5,588	38	10,000	1,437	794	37	7,716	16	10,000
All Ages	4,728	4,774	148	263	87	10,000	4,175	4,612	185	916	112	10,000
15 years and over	2,767	6,549	203	361	120	10,000	2,228	6,155	246	1,222	149	10,000

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 15	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000
15–19 ..	9,917	81	..	1	1	10,000	9,211	780	7	1	1	10,000
20–24 ..	7,424	2,541	26	4	5	10,000	3,606	6,287	79	16	12	10,000
25–29 ..	3,736	6,122	94	15	33	10,000	1,220	8,537	151	43	49	10,000
30–34 ..	2,064	7,696	131	32	77	10,000	769	8,882	173	90	86	10,000
35–39 ..	1,516	8,165	157	57	105	10,000	698	8,831	192	175	104	10,000
40–44 ..	1,369	8,211	189	99	132	10,000	724	8,655	212	294	115	10,000
45–49 ..	1,296	8,192	208	171	133	10,000	825	8,309	209	541	116	10,000
50–54 ..	1,359	7,984	222	297	138	10,000	910	7,800	219	965	106	10,000
55–59 ..	1,363	7,794	238	482	123	10,000	950	7,228	208	1,533	81	10,000
60–64 ..	1,339	7,511	248	796	106	10,000	1,042	6,291	203	2,392	72	10,000
65–69 ..	1,336	7,046	278	1,243	97	10,000	1,094	5,248	184	3,420	54	10,000
70–74 ..	1,420	6,334	274	1,890	82	10,000	1,146	4,059	122	4,634	39	10,000
75–79 ..	1,422	5,566	242	2,710	60	10,000	1,227	2,841	100	5,814	18	10,000
80–84 ..	1,447	4,524	185	3,809	35	10,000	1,261	1,821	67	6,826	25	10,000
85 & over	1,318	3,361	135	5,156	30	10,000	1,183	934	34	7,835	14	10,000
All Ages	5,307	4,302	103	234	54	10,000	4,607	4,606	105	636	46	10,000
15 years and over	3,231	6,204	149	338	78	10,000	2,042	6,796	155	939	68	10,000

The highest proportions of married males and females were in age groups 40-49 and 30-39 respectively for both metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. " Never married " females in each age group from 15-19 onwards were proportionately greater in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas, while the reverse applied to " never married " males except for age group 20-24 years.

Conversely, the proportion of married males in each age group (except 20-24 and 85 and over) was higher, and the proportion of married females in every age-group was lower, in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. The proportion of married but permanently separated males and females in all age groups, except 85 years and over for males, was higher in the metropolitan than extra-metropolitan areas. In all age groups the proportions of divorced males and females were higher in the metropolitan areas, as were those for widows generally and for widowers in the older age groups.

15. Conjugal Condition and Average Age of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over.

The following table shows the average age in each conjugal condition for males and females in metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of each State and the Australian Capital Territory. The results are only approximate because they have been computed from five-year age groups.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AVERAGE AGE (IN YEARS) OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Particulars	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
METROPOLITAN												
Sydney and Suburbs	29.18	45.37	48.65	66.99	47.28	41.77	33.45	42.47	46.75	65.82	45.99	43.63
Melbourne ,, ..	29.00	45.33	48.22	67.52	46.79	41.73	34.70	42.53	46.87	66.43	46.26	43.76
Brisbane ,, ,, ..	29.53	45.63	50.62	67.22	47.48	41.81	32.35	42.56	47.51	65.83	44.97	43.02
Adelaide ,, ,, ..	28.63	45.62	48.25	68.55	46.59	42.15	34.64	42.91	47.50	66.58	45.89	44.25
Perth ,, ,, ..	28.60	45.33	48.88	68.87	48.37	41.44	29.30	42.15	46.32	66.85	46.50	42.58
Hobart ,, ,, ..	27.67	44.36	48.88	67.23	44.93	40.66	32.71	41.52	46.34	66.23	44.42	42.26
Canberra	26.99	40.81	43.14	61.76	42.24	36.79	26.36	38.02	42.41	62.24	42.50	37.17
Total Metropolitan ..	29.02	45.36	48.69	67.45	47.12	41.72	33.54	42.48	46.87	66.20	45.97	43.54

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AVERAGE AGE (IN YEARS) OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Particulars	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN												
New South Wales ..	28.98	44.55	49.27	67.47	47.66	40.59	28.50	41.18	44.62	65.83	44.59	41.05
Victoria	29.62	45.00	49.63	68.46	47.84	40.91	31.88	41.81	45.44	67.08	46.18	42.22
Queensland	30.40	45.04	50.74	66.75	47.71	40.80	28.10	41.31	45.16	65.66	43.35	40.88
South Australia ..	29.14	44.82	47.94	68.30	46.04	40.88	29.85	41.57	44.63	68.38	43.87	41.71
Western Australia ..	30.26	43.91	49.39	66.92	48.94	40.17	25.66	40.20	43.48	66.24	46.11	39.89
Tasmania	28.46	44.46	48.85	67.94	45.38	40.42	30.14	41.02	45.49	66.25	43.06	41.14
Northern Territory ..	32.17	40.18	43.86	58.24	44.49	36.90	27.11	35.85	39.11	58.71	39.51	35.17
Australian Capital Territory	28.24	44.25	48.41	65.10	48.50	39.57	28.33	40.71	45.50	65.13	45.00	40.01
Total Extra-metropolitan ..	29.53	44.71	49.49	67.57	47.54	40.67	29.19	41.29	44.82	66.22	44.59	41.25
STATE OR TERRITORY												
New South Wales ..	29.08	45.00	48.88	67.21	47.41	41.23	31.49	41.93	46.10	65.82	45.66	42.56
Victoria	29.26	45.21	48.61	67.87	47.06	41.42	33.77	42.28	46.53	66.62	46.24	43.23
Queensland	30.11	45.27	50.69	66.94	47.61	41.17	30.03	41.81	46.36	65.74	44.28	41.78
South Australia ..	28.86	45.31	48.15	68.46	46.42	41.64	33.09	42.41	46.84	67.08	45.51	43.36
Western Australia ..	29.44	44.68	49.11	68.02	48.61	40.84	28.04	41.30	45.38	66.67	46.41	41.51
Tasmania	28.24	44.43	48.86	67.71	45.20	40.49	31.10	41.18	45.86	66.24	43.72	41.52
Northern Territory ..	32.17	40.18	43.86	58.24	44.49	36.90	27.11	35.85	39.11	58.71	39.51	35.17
Australian Capital Territory	27.09	41.06	43.52	62.14	42.74	36.99	26.48	38.20	42.66	62.43	42.61	37.36
Australia ..	29.28	45.06	49.00	67.51	47.27	41.23	31.81	41.95	46.23	66.20	45.63	42.58

For Australia as a whole and for each State (except New South Wales) and the Australian Capital Territory, the average age of males who had never married was lower in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas, and that of " never married " females higher in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan divisions, except in the Australian Capital Territory. The greatest differences in average ages between metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas, nearly five years in New South Wales and South Australia, occurred in this " never married " female group. The average age of married males was higher in the metropolitan areas except in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, and that of married females higher in all metropolitan areas except the Australian Capital Territory. The difference between the average ages of married males and married females was less in all metropolitan areas than in the extra-metropolitan areas. The average age of the married but permanently separated males was greater in all extra-metropolitan areas except South Australia and Tasmania. For married but permanently separated females the average age was greater in all metropolitan areas except the Australian Capital Territory. The average ages of widowed males and females and of divorced males were higher for the combined extra-metropolitan areas than for the metropolitan areas but the excesses were not general. The average ages of divorced females, however, were higher in all metropolitan areas except the Australian Capital Territory.

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN CONJUNCTION WITH BIRTHPLACE.

16. Conjugal Condition of Australian-born and Oversea-born Males and Females.

The following table shows the numbers of Australian-born and oversea-born males and females in Australia at 30th June, 1954, according to conjugal condition.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Males			Females		
	Australian-born	Born outside Australia	Total	Australian-born	Born outside Australia	Total
Never Married—						
Under 15 years of age	1,231,701	77,959	1,309,660	1,182,065	71,609	1,253,674
15 years of age and over	785,127	180,368	965,495	623,753	61,494	685,247
Total	2,016,828	258,327	2,275,155	1,805,818	133,103	1,938,921
Married	1,641,848	425,742	2,067,590	1,717,240	329,550	2,046,790
Married but Permanently Separated	43,778	13,755	57,533	56,084	10,252	66,336
Widowed	84,559	28,793	113,352	277,848	73,810	351,658
Divorced	25,422	7,066	32,488	30,639	6,068	36,707
Grand Total	3,812,435	733,683	4,546,118	3,887,629	552,783	4,440,412

Never-married males aged under 15 years who were Australian-born exceeded those born overseas by 15.8 to 1 (compared with 16.5 to 1 for females), whilst never married males aged 15 years or more who were Australian-born exceeded those of oversea origin by 4.4 to 1 (compared with 10.1 to 1 for females).

Direct comparison between the conjugal groups classified according to birthplace is impaired by the classification of the Australian-born children of persons born overseas as Australian-born, and, to a lesser degree, by the classification of oversea-born children of Australian parents as oversea-born. In order, therefore, to present better comparisons between the Australian-born and oversea-born groups, all tables in this Section showing percentage distributions according to conjugal condition relate only to persons aged 15 years or more.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Males		Females	
	Australian-born	Born outside Australia	Australian-born	Born outside Australia
Never Married	30.42	27.51	23.05	12.78
Married	63.62	64.93	63.47	68.49
Married but Permanently Separated	1.70	2.10	2.07	2.13
Widowed	3.28	4.39	10.27	15.34
Divorced	0.98	1.07	1.14	1.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

While the proportions of both males and females aged 15 and over who were never married were less for oversea-born than for Australian-born, those for married, married but permanently separated, widowed, and divorced were greater in each instance. The excess was greatest in the case of widows, who constituted 15.3 per cent of oversea-born compared with 10.3 per cent of Australian-born.

17. Conjugal Condition and Age of Australian-born Males and Females.

The next table shows the conjugal condition of Australian-born males and females classified into five-year age groups.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Never Married	Married	Married but Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
MALES						
0 - 4	482,658	....	....	....	....	482,658
5 - 9	421,075	....	....	....	....	421,075
10 - 14	327,968	....	....	....	....	327,968
15 - 19	273,465	2,284	23	17	21	275,810
20 - 24	193,582	71,209	925	106	148	265,970
25 - 29	95,404	193,391	3,487	445	1,269	293,996
30 - 34	49,172	225,383	4,448	891	2,736	282,630
35 - 39	35,464	222,750	4,827	1,512	3,740	268,293
40 - 44	30,702	211,334	5,515	2.502	4,396	254,449
45 - 49	25,057	178,281	5,138	3,625	3,776	215,877
50 - 54	21,863	151,081	4,781	5,697	3,178	186,600
55 - 59	17,067	119,841	4,052	7,422	2,249	150,631
60 - 64	15,440	108,232	3,883	11,407	1,742	140,704
65 - 69	11,706	78,415	3,219	13,678	1,179	108,197
70 - 74	7,925	44,724	1,968	13,394	613	68,624
75 - 79	4,747	22,388	992	10,989	263	39,379
80 - 84	2,447	9,258	386	7,872	76	20,039
85 - 89	879	2,821	107	3,841	27	7,675
90 - 94	184	419	21	1,047	9	1,680
95 - 99	17	35	6	111	....	169
100 and over	6	2	....	3	....	11
Total	2,016,828	1,641,848	43,778	84,559	25,422	3,812,435
FEMALES						
0 - 4	462,180	....	....	....	....	462,180
5 - 9	403,033	....	....	....	....	403,033
10 - 14	316,852	....	....	....	....	316,852
15 - 19	251,057	17,839	263	35	35	269,229
20 - 24	109,510	150,092	2,736	433	467	263,238
25 - 29	45,389	236,708	5,582	1,251	2,256	291,186
30 - 34	29,339	244,010	6,332	2,682	4,011	286,374
35 - 39	24,760	234,139	6,814	5,287	4,946	275,946
40 - 44	24,735	212,368	7,126	8,383	4,968	257,580
45 - 49	23,504	167,669	6,128	12,595	4,173	214,069
50 - 54	23,236	139,238	5,622	20,288	3,328	191,712
55 - 59	21,444	110,160	4,793	27,979	2,359	166,735
60 - 64	22,528	94,173	4,771	42,867	1,939	166,278
65 - 69	18,571	60,315	3,319	47,039	1,266	130,510
70 - 74	13,431	31,174	1,644	42,895	584	89,728
75 - 79	8,813	13,266	677	32,632	184	55,572
80 - 84	5,015	4,745	223	20,961	95	31,039
85 - 89	1,893	1,119	43	9,528	23	12,606
90 - 94	466	202	11	2,624	3	3,306
95 - 99	56	18	....	353	2	429
100 and over	6	5	....	16	....	27
Total	1,805,818	1,717,240	56,084	277,848	30,639	3,887,629

With one exception (females aged 60-64 years), the numbers of never married Australian-born males and females declined continuously from the youngest to the oldest age group.

The numbers of married Australian-born males and females reached a peak (in each case) at 30-34 years, thereafter gradually and continuously declining.

The numbers of permanently separated and divorced persons of both sexes born in Australia reached a maximum in the 40-44 years age group. Males married but permanently separated aged under 45 years constituted 43.9 per cent of their conjugal group and the same age group constituted 48.4 per cent of the divorced males. For females the corresponding proportions were 51.4 per cent and 54.5 per cent.

Australian-born widowed males and females were greatest in number in the 65-69 years age group, widows outnumbering widowers by more than three to one.

The number of females exceeded the number of males in each conjugal condition except the never married.

18. Conjugal Condition and Age of Oversea-born Males and Females.

The following table shows the conjugal condition of males and females born outside Australia classified into five-year age groups.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Never Married	Married	Married but Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
			MALES			
0 - 4	11,024	....	....	....	....	11,024
5 - 9	40,828	....	...	....	....	40,828
10 - 14	26,107	....	....	....	....	26,107
15 - 19	26,304	166	2	2	3	26,477
20 - 24	38,733	7,088	145	19	24	46,009
25 - 29	39,131	34,263	836	105	308	74,643
30 - 34	22,180	57,080	1,387	232	729	81,608
35 - 39	10,093	45,070	1,248	339	725	57,475
40 - 44	9,239	56,258	1,669	697	1,106	68,969
45 - 49	8,187	58,380	1,887	1,156	1,218	70,828
50 - 54	7,044	48,127	1,666	1,617	1,007	59,461
55 - 59	5,007	33,645	1,247	1,961	657	42,517
60 - 64	4,331	29,167	1,197	3,028	520	38,243
65 - 69	3,846	25,305	1,080	4,337	375	34,943
70 - 74	3,112	17,181	778	5,014	252	26,337
75 - 79	1,724	8,973	408	4,526	94	15,725
80 - 84	956	3,605	156	3,180	36	7,933
85 - 89	346	1,158	36	1,800	10	3,350
90 - 94	119	247	9	669	2	1,046
95 - 99	13	28	3	102	....	146
100 and over	3	1	1	9	....	14
Total	258,327	425,742	13,755	28,793	7,066	733,683
			FEMALES			
0 - 4	10,555	....	....	....	....	10,555
5 - 9	37,801	....	....	....	....	37,801
10 - 14	23,253	....	....	....	....	23,253
15 - 19	18,519	1,711	18	5	2	20,255
20 - 24	8,722	15,870	272	35	50	24,949
25 - 29	4,911	38,635	893	232	321	44,992
30 - 34	3,754	51,259	1,026	605	587	57,231
35 - 39	2,701	36,378	815	840	675	41,409
40 - 44	3,201	40,513	1,062	1,801	853	47,430
45 - 49	3,549	37,306	1,193	3,183	924	46,155
50 - 54	3,088	31,030	1,223	5,123	964	41,428
55 - 59	2,645	25,785	1,158	7,175	624	37,387
60 - 64	2,397	19,399	986	9,146	489	32,417
65 - 69	2,384	14,914	760	11,302	302	29,662
70 - 74	2,358	9,929	508	12,733	173	25,701
75 - 79	1,720	4,734	221	10,419	72	17,166
80 - 84	1,017	1,578	92	6,717	27	9,431
85 - 89	387	418	20	3,182	5	4,012
90 - 94	124	73	5	1,105	....	1,307
95 - 99	16	17	....	190	....	223
100 and over	1	1	....	17	....	19
Total	133,103	329,550	10,252	73,810	6,068	552,783

This table reveals marked contrast with the preceding table for Australian-born persons. Oversea-born males exceeded oversea-born females in every conjugal condition except the widowed. This predominance of males is characteristic of large-scale immigration. The numbers of never married males exceeded never married females by 11.7 per cent in the case of those born in Australia, but among the oversea-born, there were nearly twice as many unmarried males as females.

The married, married but permanently separated, and divorced males of oversea origin attained their greatest numbers in the age group 45-49 years, but in the first two conjugal conditions the numbers in the age group 30-34 years also represented significant peaks. Among oversea-born females, the numbers married reached peaks at the age group 30-34 years and, at a lower level, at 40-44 years. Married but permanently separated females reached peaks at 30-34 years and 50-54 years.

The greatest number in any age group of widowed males and females born overseas were in the group 70-74 years (compared with 65-69 years for Australian-born).

Divorced males and females of oversea origin attained their greatest numbers at 45-49 years and 50-54 years respectively (compared with 40-44 years for Australian-born divorced of both sexes).

19. Conjugal Condition and Period of Residence in Australia of Oversea-born Males and Females.

The following table shows for two broad period of residence groups the numbers of oversea-born males and females classified according to conjugal condition.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Period of Residence in Australia					
	Males			Females		
	Less than 8 Years	8 Years & Over	Total	Less than 8 Years	8 Years & Over	Total
Never Married—						
Under 15 years of age	76,621	1,338	77,959	70,342	1,267	71,609
15 years of age and over	135,262	45,106	180,368	36,597	24,897	61,494
Total	211,883	46,444	258,327	106,939	26,164	133,103
Married	183,258	242,484	425,742	160,688	168,862	329,550
Married but Permanently Separated	5,161	8,594	13,755	3,650	6,602	10,252
Widowed	3,282	25,511	28,793	13,866	59,944	73,810
Divorced	2,479	4,587	7,066	2,195	3,873	6,068
Grand Total	406,063	327,620	733,683	287,338	265,445	552,783

Among persons with under eight years residence in Australia, never married males and married females predominated. Single men aged 15 years and over exceeded spinsters aged 15 years and over by nearly 100,000, or by more than 3.5 to 1. This excess was almost entirely within the age group 15-44 years. Single males in this age group accounted for 61.3 per cent of all never married males, whereas single females in this age group accounted for only 31.4 per cent of all never married females.

Among persons whose period of residence in Australia at the Census was eight years and over, never married males aged 15 years and over were almost double in number the females aged 15 years or more. This excess is apparent in each of the five-year age groups between the ages 20 and 69 years. There was also an excess of almost 75,000 married males over married females among these longer established immigrants, and this excess was evident in almost every five-year age group over the age of 40. On the other hand, widowed females exceeded widowers by nearly 2.5 to 1, and this excess was as much in evidence in the younger age groups as in the older.

The following table shows the proportions of Australian-born and oversea-born males and females, excluding children under 15 years of age, in each conjugal condition at 30th June, 1954. The oversea-born are classified according to period of residence in Australia.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, IN CONJUNCTION WITH PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF OVERSEA-BORN: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Males			Females		
	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia Period of Residence in Australia		Australian-born	Born Outside Australia Period of Residence in Australia	
		Less than 8 Years	8 Years & Over		Less than 8 Years	8 Years & Over
Never Married	30.42	41.06	13.82	23.05	16.87	9.42
Married	63.62	55.62	74.32	63.47	74.05	63.92
Married but Permanently Separated	1.70	1.57	2.63	2.07	1.68	2.50
Widowed	3.28	1.00	7.82	10.27	6.39	22.69
Divorced	0.98	0.75	1.41	1.14	1.01	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

20. Conjugal Condition and Birthplace of Oversea-born Males and Females.

The following table shows the numbers of oversea-born males and females at 30th June, 1954, classified according to birthplace.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND BIRTHPLACE OF OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	United Kingdom &c. (a)	Malta	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Baltic Countries (b)	Poland	Other European Countries	Other Countries	Total
MALES										
Never Married—										
Under 15 years	28,140	2,957	1,131	7,876	8,705	1,392	1,154	18,613	7,991	77,959
15 years and over	63,257	4,132	6,172	30,976	7,192	6,393	10,727	31,264	20,255	180,368
Total	91,397	7,089	7,303	38,852	15,897	7,785	11,881	49,877	28,246	258,327
Married	236,167	4,993	8,712	39,465	13,743	10,524	22,232	49,149	40,757	425,742
Married but Permanently Separated	7,389	132	256	720	146	601	793	2,223	1,495	13,755
Widowed	21,093	162	421	1,049	147	354	493	2,484	2,590	28,793
Divorced	3,959	35	102	193	113	259	253	1,260	892	7,066
Total	360,005	12,411	16,794	80,279	30,046	19,523	35,652	104,993	73,980	733,683
FEMALES										
Never Married—										
Under 15 years	25,460	2,709	946	7,257	7,721	1,440	1,006	17,738	7,332	71,609
15 years and over	34,172	895	1,081	4,055	2,345	1,863	1,578	5,517	9,988	61,494
Total	59,632	3,604	2,027	11,312	10,066	3,303	2,584	23,255	17,320	133,103
Married	182,645	3,703	6,091	26,203	11,515	8,782	16,302	43,915	30,394	329,550
Married but Permanently Separated	6,279	40	73	267	96	454	408	1,423	1,212	10,252
Widowed	53,861	221	847	1,763	251	1,617	1,505	6,189	7,556	73,810
Divorced	3,581	9	30	73	61	285	143	946	940	6,068
Total	305,998	7,577	9,068	39,618	21,989	14,441	20,942	75,728	57,422	552,783

(*a*) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland and other British Countries in Europe (except Malta).
(*b*) Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania.

NOTE.—The figures in this table differ from those in corresponding tables elsewhere in this Report owing to differences in the distribution of not stated conjugal condition and not stated period of residence.

The numbers of never married males and females born in the United Kingdom exceeded those of any other oversea birthplace. However, as proportions of their respective birthplace totals, they were lower than most other countries. Never married males aged 15 years or more born in the United Kingdom represented 19.1 per cent of the total for that birthplace, this being the only proportion less than that for oversea-born males as a whole. Among females, Poland (7.9 per cent), United Kingdom (12.2 per cent) and Italy (12.5), each had lower proportions of unmarried females than the oversea-born group as a whole. Never married males under 15 years of age born in the Netherlands exceeded in number those aged 15 years or more, but for all other birthplaces shown the older age group predominated.

The proportions of males and females born overseas who were married (64.9 per cent and 68.5 per cent respectively) were exceeded among males by United Kingdom (71.2 per cent), and among females principally by Poland (81.8 per cent), Italy (81.0 per cent), and Netherlands (80.7 per cent).

The high proportion of widows among oversea-born females (15.3 per cent) was exceeded only by widows born in the United Kingdom (19.2 per cent).

All percentages quoted above are derived after exclusion of the under 15 years age group.

The following table extends the foregoing analysis by the addition of Period of Residence in Australia.

CONJUGAL CONDITION, BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	United Kingdom, &c. (a)	Malta	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Baltic Countries (b)	Poland	Other European Countries	Other Countries	Total
RESIDENT IN AUSTRALIA FOR LESS THAN 8 YEARS										
MALES										
Never Married	35.24	48.36	62.03	52.41	34.67	35.96	32.36	41.48	45.37	40.74
Married	61.42	49.91	36.27	46.52	63.90	58.07	63.49	53.66	51.09	55.96
Married but Permanently Separated	1.38	0.74	0.65	0.61	0.59	3.32	2.34	2.37	1.42	1.56
Widowed	1.21	0.92	0.76	0.39	0.37	1.34	1.16	1.13	1.19	0.99
Divorced	0.75	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.47	1.31	0.65	1.36	0.93	0.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES										
Never Married	20.58	20.56	18.23	16.20	16.54	14.55	8.13	9.75	27.06	16.73
Married	70.68	75.17	74.06	79.82	81.13	67.82	82.38	78.95	62.13	74.26
Married but Permanently Separated	1.46	0.58	0.75	0.57	0.57	3.46	2.12	2.43	1.71	1.67
Widowed	6.30	3.62	6.69	3.33	1.37	12.00	6.72	7.37	7.63	6.33
Divorced	0.98	0.07	0.27	0.08	0.39	2.17	0.65	1.50	1.47	1.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
RESIDENT IN AUSTRALIA FOR 8 YEARS AND OVER										
MALES										
Never Married	11.69	26.72	16.99	16.89	12.28	26.93	13.86	20.59	18.09	13.67
Married	75.89	63.88	74.96	76.14	76.74	60.23	78.31	66.93	71.22	74.59
Married but Permanently Separated	2.57	3.63	2.57	1.98	2.51	3.24	1.84	3.15	2.93	2.62
Widowed	8.48	4.34	4.48	4.22	6.61	7.15	4.36	7.57	6.08	7.72
Divorced	1.37	1.43	1.00	0.77	1.86	2.45	1.63	1.76	1.68	1.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES										
Never Married	8.90	5.38	4.13	4.65	10.92	9.38	5.65	8.34	15.35	9.37
Married	63.32	81.98	76.95	83.59	68.49	66.22	77.16	65.16	60.26	64.19
Married but Permanently Separated	2.51	2.32	1.20	1.34	3.72	3.85	1.58	2.49	2.82	2.48
Widowed	23.89	9.59	17.19	9.89	15.13	18.15	14.41	21.93	19.44	22.50
Divorced	1.38	0.73	0.53	0.53	1.74	2.40	1.20	2.08	2.13	1.46
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland and other British Countries in Europe (except Malta). (b) Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania.

NOTE.—The percentages in this table have been calculated after excluding not stated conjugal condition and not stated period of residence. The total percentages shown for each conjugal condition differ slightly on this account from those shown in the table on page 86.

The proportion of never married oversea-born males aged 15 years or more in Australia at 30th June, 1954, was 40.7 per cent for males resident less than eight years and 13.7 per cent for males resident in Australia for eight years or more. The difference in these percentages is particularly pronounced in the case of Greece (62.0 per cent and 17.0 per cent respectively). Conversely, married males were proportionately higher among those with the longer period of residence in Australia. The proportions of the more recently arrived males who were married but permanently separated, widowed or divorced at Census time were generally less than the proportions for migrants of longer residence.

The proportion of never married oversea-born females of 15 years of age or more was 16.7 per cent for the shorter period of residence and 9.4 per cent for the longer. The percentages of the former group were considerably less than the corresponding proportions for males for all birthplace groups. Unlike males, the predominance of married females was among those with less than eight years period of residence in Australia (74.3 per cent as compared with 64.2 per cent for the longer period), only three birthplaces (Italy, Malta and Greece) having a higher proportion of married females with the longer period of residence. As in the case of males, the proportions of the more recently arrived females who were married but permanently separated, widowed or divorced at Census time were generally less than the corresponding proportions for migrants with the longer period of residence in Australia.

21. Conjugal Condition and Age of Australian-born and Oversea-born Males and Females in Conjunction with Period of Residence of Oversea-born.

The following table shows the proportions of Australian-born and oversea-born males and females of specified age in each conjugal condition, further subdividing those born overseas according to period of residence in Australia. For reasons previously given, males and females under 15 years of age have been omitted.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN CONJUNCTION WITH PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF OVERSEA-BORN: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males						Females					
	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Australian-born												
15–44 ..	86.33	56.42	43.92	6.47	48.42	63.59	77.72	63.77	51.44	6.50	54.45	60.75
45–59 ..	8.15	27.36	31.91	19.80	36.20	21.43	10.93	24.29	29.50	21.91	32.18	21.16
60–64 ..	1.97	6.59	8.87	13.49	6.85	5.45	3.61	5.48	8.51	15.43	6.33	6.14
65 & over	3.55	9.63	15.30	60.24	8.53	9.53	7.74	6.46	10.55	56.16	7.04	11.95
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Born Outside Australia **Resident in Australia For Less Than 8 Years**												
15–44 ..	96.68	76.52	71.80	27.83	71.95	84.15	92.46	82.06	70.11	14.89	57.63	79.10
45–59 ..	3.06	20.19	24.44	33.16	25.10	13.44	5.41	15.43	22.43	35.19	34.06	15.30
60–64 ..	0.11	1.63	1.61	9.04	1.66	1.08	0.86	1.33	4.11	14.51	4.81	2.17
65 & over	0.15	1.66	2.15	29.97	1.29	1.33	1.27	1.18	3.35	35.41	3.50	3.43
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Resident in Australia For 8 Years and Over												
15–44 ..	34.65	24.77	18.61	1.94	24.16	24.19	33.20	31.47	23.47	2.47	31.69	24.91
45–59 ..	34.97	42.51	41.05	14.38	49.28	39.36	29.02	40.92	41.90	17.91	45.57	34.72
60–64 ..	9.02	10.78	13.01	10.76	10.53	10.59	8.27	10.18	12.61	12.02	9.85	10.47
65 & over	21.36	21.94	27.33	72.92	16.03	25.86	29.51	17.43	22.02	67.60	12.89	29.90
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All Periods of Residence												
15–44 ..	80.77	46.96	38.44	4.84	40.97	54.17	67.99	55.94	39.86	4.77	41.00	49.10
45–59 ..	11.22	32.92	34.90	16.44	40.79	26.35	15.09	28.56	34.86	20.97	41.40	25.97
60–64 ..	2.40	6.85	8.70	10.52	7.36	5.83	3.90	5.89	9.62	12.39	8.06	6.74
65 & over	5.61	13.27	17.96	68.20	10.88	13.65	13.02	9.61	15.66	61.87	9.54	18.19
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

These percentages show a lower concentration of migrants for all periods of residence, than of native Australians, in the 15-44 years group for each sex and conjugal condition. The most significant differences are for married males and females in this age group, the former representing 56.4 per cent for Australian-born and 47.0 per cent for oversea-born, whilst the corresponding percentages for females were 63.8 and 55.9 per cent respectively. Further, this relative deficiency in numbers of young married migrants was also apparent in the never married migrants whose relative deficiency of numbers was even more marked in the case of females.

However, the principal contrast in this table is seen in the oversea-born group between migrants of recent arrival and those with eight years or more residence in Australia. This shows that, despite the generally lower concentration of migrants in the 15-44 years group, there was a considerably higher proportion of such persons among post-war migrants at Census date. The apparent deficiency in numbers of married or never married migrants was in fact confined to those with a period of residence of eight years or more. Of oversea-born, aged 15-44 years, with less than eight years residence in Australia, almost half of the males and females were aged 25-34 years, and the whole male group was distributed fairly evenly between single and married.

CHAPTER X

AGE

THE RECORDING OF AGE STATISTICS.

1. Significance of Age Statistics.

Statisticians' Reports on the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 stressed the importance of information concerning the ages of the people in a population Census. This information, if given adequately in a succession of Censuses, permits observation of change in the average age of the population and in the proportions of the younger and older age groups. It provides a periodic check upon, and increases the value of, currently-recorded vital statistics. It yields the basic material required for the computation of nuptiality, fertility and mortality rates, of the probability of survival, and of annuity rates. Other information gained at the Census, when used in conjunction with age data, as is done in almost every Chapter throughout this Report, takes on a significance which would otherwise be entirely lacking. Furthermore, the Census provides the basis of annual estimates of the age distribution of the population which may be made between Censuses with the aid of the continuous records of births, deaths and oversea migration according to age. This latter information, in turn, provides an opportunity to test the accuracy of the recorded Census data relating to age to an extent not possible with any other subject in the population Census. A great deal of attention, therefore, has been devoted to examining the completeness and accuracy of the age data.

2. The Form of Inquiry.

At the uniform Censuses of the Australian Colonies or States in 1891 and 1901 and in the five Commonwealth Censuses since, age data were presented consistently on the basis of age last birthday, calculated as at Census date. At any Census this information may be obtained directly by asking "age last birthday" (as in 1891, 1901, 1933, 1947 and 1954) or indirectly by asking "date of birth", or these two methods may be left to choice as alternatives (as in 1911), or both may be asked for all persons (as in 1921).

Throughout the Australian Censuses referred to, there has been a trend toward the more correct stating of age. An obvious improvement in the statement of age in the 1911 Census, which was maintained in 1921, seemed to suggest that the opportunity to state date of birth had been instrumental in effecting improvement in age statements, but as the standard has been by no means lowered in the last three Censuses when "age last birthday" was asked, it may be concluded that there are other contributing factors. It is probable that the main reasons for this improvement are concerned with the compulsory registration of births, marriages and deaths which has operated in the several States variously from the eighteen-fifties, and provides the essential data for individual reference which are widely used; the system of free universal education which has operated throughout the lifetime of most Australian-born persons (and many oversea-born), coupled with a higher individual standard of education; and a more constant necessity in many ways for age to be stated, recorded or proved at various stages throughout life under modern social systems than heretofore. Nevertheless, mis-statement of age does take place and to a greater extent than is apparent in the tabulated results because much of it cancels out in totals. Some further information on this subject is contained in Section 3 (ii) of this Chapter.

3. Completeness and Accuracy of Age Data.

(i) *Ages Unstated.* For Australia as a whole, the number of persons whose ages were not stated at the 1954 Census was 40,399, of whom 20,735 were males and 19,664 females. These numbers represent 4.56 per 1,000 males, 4.43 per 1,000 females, and 4.50 per 1,000 of the total persons. These rates are compared with those of previous Censuses in the following table.

Census	Males per 1,000	Females per 1,000	Persons per 1,000
1911	5.36	5.13	5.25
1921	2.87	2.35	2.61
1933	3.03	2.65	2.84
1947	6.54	6.33	6.44
1954	4.56	4.43	4.50

For the 1954 Census " not stated " ages were allocated to age groups prior to tabulation, thereby eliminating the " age not stated " category from any tables featuring age. This system was an innovation, since at earlier Censuses the only allocation of " not stated " ages was after tabulation for purposes of various summary and " adjusted " age tables.

The basis of allocation was that all relevant information on the Census Schedule, supplemented by additional guiding information, was used to determine—(*a*) the economic age group (*see* Section 11 of this Chapter) and sex of each person concerned, and (*b*) a range of ages within which the true age almost certainly lay.

The actual age allocated was determined by random selection within that range.

A detailed explanation of the method used and an analysis of the results are given in Appendix C.

(ii) *Mis-statement of Age.* Age is a continuously changing value, and, because of this, replies to the age question are prone to mis-statement to a greater extent than questions for which the answer is constant throughout life, e.g., Birthplace, or for which the answer is determined only by facts of the moment, e.g., Occupation.

Compulsory registration of births has operated in Australia for just on 100 years and it can be expected that documentary proof of age would be available to most Australian-born persons. Likewise, because of similar systems in other countries, particularly the United Kingdom, it would be available to most oversea-born persons who were in Australia at Census date. Further documentation of age is found with the compulsory registration of marriage. While such documentation may not be used to any extent for the purpose of stating age on the Census Schedule, it may be accepted that its existence has greatly increased the ability to give a correct reply. Moreover, the circumstances of modern life, under which age is required to be proved for a variety of purposes, further increase the probability that individuals now have an ability to state age correctly.

However, under the Australian system of Census enumeration, individuals do not necessarily state their own ages. In the case of family groups, this responsibility falls upon the head of the household who is required to enumerate each person in the household. Thus, accuracy of age statement rests in these cases on the ability of the head of the household to state correctly the age of each member of the family. The degree of accuracy with which this is done is dependent upon the standards of precision of each head of household, and a special investigation has demonstrated that this is an important factor affecting mis-statement of age. Independently of this special investigation, mis-statement can be demonstrated by comparison of results of successive Censuses, comparison with annual vital statistics and by internal tests of tabulated results.

The actual reasons to which mis-statements of age are to be attributed are too uncertain and complex to permit unassailable generalization. Some of the mis-statements are due to ignorance of correct age; some reflect carelessness combined with a more or less conscious preference for certain attractive digits, and possibly unconscious aversion to certain other numbers, which varies to some extent from Census to Census; and some are wilful misrepresentations arising from motives of economic, social or purely individual character. To what degree each of these factors plays its part in age mis-statement at a Census it is impossible to say from the evidence of figures alone.

The tabulated Census results relating to age therefore disclose many mis-statements due to such causes. In an attempt to obtain results more nearly in accord with the facts, a process of graduation or smoothing was applied at earlier Censuses to the recorded figures for each sex for each of the States and Territories and for Australia as a whole. This procedure was discontinued at the 1947 Census, but a partial smoothing or adjustment was effected which corrected the more obvious errors of mis-statement.

If graduation is to give results that are representative and sufficiently accurate for practical use, it must take into account any real irregularities that may be present in the age structure of the population. The difficulties in the way of preparing such a graduation of Census data that would be satisfactory from this point of view are many, and, while considerable work has been done on the 1954 Census results, no graduation has yet been produced that would serve adequately for general usage.

4. Use of Age Groups.

Ages recorded in the Commonwealth Population Censuses have been essentially on the basis of age last birthday (i.e., in complete years). This has enabled a presentation of the distribution of population in single years of age to be made in the detailed tables relating to each Census (for 1954, *see* Volume VIII, Part I). However, in the general analysis of Census data, in statistical studies involving age distribution of the population, or in the presentation of age statistics, either in tabular form or graphically, it is generally impracticable to present single ages. It becomes necessary, therefore, to adopt some grouping of the age data. The method generally employed is that of five-year groups 0-4 years (or under 5 years), 5-9 years (or 5 years and under 10 years), with all subsequent groups beginning with a multiple of 5, as, for example, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, &c. In all five Commonwealth Censuses this grouping has been used extensively, although not exclusively, in presenting detailed tables, especially in presenting age in cross-classification with other characteristics. In later Sections of this Chapter alternative groupings are presented by way of special analysis (Section 9. Natural Age Groups—infancy, childhood, adolescence, early adult life, mature age, old age; Section 11. Economic Age Groups—dependent age, supporting age, old age), otherwise five-year grouping is used.

THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

5. Age Distribution.

(i) *Distribution*, 1954. The distribution in five-year age groups of each sex and total population by States and Territories at 30th June, 1954, is shown in the following table. Similar tables for the age distribution of persons in metropolitan urban, other urban and rural populations, respectively, appear in Sections 13 to 15 below.

AGES OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					Males				
0– 4	180,913	132,184	75,375	45,066	38,092	18,883	1,093	2,076	493,682
5– 9	172,053	122,204	71,336	42,292	34,369	17,203	730	1,716	461,903
10–14	134,288	92,175	54,822	30,650	26,965	13,559	494	1,122	354,075
15–19	116,558	78,776	46,999	24,274	23,048	11,193	436	1,003	302,287
20–24	118,874	83,734	46,553	26,431	22,857	10,940	1,232	1,358	311,979
25–29	139,315	101,392	52,707	32,905	26,432	12,481	1,596	1,811	368,639
30–34	138,304	100,487	52,067	32,958	25,484	12,159	1,035	1,744	364,238
35–39	125,961	87,819	47,576	29,718	21,606	11,046	755	1,287	325,768
40–44	123,015	88,548	46,543	29,280	23,267	10,844	769	1,152	323,418
45–49	108,482	78,969	41,225	25,068	22,176	9,305	633	847	286,705
50–54	91,481	69,714	35,678	20,671	19,684	7,594	544	695	246,061
55–59	72,369	55,039	29,135	16,843	13,092	5,768	367	535	193,148
60–64	69,005	50,136	26,708	16,059	11,024	5,302	289	424	178,947
65–69	57,069	37,824	21,400	13,492	8,580	4,353	177	245	143,140
70–74	37,290	25,032	13,824	9,230	6,290	3,102	76	117	94,961
75–79	20,725	15,089	8,032	5,126	4,158	1,875	39	60	55,104
80–84	10,246	7,851	4,105	2,551	2,206	973	13	27	27,972
85–89	3,792	3,267	1,677	1,013	824	434	9	9	11,025
90–94	974	783	427	251	188	101	1	1	2,726
95–99	135	72	57	22	15	14	..	..	315
100 and over	11	4	6	3	1	..	..	..	25
Total	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
					Females				
0– 4	173,342	126,151	72,126	43,142	36,886	18,138	981	1,969	472,735
5– 9	164,533	116,653	67,619	40,336	32,710	16,680	729	1,574	440,834
10–14	129,366	88,632	52,743	29,086	25,728	12,985	492	1,073	340,105
15–19	111,927	74,945	45,442	23,059	22,203	10,740	367	801	289,484
20–24	111,602	77,196	43,426	23,224	20,745	10,228	576	1,190	288,187
25–29	129,799	93,078	47,592	29,381	23,047	11,078	705	1,498	336,178
30–34	133,438	95,108	47,454	30,903	23,036	11,611	639	1,416	343,605
35–39	124,622	85,875	45,521	28,088	21,084	10,607	478	1,080	317,355
40–44	118,364	84,036	42,962	27,351	21,139	9,849	385	924	305,010
45–49	100,899	73,389	35,840	22,586	18,460	8,068	289	693	260,224
50–54	88,990	67,798	32,644	19,773	15,963	7,186	193	593	233,140
55–59	78,387	59,817	28,740	18,401	12,142	6,037	133	465	204,122
60–64	77,517	58,306	27,024	18,261	11,243	5,917	84	343	198,695
65–69	64,099	45,334	21,309	15,367	8,922	4,859	64	218	160,172
70–74	45,554	33,195	14,647	11,294	7,050	3,530	36	123	115,429
75–79	27,621	21,881	9,142	6,971	4,852	2,186	18	67	72,738
80–84	14,890	12,603	5,027	3,824	2,853	1,221	8	44	40,470
85–89	5,851	5,466	2,114	1,624	1,034	514	3	12	16,618
90–94	1,622	1,563	553	438	276	157	1	3	4,613
95–99	230	204	77	75	36	30	..	..	652
100 and over	16	12	5	7	4	2	..	..	46
Total	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412

AGES OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					Persons				
0– 4	354,255	258,335	147,501	88,208	74,978	37,021	2,074	4,045	966,417
5– 9	336,586	238,857	138,955	82,628	67,079	33,883	1,459	3,290	902,737
10–14	263,654	180,807	107,565	59,736	52,693	26,544	986	2,195	694,180
15–19	228,485	153,721	92,441	47,333	45,251	21,933	803	1,804	591,771
20–24	230,476	160,930	89,979	49,655	43,602	21,168	1,808	2,548	600,166
25–29	269,114	194,470	100,299	62,286	49,479	23,559	2,301	3,309	704,817
30–34	271,742	195,595	99,521	63,861	48,520	23,770	1,674	3,160	707,843
35–39	250,583	173,694	93,097	57,806	42,690	21,653	1,233	2,367	643,123
40–44	241,379	172,584	89,505	56,631	44,406	20,693	1,154	2,076	628,428
45–49	209,381	152,358	77,065	47,654	40,636	17,373	922	1,540	546,929
50–54	180,471	137,512	68,322	40,444	35,647	14,780	737	1,288	479,201
55–59	150,756	114,856	57,875	35,244	25,234	11,805	500	1,000	397,270
60–64	146,522	108,442	53,732	34,320	22,267	11,219	373	767	377,642
65–69	121,168	83,158	42,709	28,859	17,502	9,212	241	463	303,312
70–74	82,844	58,227	28,471	20,524	13,340	6,632	112	240	210,390
75–79	48,346	36,970	17,174	12,097	9,010	4,061	57	127	127,842
80–84	25,136	20,454	9,132	6,375	5,059	2,194	21	71	68,442
85–89	9,643	8,733	3,791	2,637	1,858	948	12	21	27,643
90–94	2,596	2,346	980	689	464	258	2	4	7,339
95–99	365	276	134	97	51	44	..	..	967
100 and over ..	27	16	11	10	5	2	..	..	71
Total ..	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530

The percentage distribution of the population is shown below.

AGES OF POPULATION—PERSONS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
0– 4	10.35	10.53	11.19	11.07	11.72	11.99	12.59	13.34	10.75
5– 9	9.83	9.74	10.54	10.37	10.49	10.98	8.86	10.85	10.05
10–14	7.70	7.37	8.16	7.49	8.24	8.60	5.99	7.24	7.72
15–19	6.67	6.27	7.01	5.94	7.07	7.10	4.88	5.95	6.59
20–24	6.73	6.56	6.83	6.23	6.82	6.86	10.98	8.41	6.68
25–29	7.86	7.93	7.61	7.81	7.73	7.63	13.97	10.92	7.84
30–34	7.94	7.98	7.55	8.01	7.58	7.70	10.16	10.42	7.88
35–39	7.32	7.08	7.06	7.25	6.67	7.01	7.49	7.81	7.16
40–44	7.05	7.04	6.79	7.10	6.94	6.70	7.01	6.85	6.99
45–49	6.12	6.21	5.85	5.98	6.35	5.63	5.60	5.08	6.09
50–54	5.27	5.61	5.18	5.07	5.57	4.79	4.47	4.25	5.33
55–59	4.40	4.68	4.39	4.42	3.94	3.82	3.04	3.30	4.42
60–64	4.28	4.42	4.08	4.31	3.48	3.63	2.26	2.53	4.20
65–69	3.54	3.39	3.24	3.62	2.74	2.98	1.46	1.53	3.38
70–74	2.42	2.38	2.16	2.58	2.09	2.15	0.68	0.79	2.34
75–79	1.41	1.51	1.30	1.52	1.41	1.32	0.35	0.42	1.42
80–84	0.74	0.83	0.69	0.80	0.79	0.71	0.13	0.23	0.76
85–89	0.28	0.36	0.29	0.33	0.29	0.31	0.07	0.07	0.31
90–94	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.08
95–99	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..	0.01
100 and over ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	0.00
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(ii) *Changes in the Age Distribution of Population from Census to Census.* Changes in the age distribution of the population at successive Censuses 1881 to 1954 are shown in the following table.

AGES OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

(Recorded Ages Adjusted by the Distribution of Not Stated Ages.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
MALES								
0– 4	161,494	226,839	220,204	268,073	305,522	290,461	388,301	493,682
5– 9	144,988	196,494	231,368	230,159	301,573	318,937	307,697	461,903
10–14	136,169	170,721	218,699	216,344	268,003	317,526	271,761	354,075
15–19	120,344	154,333	190,656	228,329	234,937	311,792	297,524	302,287
20–24	117,642	171,309	175,490	229,702	220,744	298,001	309,490	311,979
25–29	96,130	174,402	163,326	201,263	225,449	277,462	297,497	368,639
30–34	78,230	143,628	157,129	172,276	227,830	251,515	297,531	364,238
35–39	74,878	104,935	152,877	152,903	197,188	228,660	285,309	325,768
40–44	71,199	80,403	126,681	145,848	170,296	229,822	258,008	323,418
45–49	63,554	70,226	89,111	133,976	144,819	209,325	236,381	286,705
50–54	55,101	63,547	67,563	108,859	136,150	171,688	207,515	246,061
55–59	33,522	51,447	52,913	72,541	116,368	132,314	198,928	193,148
60–64	27,816	42,676	46,257	51,759	90,655	114,859	159,157	178,947
65–69	15,553	24,298	38,701	40,491	56,112	92,946	116,511	143,140
70–74	10,142	16,830	26,015	29,255	33,371	66,018	76,919	94,961
75–79	4,871	8,334	12,668	18,951	19,603	35,920	50,914	55,104
80–84	2,531	3,751	6,063	8,863	9,585	13,862	26,218	27,972
85–89	540	1,201	1,669	2,651	3,634	4,640	9,627	11,025
90–94	142	373	409	641	880	1,148	1,815	2,726
95–99	35	67	99	116	126	184	252	315
100 and over	32	21	30	35	25	31	15	25
Total	1,214,913	1,705,835	1,977,928	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	3,797,370	4,546,118
FEMALES								
0– 4	157,816	221,243	214,913	258,850	294,684	278,504	372,086	472,735
5– 9	143,130	191,429	226,020	224,206	294,185	308,443	296,286	440,834
10–14	132,956	167,297	214,983	212,870	261,037	307,696	262,922	340,105
15–19	120,662	153,720	188,771	223,138	229,280	303,618	289,142	289,484
20–24	107,485	158,014	177,021	219,495	233,283	286,617	308,464	288,187
25–29	74,003	138,843	157,030	189,669	237,000	256,508	300,889	336,178
30–34	60,010	105,562	136,394	160,878	221,492	237,664	300,567	343,605
35–39	56,054	74,949	120,744	140,467	189,944	237,493	275,637	317,355
40–44	50,074	60,244	95,391	125,462	161,222	226,469	238,284	305,010
45–49	41,982	52,816	65,888	109,242	135,658	199,388	229,347	260,224
50–54	32,241	46,440	52,686	85,336	119,916	162,774	217,473	233,140
55–59	20,552	36,013	43,136	57,290	99,546	128,857	198,521	204,122
60–64	17,153	27,640	37,166	44,262	78,687	113,746	164,552	198,695
65–69	9,695	16,499	30,485	36,700	48,886	90,499	126,863	160,172
70–74	6,323	11,630	18,450	26,176	31,819	64,282	90,481	115,429
75–79	3,080	5,754	9,710	16,609	20,415	36,255	61,079	72,738
80–84	1,527	2,645	5,047	7,740	10,362	15,736	32,696	40,470
85–89	362	923	1,563	2,720	4,216	6,234	13,301	16,618
90–94	122	263	385	704	1,061	1,607	2,938	4,613
95–99	42	47	70	127	160	306	439	652
100 and over	12	17	20	29	11	32	21	46
Total	1,035,281	1,471,988	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	3,781,988	4,440,412
PERSONS								
0– 4	319,310	448,082	435,117	526,923	600,206	568,965	760,387	966,417
5– 9	288,118	387,923	457,388	454,365	595,758	627,380	603,983	902,737
10–14	269,125	338,018	433,682	429,214	529,040	625,222	534,683	694,180
15–19	241,006	308,053	379,427	451,467	464,217	615,410	586,666	591,771
20–24	225,127	329,323	352,511	449,197	454,027	584,618	617,954	600,166
25–29	170,133	313,245	320,356	390,932	462,449	533,970	598,386	704,817
30–34	138,240	249,190	293,523	333,154	449,322	489,179	598,098	707,843
35–39	130,932	179,884	273,621	293,370	387,132	466,153	560,946	643,123
40–44	121,273	140,647	222,072	271,310	331,518	456,291	496,292	628,428
45–49	105,536	123,042	154,999	243,218	280,477	408,713	465,728	546,929
50–54	87,342	109,987	120,249	194,195	256,066	334,462	424,988	479,201
55–59	54,074	87,460	96,049	129,831	215,914	261,171	397,449	397,270
60–64	44,969	70,316	83,423	96,021	169,342	228,605	323,709	377,642
65–69	25,248	40,797	69,186	77,191	104,998	183,445	243,374	303,312
70–74	16,465	28,460	44,465	55,431	65,190	130,300	167,400	210,390
75–79	7,951	14,088	22,378	35,560	40,018	72,175	111,993	127,842
80–84	4,058	6,396	11,110	16,603	19,947	29,598	58,914	68,442
85–89	902	2,124	3,232	5,371	7,850	10,874	22,928	27,643
90–94	264	636	794	1,345	1,941	2,755	4,753	7,339
95–99	77	114	169	243	286	490	691	967
100 and over	44	38	50	64	36	63	36	71
Total	2,250,194	3,177,823	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530

The percentage distribution of the ages of the population for the Censuses 1881 to 1954 is shown below.

AGES OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA—PERSONS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
0– 4	14.19	14.10	11.53	11.83	11.04	8.58	10.03	10.75
5– 9	12.81	12.21	12.12	10.20	10.96	9.46	7.97	10.05
10–14	11.96	10.64	11.49	9.63	9.73	9.43	7.05	7.72
15–19	10.71	9.70	10.05	10.13	8.54	9.28	7.74	6.59
20–24	10.01	10.36	9.34	10.08	8.35	8.82	8.15	6.68
25–29	7.56	9.86	8.49	8.78	8.51	8.05	7.90	7.84
30–34	6.15	7.84	7.78	7.48	8.27	7.38	7.89	7.88
35–39	5.82	5.66	7.25	6.59	7.12	7.03	7.40	7.16
40–44	5.39	4.43	5.88	6.09	6.10	6.88	6.55	6.99
45–49	4.69	3.87	4.11	5.46	5.16	6.16	6.15	6.09
50–54	3.88	3.46	3.19	4.36	4.71	5.05	5.61	5.33
55–59	2.40	2.75	2.55	2.91	3.97	3.94	5.24	4.42
60–64	2.00	2.21	2.21	2.16	3.11	3.45	4.27	4.20
65–69	1.12	1.28	1.83	1.73	1.93	2.77	3.21	3.38
70–74	0.73	0.90	1.18	1.24	1.20	1.97	2.21	2.34
75–79	0.35	0.44	0.59	0.80	0.74	1.09	1.48	1.42
80–84	0.18	0.20	0.29	0.37	0.37	0.45	0.78	0.76
85–89	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.30	0.31
90–94	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08
95–99	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
100 and over	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(iii) *Diagrammatic Presentation.* The diagrams on pp. 96-97 present a comparison of the age distribution in Australia and in each State and Territory at the last two Censuses.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

6. Masculinity According to Age.

(i) *General.* The " masculinity " or " femininity " of the population indicates the extent to which either sex predominates in the total. The figures in the following table, deduced from the 1954 Census results, show for each age group the " masculinity " as measured by the number of males to each 100 females.

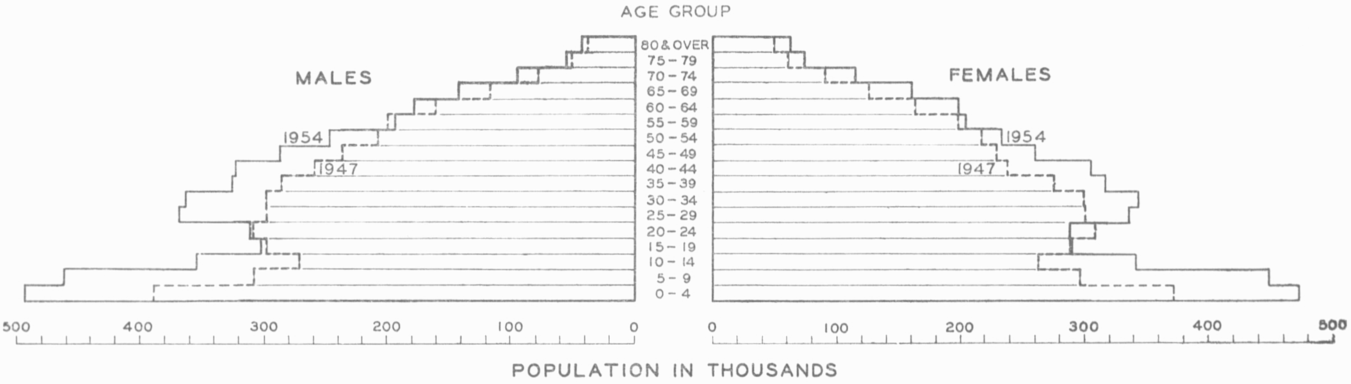
MASCULINITY OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Males per 100 Females.)

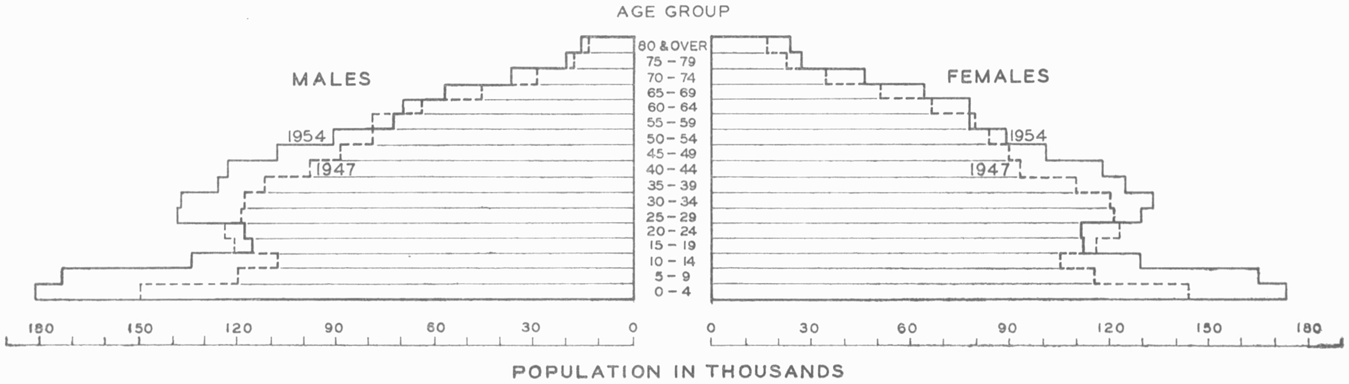
Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
0– 4	104.37	104.78	104.50	104.46	103.27	104.11	111.42	105.43	104.43
5– 9	104.57	104.76	105.50	104.85	105.07	103.14	100.14	109.02	104.78
10–14	103.80	104.00	103.94	105.38	104.81	104.42	100.41	104.57	104.11
15–19	104.14	105.11	103.43	105.27	103.81	104.22	118.80	125.22	104.42
20–24	106.52	108.47	107.20	113.81	110.18	106.96	213.89	114.12	108.26
25–29	107.33	108.93	110.75	111.99	114.69	112.66	226.38	120.89	109.66
30–34	103.65	105.66	109.72	106.65	110.63	104.72	161.97	123.16	106.00
35–39	101.07	102.26	104.51	105.80	102.48	104.14	157.95	119.17	102.65
40–44	103.93	105.37	108.34	107.05	110.07	110.10	199.74	124.68	106.04
45–49	107.52	107.60	115.03	110.99	120.13	115.33	219.03	122.22	110.18
50–54	102.80	102.83	109.29	104.54	123.31	105.68	281.87	117.20	105.54
55–59	92.32	92.81	101.37	91.53	107.82	95.54	275.94	115.05	94.62
60–64	89.02	85.99	98.83	87.94	98.05	89.61	344.05	123.62	90.06
65–69	89.03	83.43	100.43	87.80	96.17	89.59	276.56	112.39	89.37
70–74	81.86	75.41	94.38	81.72	89.22	87.88	211.11	95.12	82.27
75–79	75.03	68.96	87.86	73.53	85.70	85.77	216.67	89.55	75.76
80–84	68.81	62.29	81.66	66.71	77.32	79.69	162.50	61.36	69.12
85–89	64.81	59.77	79.33	62.38	79.69	84.44	300.00	75.00	66.34
90–94	60.05	50.10	77.22	57.31	68.12	64.33	100.00	33.33	59.09
95–99	58.70	35.29	74.03	29.33	41.67	46.67	..	..	48.31
100 and over ..	68.75	33.33	120.00	42.86	25.00	..	..	..	54.35
All Ages ..	101.07	100.81	105.33	102.72	106.77	103.63	166.45	115.21	102.38

MALES AND FEMALES IN FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

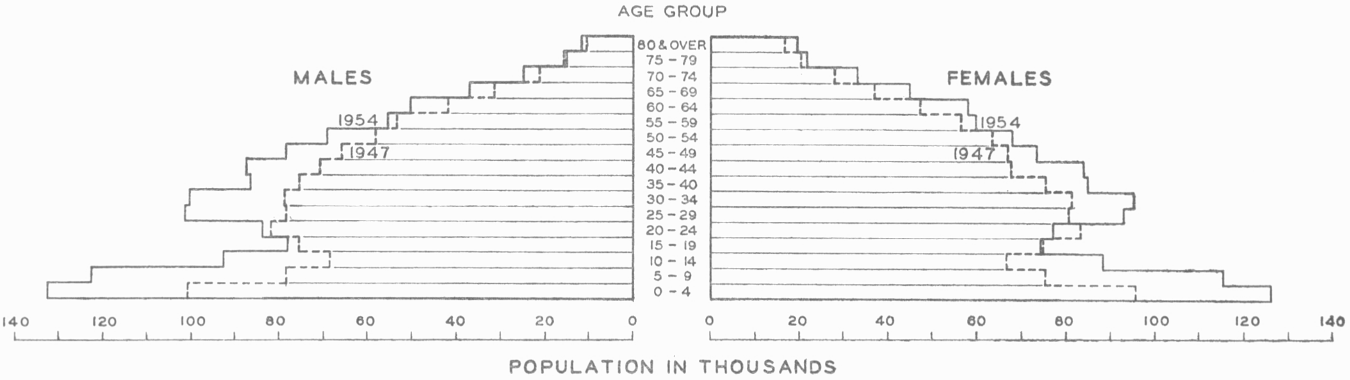
AUSTRALIA



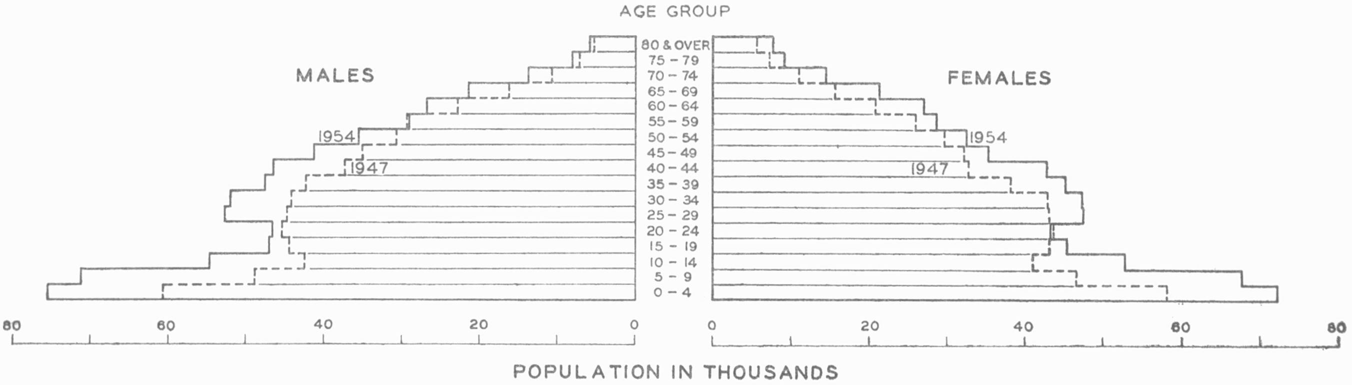
NEW SOUTH WALES



VICTORIA

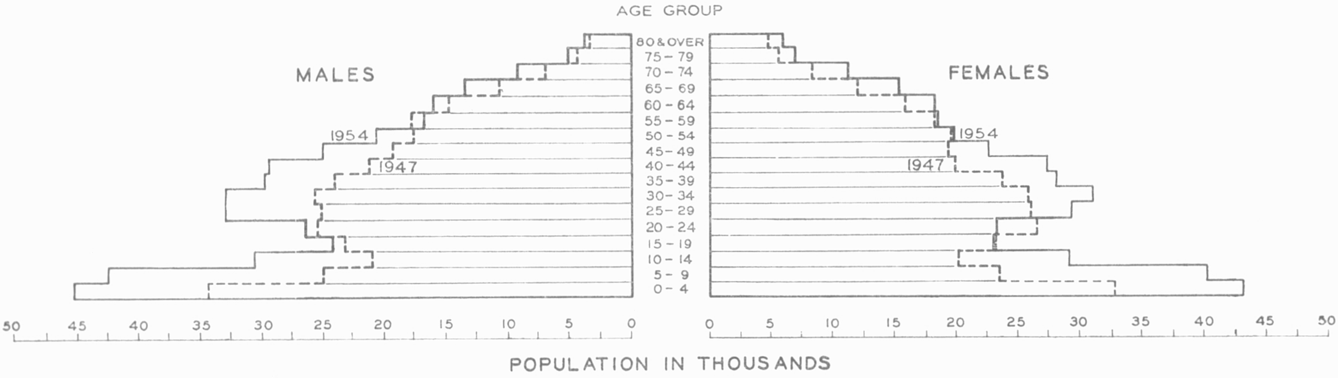


QUEENSLAND

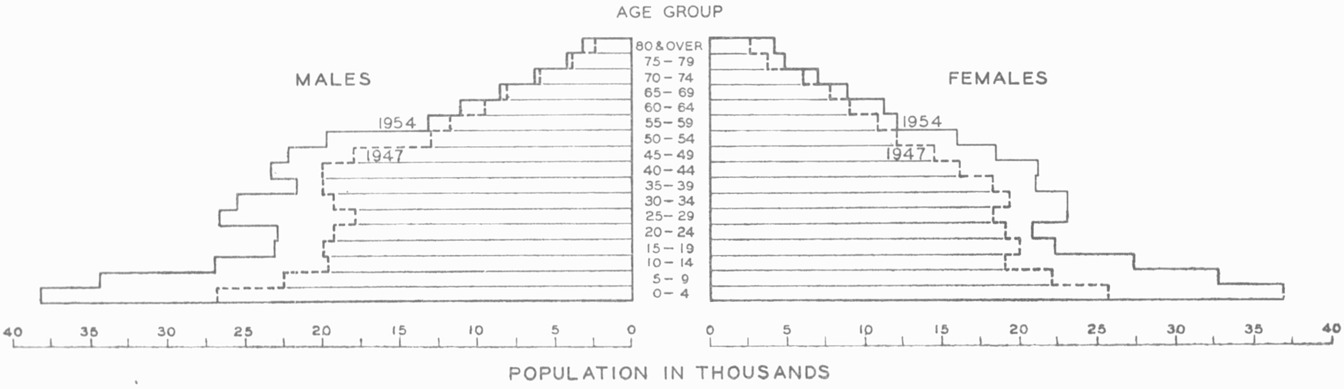


MALES AND FEMALES IN FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954—*continued.*

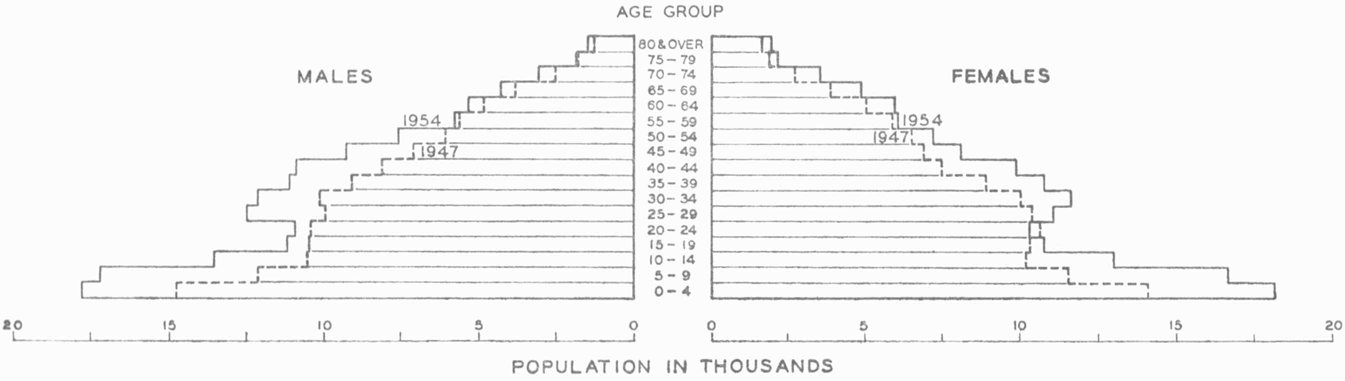
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



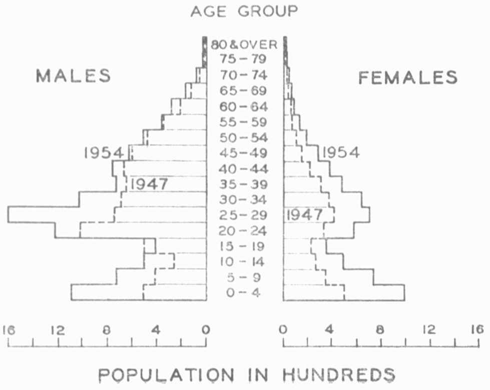
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



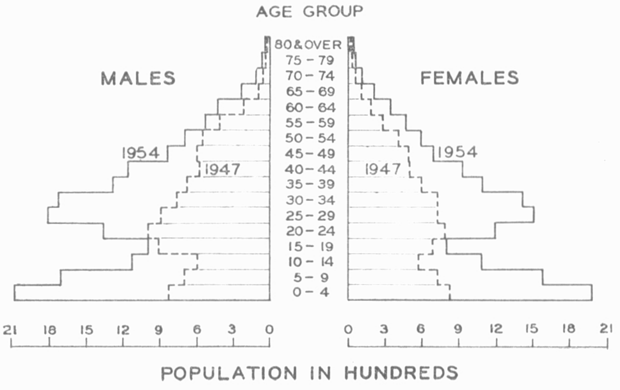
TASMANIA



NORTHERN TERRITORY



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



The 1954 ratios for Australia are shown in comparison with similar ratios at earlier Censuses in the following table.

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
0– 4	102.79	102.48	103.23	103.76	104.29	104.36	104.43
5– 9	101.97	102.24	102.15	102.59	103.40	103.85	104.78
10–14	102.42	101.98	101.75	102.20	103.19	103.36	104.11
15–19	100.78	100.45	103.02	102.54	102.69	102.90	104.42
20–24	108.76	99.12	105.07	94.53	103.97	100.33	108.26
25–29	126.76	104.46	106.52	95.45	108.17	98.87	109.66
30–34	136.78	116.94	107.22	102.49	105.83	98.99	106.00
35–39	134.83	125.41	109.11	104.45	96.28	103.51	102.65
40–44	138.38	130.66	115.14	105.27	101.48	108.28	106.04
45–49	134.63	134.59	122.62	107.09	104.99	103.07	110.18
50–54	136.04	132.11	128.03	113.32	105.47	95.42	105.54
55–59	138.76	122.76	124.43	116.63	102.69	100.21	94.62
60–64	148.28	119.32	116.74	115.48	100.98	96.72	90.06
65–69	147.86	130.40	111.13	114.94	102.70	91.84	89.37
70–74	143.06	140.30	111.45	104.63	102.70	85.01	82.27
75–79	149.65	130.54	114.33	96.14	99.09	83.36	75.76
80–84	143.31	116.70	115.64	92.44	88.04	80.19	69.12
85–89	128.09	114.83	95.87	87.14	74.55	72.38	66.34
90–94	168.18	111.21	90.18	79.70	71.38	61.78	59.09
95–99	163.04	113.25	91.11	82.17	62.91	57.40	48.31
100 and over	142.86	100.00	111.11	220.00	75.76	71.42	54.35
All Ages	115.89	110.14	107.99	103.37	103.20	100.41	102.38

The most striking feature in this comparison is the fall in the masculinity of the population which has accompanied settlement, with its complementary spread of conditions suitable to women and to the establishment of families. Two factors have operated in the equalization of the numbers of the sexes in the population. Firstly, as social conditions improved, there was a larger proportion of females among immigrants, and, secondly, with consequent population growth, the native-born element—which tends to an equality of the sexes—provided an increasing proportion of the population. It is also possible from the table to trace the effects upon masculinity of variations in the flow of net migration from overseas. In the first eight years of the 'eighties, when the wave of immigration from overseas was at its highest since the years of the gold rushes in the 'fifties, there were on an average two males for every female among the migrants who remained in the country. The influence of this excess of males and of the preponderance of youths and men of the younger ages is seen in the high rates of masculinity in 1891 for the ages 25 to 39, as compared with the masculinity rates for the corresponding age groups in 1901. The lower rates in 1901 are largely a reflection of the very considerable fall in net migration from overseas during the 'nineties. Likewise, the rates are again lower for these groups in 1911, since, with the exception of 1909 and 1910, net migration during the first decade of the present century was at a low ebb. The natural increase of the Australian-born population, moreover, was tending to equalize masculinity and femininity.

For the Censuses 1911 to 1954 it is possible conveniently to show the masculinity ratios by age groups for Australian-born and oversea-born separately, and thus study these two differential masculinities and in a more detailed manner trace the factors which have affected them.

(ii) *Masculinity of the Native-born Population,* 1911 *to* 1954. For Australia as a whole the sex ratio of the native-born at any age is determined in the main by the numbers of males and females born in the relevant period and the incidence of mortality between birth and the age under review. Absence (permanent or temporary) of Australian-born persons from Australia at Census time also affects the ratio.

Masculinity of births in Australia from 1860 to 1954 averaged 105 males per 100 females; in this period the ratio for any one year has not been lower than 102.04 (1872) or higher than 106.65 (1889), and taken over ten-yearly periods has consistently averaged between 105 and 106.

Death rates are higher for males than for females at all ages. This has been the general Australian experience, except that between 1900 and the 1930's the high rates of mortality due to childbirth caused female rates at certain ages in the childbearing range to be higher than corresponding male rates.

The mortality experience of successive Australian Life Tables applied to a native-born population cohort of the period 1881-1891, commencing with a ratio of 105 males to 100 females at birth, indicates that such population would remain predominantly masculine for approximately 50-54 years, but would then become increasingly feminine as the age advanced. Available information suggests also that earlier-born population would have attained this stage of femininity at successively earlier ages as the time of birth is taken back.

This hypothetical measurement provides a convenient benchmark against which to set the actual experience which involves mortality factors not provided for in Australian Life Table mortality experience, such as loss of life, predominantly male, directly due to war and an experience like the 1919 influenza epidemic in which more males died than females (all birthplaces). Other factors which influence the sex ratio at various ages are—Australian-born personnel in defence services or civilians in other services in the Territories or other places overseas at Census date, Australian-born ship or aircraft crews outside Australia, Australian-born tourists and business visitors overseas, and Australian-born persons permanently overseas at the time of the Census.

The extent to which all these factors combined have affected the natural change in the Australian-born population is more clearly seen in the following table which shows the actual ratios at succeeding Censuses.

MASCULINITY OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
0 - 4	103.54	103.67	104.33	104.37	104.43
5 - 9	102.59	102.51	103.40	103.84	104.48
10 - 14	101.56	102.49	103.03	103.34	103.51
15 - 19	100.60	101.72	102.08	102.54	102.44
20 - 24	97.73	93.88	100.62	99.22	101.04
25 - 29	97.04	91.09	100.42	97.64	100.97
30 - 34	97.50	94.71	98.31	97.58	98.69
35 - 39	99.19	95.55	91.54	99.55	97.23
40 - 44	102.80	96.81	94.01	100.36	98.78
45 - 49	103.44	97.70	96.58	96.74	100.84
50 - 54	103.70	101.09	97.07	90.41	97.33
55 - 59	103.41	99.90	95.18	92.58	90.34
60 - 64	100.20	95.33	93.03	89.25	84.62
65 - 69	95.66	94.08	91.60	85.19	82.90
70 - 74	92.76	93.03	87.93	79.71	76.48
75 - 79	91.24	81.29	80.34	73.26	70.86
80 - 84					64.56
85 - 89					60.88
90 - 94					50.82
95 - 99					39.39
100 and over					40.74
All Ages	100.71	98.55	98.96	96.40	98.07

Reading diagonally downwards from the first Census shown—relating ages appropriate to the time interval between Censuses, actual changes in the sex ratio of the one population cohort (commencing with its age group in 1911) can be traced, although interpretation of this kind is made difficult, but not entirely prevented, by the different time interval between the successive Censuses shown in the table.

In this table the masculinity ratios of the native-born in the first 20 years of life show a natural pattern. The effect of differential death rates is already evident in age group 0-4 years, where the effect of higher male infant mortality and higher male death rates at ages 1-4 years has reduced the ratio of the sexes below that existing at birth. The general improvement in both male and female mortality is evident from the higher ratio at successive Censuses in each of the four age groups, except for ages 5-9 years in 1921 (obscured because of a relatively low masculinity ratio in the relevant births), and ages 15-19 years in 1954 (obscured because of effects of military service and employment outside the Commonwealth).

The effect of loss of male lives in war operations is most striking. Loss of men in the Boer War (1899-1902), although small compared to later war losses, is reflected in the ratios at relevant ages. The loss of some 60,000 males in the 1914-1918 War is the cause of the sudden drop to excess femininity at ages 20 to 49 years in 1921; the lower masculinity of the groups 20-24 and 25-29 as compared to the ascending ratios of the other ages up to 49 being indicative of the age structure of war losses. The permanent effect of these losses is observed in the low masculinity at relevant ages at successive Censuses.

War losses in the 1939-1945 War (37,525 males and 158 females) are reflected in the 1947 Census in the same age ranges and in somewhat similar pattern to those of the 1914-1918 War in the 1921 Census. The lower number of losses in 1939-1945 left the 1947 ratios higher than those of the earlier period, but a precise comparison cannot be made because the outward movement of Australian-born war brides, mostly to America, after 1945 would also have tended to raise the masculinity ratio in the affected age groups.

The Censuses of 1921 and 1947 were taken quite soon after the cessation of hostilities in the respective wars, and thus the impact of war losses is seen as early as the age group 20-24 years. On the other hand, it was possible at the Censuses of 1933 and 1954 to measure populations up to 29 years of age free of the impact of war losses. At these two Censuses the natural order of masculinity in the Australian-born population is apparent for a longer span of life before war losses begin to affect the sex ratio. In 1947 the age group 40-44 years had a natural ratio because this group was least affected by war losses; the males having been too young for the 1914-1918 War and too old for combatant duties in the 1939-1945 War. At this Census the next age group, 45-49 years, contains the youngest survivors of the 1914-1918 Forces and reflects their losses.

A further cause of a permanent effect in masculinity was the influenza epidemic in 1919 when male deaths exceeded female deaths by 50 per cent.

Temporary effects on the masculinity are caused by the absence of native-born males in maritime employment, civilian or defence services in the Territories (principally Papua and New Guinea), or other oversea countries (1947, B.C.O.F. in Japan; 1954, Korea). Australian-born tourists and business visitors overseas at the time of a Census would affect the sex ratio to the extent of any disproportion in the sexes in such groups.

In addition to the preceding factors, it must not be overlooked that these ratios have been calculated from populations with ages as recorded. For this purpose ages not stated have been adjusted (*see* p. 90), but no adjustment has been made for mis-statement of age (*see* p. 91). Although age grouping eliminates much of the mis-statement in ages stated by single years, it is possible that there is an effect in groups such as 40-44, 50-54, &c.

(iii) *Masculinity of the Oversea-born Population,* 1911 *to* 1954. The masculinity of oversea-born poulation recorded in Australia at any Census is dependent upon the sex ratio of oversea migrants who settle in Australia as affected by the deaths of such persons, and that of oversea tourists and business visitors temporarily in Australia at Census time.

Net migration intake in Australia, both assisted and otherwise, has been sporadic over the years. This uneven flow, combined with the varying sex and age composition of the groups brought to this country under various schemes of assisted migration (and of those who came of their own accord), has resulted in the absence of any kind of norm or regular sequence in the masculinity of this group according to age at any point of time.

Masculinity of the oversea-born population according to age at successive Censuses is shown in the following table.

MASCULINITY OF OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
0 - 4	105.36	104.65	90.42	100.97	104.44
5 - 9	105.60	102.42	103.27	105.59	108.01
10 - 14	105.21	105.33	106.60	105.23	112.27
15 - 19	183.41	112.73	116.81	129.95	130.72
20 - 24	247.80	102.33	140.68	126.61	184.41
25 - 29	184.37	131.68	164.77	117.38	165.90
30 - 34	163.32	160.34	152.55	120.62	142.59
35 - 39	155.11	142.59	122.80	135.65	138.80

MASCULINITY OF OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954—*continued.*

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
40 - 44	170.18	140.44	145.82	158.89	145.41
45 - 49	178.06	139.60	143.62	138.43	153.46
50 - 54	179.70	155.96	136.37	123.23	143.53
55 - 59	151.86	161.44	128.20	143.08	113.72
60 - 64	126.64	156.07	128.11	128.71	117.97
65 - 69	116.61	136.33	135.26	115.58	117.80
70 - 74	115.26	111.46	137.78	102.67	102.47
75 - 79	113.70	97.21	107.11	102.04	91.61
80 - 84					84.12
85 - 89					83.50
90 - 94					80.03
95 - 99					65.47
100 and over					73.68
All Ages	152.01	134.19	134.96	127.48	132.73

7. Average Age.

The following two kinds of average age are frequently employed in statistics of demography.

(1) The mean age, obtained by totalling the ages of all the population, male, female, or combined, and dividing by the number of each sex, or of both combined, as the case may be. Since in the Census returns all ages are stated as " age last birthday ", this basis understates the true mean age by approximately half a year, for on the average approximately half a year has elapsed since the birthday. An adjustment for this half a year of age has been incorporated in all mean ages shown in this Chapter.

(2) The median age, obtained by ascertaining that age for either sex, or for both combined, for which there are as many persons above as there are below.

In computing the average ages of the populations recorded at the 1911, 1921 and 1933 Censuses, use was made of the graduated (smoothed) results, for 1947 the recorded figures after distribution of unspecified ages were used, and for the 1954 Census the recorded figures, including the ages allocated prior to tabulation in the case of ages unspecified (*see* Section 3 (i)) were used, but for the last two Censuses arbitrary corrections for mis-statements of age were not made. At each Census the calculations have been based on single age distributions.

The mean age for each sex and for both combined, for each State and Territory in 1954 was as follows.

MEAN AGE OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Years.)

State or Territory	Mean Age		
	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	31.52	32.78	32.15
Victoria	31.68	33.34	32.51
Queensland	30.97	31.32	31.14
South Australia	31.46	32.88	32.16
Western Australia	30.60	30.81	30.70
Tasmania	29.87	30.58	30.22
Northern Territory	29.94	24.84	28.03
Australian Capital Territory	27.75	27.20	27.50
Australia	31.33	32.49	31.91

Apart from the Australian Capital Territory, where the numbers were small, and the age composition exceptionally young, the lowest mean age for both males and females occurred in Tasmania. This applied also in 1947 and 1933, and was due largely to heavy adult emigration to the mainland.

The following table shows the median ages of males and females and for both combined, in each State and Territory in 1954.

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Years.)

State or Territory	Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	29.94	31.12	30.52
Victoria	30.24	31.77	30.96
Queensland	29.10	29.18	29.14
South Australia	30.05	31.35	30.67
Western Australia	28.78	28.58	28.69
Tasmania	27.79	28.26	28.01
Northern Territory	28.49	24.62	27.32
Australian Capital Territory	27.42	26.58	27.03
Australia	29.74	30.75	30.23

The median age was less than the mean age in all cases. For Australia as a whole, the mean age for males was greater than the median age by 1.59 years, for females by 1.74 years, and for persons by 1.68 years.

The next table gives a comparative statement of the mean and median ages for Australia, covering the Censuses from 1881 to 1954. This shows a steady change in the relationship between the male and female mean ages. From an excess of 2.94 years in the male as compared to the female mean in 1881, the excess diminished steadily to 0.51 years in 1921, and the male mean actually became 0.18 years below the female mean in 1933, 0.80 years below in 1947 and 1.16 years below in 1954. Two strong influences causing this trend have been the greater longevity of females and the long-term tendency to equality of the numbers of each sex in the population. The gradual increase of the average age of both sexes from 1881 to 1947 also reflects increasing longevity for each sex, and the ageing of the population is particularly emphasized by the marked rise from 1921 to 1947. During the 66 years 1881 to 1947 the mean age of males increased by 6.76 years and of females by 10.50 years. Although these long-term influences were still operating between 1947 and 1954, their effects were obscured for the first time in the 73 years covered by the table. This situation was due to the continued high rate of births and the lower mean age of the population. The mean age of oversea-born population resident in Australia less than seven years was 29.13 years.

MEAN AND MEDIAN AGES OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

(Years.)

Census	Mean Age			Median Age			Excess of Male over Female Age	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Mean	Median
1881 ..	25.43	22.49	24.08	21.74	18.42	20.08	2.94	3.32
1891 ..	25.54	23.29	24.50	23.10	20.08	21.65	2.25	3.02
1901 ..	26.66	24.97	25.86	23.62	21.45	22.53	1.69	2.17
1911 ..	27.67	26.65	27.18	24.61	23.39	24.01	1.02	1.22
1921 ..	28.54	28.03	28.29	26.18	25.52	25.84	0.51	0.66
1933 ..	30.46	30.64	30.55	27.60	27.79	27.69	–0.18	–0.19
1947 ..	32.19	32.99	32.59	30.44	30.99	30.72	–0.80	–0.55
1954 ..	31.33	32.49	31.91	29.74	30.75	30.23	–1.16	–1.01

8. Full (Adult) Age.

One of the most important divisions in the ages of the Australian community is that which distinguishes the numbers under 21 years of age from those at and above that age. The following table gives the numbers of males and females who were 21 years of age and over at the Census of 30th June, 1954, together with the proportions which they bore to the corresponding totals for all ages.

ADULT POPULATION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Males Aged 21 Years and Over		Females Aged 21 Years and Over		Persons Aged 21 Years and Over	
	Number	Percentage of Total Males of All Ages	Number	Percentage of Total Females of All Ages	Number	Percentage of Total Persons of All Ages
New South Wales	1,095,373	63.65	1,102,771	64.77	2,198,144	64.21
Victoria	790,470	64.21	800,415	65.54	1,590,885	64.87
Queensland	419,090	61.97	395,859	61.66	814,949	61.82
South Australia	256,962	63.62	253,240	64.41	510,202	64.01
Western Australia	203,753	61.68	188,020	60.77	391,773	61.24
Tasmania	94,240	59.98	91,140	60.11	185,380	60.04
Northern Territory	7,385	71.78	3,521	56.96	10,906	66.22
Australian Capital Territory	10,075	62.08	8,487	60.25	18,562	61.23
Australia	2,877,348	63.29	2,843,453	64.04	5,720,801	63.66

Omitting the Territories, Victoria showed the highest proportion of adults of either sex, and Tasmania the lowest.

The following table shows comparable figures for Australia for each Census from 1881 to 1954.

ADULT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Census	Males Aged 21 Years and Over		Females Aged 21 Years and Over		Persons Aged 21 Years and Over	
	Number	Percentage of Total Males of All Ages	Number	Percentage of Total Females of All Ages	Number	Percentage of Total Persons of All Ages
1881	624,633	51.41	457,641	44.20	1,082,274	48.10
1891	924,465	54.19	706,858	48.02	1,631,323	51.33
1901	1,080,728	54.64	913,973	50.89	1,994,701	52.86
1911	1,322,439	57.17	1,176,646	54.93	2,499,085	56.10
1921	1,607,872	58.20	1,547,839	57.91	3,155,711	58.05
1933	2,066,858	61.38	2,004,418	61.43	4,071,276	61.41
1947	2,472,747	65.12	2,501,635	66.15	4,974,382	65.63
1954	2,877,348	63.29	2,843,453	64.04	5,720,801	63.66

The results given above show a striking increase in the proportion of adults in the population between 1881 and 1947, which is mainly the result of the joint causes of a falling birth rate throughout the period and a greater longevity. From 1948 onwards, as a result of the high post-war level of the birth rate, coupled with a high level of net migration, this proportion showed a slight downward trend resulting in a decline of 1.83 in the percentage of male adults, and 2.11 in the percentage of female adults between the 1947 and 1954 Censuses. The change in the age constitution of males has differed materially from the change in that of females. During the 73 years covered by the table the proportion of adult males increased from 51.41 per cent in 1881 to 63.29 in 1954, while the proportion of adult females increased from 44.20 per cent in 1881 to 64.04 per cent in 1954. Thus there was an 8 per cent greater increase in the proportion of female than in male adults.

9. Natural Age Groups.

An interesting view of the age distribution of the population of Australia, and of the changes which have taken place therein at different stages from 1881 onwards, may be obtained by a classification into what have been termed "Natural Age Groups". For the present purposes the following groupings have been taken:—Infancy (ages under 2 years); Childhood (ages 2-13 years inclusive); Adolescence (ages 14-20 years inclusive); Early Adult Life (ages 21-44 years inclusive); Mature Age (ages 45-64 years inclusive); Old Age (age 65 years and over). These groups have been summarized into Minors (age 0-20 years inclusive) and Adults (age 21 years and over). In each case the ages quoted are the ages last birthday.

Classified in this manner, the results for the Censuses from 1881 to 1954 are as follows, graduated results having been used for the Censuses of 1881 to 1933 and adjusted results for 1947.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN NATURAL AGE GROUPS, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
	MALES								
0– 1	Infancy	66,240	94,590	90,000	113,407	127,198	108,626	169,434	198,087
2–13	Childhood . .	349,320	466,870	539,150	556,347	696,345	758,768	744,751	1,047,716
14–20	Adolescence . .	174,720	219,910	268,050	320,842	331,455	432,859	410,438	422,967
	Total, Minors	590,280	781,370	897,200	990,596	1,154,998	1,300,253	1,324,623	1,668,770
21–44	Early Adult Life	410,440	646,870	740,400	855,059	996,413	1,223,912	1,388,495	1,637,219
45–64	Mature Age . .	179,760	223,110	255,050	366,980	487,808	628,200	801,981	904,861
65 and over . .	Old Age	34,433	54,485	85,278	100,400	123,651	214,746	282,271	335,268
	Total, Adults	624,633	924,465	1,080,728	1,322,439	1,607,872	2,066,858	2,472,747	2,877,348
	Grand Total . .	1,214,913	1,705,835	1,977,928	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	3,797,370	4,546,118
	FEMALES								
0– 1	Infancy	64,800	91,850	87,900	109,383	121,923	103,611	160,666	190,194
2–13	Childhood . .	342,880	456,480	527,100	544,563	678,253	733,388	719,189	1,002,407
14–20	Adolescence . .	169,960	216,800	266,900	311,378	324,849	421,311	400,498	404,358
	Total, Minors	577,640	765,130	881,900	965,324	1,125,025	1,258,310	1,280,353	1,596,959
21–44	Early Adult Life	323,840	508,280	650,600	789,826	997,117	1,184,704	1,363,924	1,536,534
45–64	Mature Age . .	111,920	161,300	198,600	296,791	433,553	604,770	809,893	896,181
65 and over . .	Old Age	21,881	37,278	64,773	90,029	117,169	214,944	327,818	410,738
	Total, Adults	457,641	706,858	913,973	1,176,646	1,547,839	2,004,418	2,501,635	2,843,453
	Grand Total	1,035,281	1,471,988	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	3,781,988	4,440,412
	PERSONS								
0– 1	Infancy	131,040	186,440	177,900	222,790	249,121	212,237	330,100	388,281
2–13	Childhood . .	692,200	923,350	1,066,250	1,100,910	1,374,598	1,492,156	1,463,940	2,050,123
14–20	Adolescence . .	344,680	436,710	534,950	632,220	656,304	854,170	810,936	827,325
	Total, Minors	1,167,920	1,546,500	1,779,100	1,955,920	2,280,023	2,558,563	2,604,976	3,265,729
21–44	Early Adult Life	734,280	1,155,150	1,391,000	1,644,885	1,993,530	2,408,616	2,752,419	3,173,753
45–64	Mature Age . .	291,680	384,410	453,650	663,771	921,361	1,232,970	1,611,874	1,801,042
65 and over . .	Old Age	56,314	91,763	150,051	190,429	240,820	429,690	610,089	746,006
	Total, Adults	1,082,274	1,631,323	1,994,701	2,499,085	3,155,711	4,071,276	4,974,382	5,720,801
	Grand Total	2,250,194	3,177,823	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530

MALES IN NATURAL AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER										
0– 1 . .	Infancy . .	72,446	53,389	30,118	18,087	15,245	7,462	497	843	198,087
2–13 . .	Childhood . .	390,400	276,808	161,302	94,601	79,301	39,705	1,735	3,864	1,047,716
14–20 . .	Adolescence .	162,641	110,432	65,742	34,253	32,059	15,722	671	1,447	422,967
	Total, Minors	625,487	440,629	257,162	146,941	126,605	62,889	2,903	6,154	1,668,770
21–44 . .	Early Adult Life . .	623,794	446,690	236,816	146,633	115,515	55,419	5,237	7,115	1,637,219
45–64 . .	Mature Age .	341,337	253,858	132,746	78,641	65,976	27,969	1,833	2,501	904,861
65 and over	Old Age . .	130,242	89,922	49,528	31,688	22,262	10,852	315	459	335,268
	Total, Adults	1,095,373	790,470	419,090	256,962	203,753	94,240	7,385	10,075	2,877,348
	Grand Total	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION										
0– 1 . .	Infancy . .	4.21	4.34	4.46	4.48	4.62	4.75	4.83	5.19	4.36
2–13 . .	Childhood . .	22.69	22.48	23.85	23.42	24.00	25.27	16.87	23.81	23.05
14–20 . .	Adolescence .	9.45	8.97	9.72	8.48	9.70	10.00	6.52	8.92	9.30
	Total, Minors	36.35	35.79	38.03	36.38	38.32	40.02	28.22	37.92	36.71
21–44 . .	Early Adult Life . .	36.25	36.28	35.02	36.30	34.97	35.27	50.90	43.84	36.01
45–64 . .	Mature Age .	19.83	20.62	19.63	19.47	19.97	17.80	17.82	15.41	19.90
65 and over	Old Age . .	7.57	7.31	7.32	7.85	6.74	6.91	3.06	2.83	7.38
	Total, Adults	63.65	64.21	61.97	63.62	61.68	59.98	71.78	62.08	63.29
	Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FEMALES IN NATURAL AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER										
0– 1 . .	Infancy . .	69,403	51,147	28,792	17,270	14,960	7,417	400	805	190,194
2–13 . .	Childhood . .	374,448	264,604	153,992	90,215	75,751	38,036	1,735	3,626	1,002,407
14–20 . .	Adolescence .	156,047	105,076	63,364	32,466	30,682	15,030	525	1,168	404,358
	Total, Minors	599,898	420,827	246,148	139,951	121,393	60,483	2,660	5,599	1,596,959
21–44 . .	Early Adult Life . .	597,095	420,847	218,737	134,619	105,185	51,433	2,692	5,926	1,536,534
45–64 . .	Mature Age .	345,793	259,310	124,248	79,021	57,808	27,208	699	2,094	896,181
65 and over	Old Age . .	159,883	120,258	52,874	39,600	25,027	12,499	130	467	410,738
	Total, Adults	1,102,771	800,415	395,859	253,240	188,020	91,140	3,521	8,487	2,843,453
	Grand Total	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION										
0– 1 . .	Infancy . .	4.08	4.19	4.48	4.39	4.83	4.89	6.47	5.72	4.28
2–13 . .	Childhood . .	21.99	21.67	23.99	22.94	24.48	25.09	28.07	25.74	22.57
14–20 . .	Adolescence .	9.16	8.60	9.87	8.26	9.92	9.91	8.50	8.29	9.11
	Total, Minors	35.23	34.46	38.34	35.59	39.23	39.89	43.04	39.75	35.96
21–44 . .	Early Adult Life . .	35.07	34.46	34.07	34.24	34.00	33.92	43.55	42.07	34.61
45–64 . .	Mature Age .	20.31	21.23	19.35	20.10	18.68	17.95	11.31	14.86	20.18
65 and over	Old Age . .	9.39	9.85	8.24	10.07	8.09	8.24	2.10	3.32	9.25
	Total, Adults	64.77	65.54	61.66	64.41	60.77	60.11	56.96	60.25	64.04
	Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PERSONS IN NATURAL AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					NUMBER					
0– 1 . .	Infancy . .	141,849	104,536	58,910	35,357	30,205	14,879	897	1,648	388,281
2–13 . .	Childhood . .	764,848	541,412	315,294	184,816	155,052	77,741	3,470	7,490	2,050,123
14–20 . .	Adolescence .	318,688	215,508	129,106	66,719	62,741	30,752	1,196	2,615	827,325
	Total, Minors	1,225,385	861,456	503,310	286,892	247,998	123,372	5,563	11,753	3,265,729
21–44 . .	Early Adult Life . .	1,220,889	867,537	455,553	281,252	220,700	106,852	7,929	13,041	3,173,753
45–64 . .	Mature Age .	687,130	513,168	256,994	157,662	123,784	55,177	2,532	4,595	1,801,042
65 and over	Old Age . .	290,125	210,180	102,402	71,288	47,289	23,351	445	926	746,006
	Total, Adults	2,198,144	1,590,885	814,949	510,202	391,773	185,380	10,906	18,562	5,720,801
	Grand Total	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION					
0– 1 . .	Infancy . .	4.14	4.26	4.47	4.43	4.72	4.82	5.45	5.44	4.32
2–13 . .	Childhood . .	22.34	22.08	23.92	23.19	24.23	25.18	21.07	24.71	22.81
14–20 . .	Adolescence .	9.31	8.79	9.79	8.37	9.81	9.96	7.26	8.62	9.21
	Total, Minors	35.79	35.13	38.18	35.99	38.76	39.96	33.78	38.77	36.34
21–44 . .	Early Adult Life . .	35.66	35.37	34.56	35.29	34.50	34.61	48.15	43.02	35.32
45–64 . .	Mature Age .	20.07	20.93	19.49	19.78	19.35	17.87	15.37	15.16	20.04
65 and over	Old Age . .	8.48	8.57	7.77	8.94	7.39	7.56	2.70	3.05	8.30
	Total, Adults	64.21	64.87	61.82	64.01	61.24	60.04	66.22	61.23	63.66
	Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

10. School Age.

In Australia it is compulsory for all children within certain ages to attend school, except under special circumstances. In all States this provision applies to children who have attained age 6, but the upper age for compulsory attendance varies. It is the fourteenth birthday in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory; the fifteenth birthday in New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory; and the sixteenth birthday in Tasmania.

In those States where it is not compulsory for children aged 14 years to attend school, almost 73 per cent of children of this age were returned at the Census as " attending school ". In Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia amendments to the Education Acts provide for raising the school leaving age to the fifteenth birthday, but at the date of the Census the change had not been implemented. In these States the proportion of 14-year-olds at school at the time of the 1954 Census (74.0 per cent) was higher than in Queensland (68.8 per cent), where no action has yet been taken towards raising the school leaving age.

Because of the general position outlined above, the range of ages used in this Section is from 6 to 14 years inclusive. The number of children at each of these ages as recorded at the 1954 Census is shown in the following table. The ages are as recorded on Householders' Schedules, except that, in a small number of cases where age was omitted from a Householder's Schedule, an age was allocated prior to tabulation (*see* Section 3 (i)). Mis-statement of age of children is considered to be negligible.

CHILDREN AT EACH SCHOOL AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					MALES				
6 ..	35,267	25,197	14,666	8,655	7,189	3,564	172	368	95,078
7 ..	38,446	27,810	15,585	9,743	7,886	4,026	167	383	104,046
8 ..	32,014	22,764	13,175	7,674	6,043	3,101	100	294	85,165
9 ..	31,501	21,614	13,367	7,634	5,993	2,990	110	267	83,476
10 ..	30,559	20,709	12,123	7,032	6,105	3,132	122	250	80,032
11 ..	26,884	18,519	10,951	6,328	5,189	2,668	108	211	70,858
12 ..	27,394	19,124	11,249	6,286	5,670	2,708	108	238	72,777
13 ..	25,043	17,457	10,386	5,684	5,121	2,573	71	216	66,551
14 ..	24,408	16,366	10,113	5,320	4,880	2,478	85	207	63,857
Total ..	271,516	189,560	111,615	64,356	54,076	27,240	1,043	2,434	721,840
					FEMALES				
6 ..	33,896	24,298	13,862	8,178	6,864	3,523	148	348	91,117
7 ..	36,530	26,477	14,699	9,265	7,418	3,737	153	368	98,647
8 ..	30,645	21,442	12,376	7,390	5,617	2,993	120	273	80,856
9 ..	30,239	20,588	12,845	7,285	5,826	2,859	137	235	80,014
10 ..	29,387	20,224	12,005	6,731	5,769	2,892	125	242	77,375
11 ..	25,680	17,852	10,533	6,071	4,978	2,597	103	215	68,029
12 ..	26,315	18,327	10,713	5,845	5,425	2,671	105	221	69,622
13 ..	24,594	16,544	9,788	5,360	4,943	2,475	92	210	64,006
14 ..	23,390	15,685	9,704	5,079	4,613	2,350	67	185	61,073
Total ..	260,676	181,437	106,525	61,204	51,453	26,097	1,050	2,297	690,739
					PERSONS				
6 ..	69,163	49,495	28,528	16,833	14,053	7,087	320	716	186,195
7 ..	74,976	54,287	30,284	19,008	15,304	7,763	320	751	202,693
8 ..	62,659	44,206	25,551	15,064	11,660	6,094	220	567	166,021
9 ..	61,740	42,202	26,212	14,919	11,819	5,849	247	502	163,490
10 ..	59,946	40,933	24,128	13,763	11,874	6,024	247	492	157,407
11 ..	52,564	36,371	21,484	12,399	10,167	5,265	211	426	138,887
12 ..	53,709	37,451	21,962	12,131	11,095	5,379	213	459	142,399
13 ..	49,637	34,001	20,174	11,044	10,064	5,048	163	426	130,557
14 ..	47,798	32,051	19,817	10,399	9,493	4,828	152	392	124,930
Total ..	532,192	370,997	218,140	125,560	105,529	53,337	2,093	4,731	1,412,579

The next table gives a comparison of the number of children above 6 and under 15 years of age in Australia at each Census from 1901.

CHILDREN AT EACH SCHOOL AGE IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AT CENSUSES AND INTERCENSAL CHANGES, 1901 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Yrs.)	Number						Increase				
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1933	1933 to 1947	1947 to 1954
					MALES						
6 ..	45,800	47,543	61,972	63,305	62,375	95,078	1,743	14,429	1,333	– 930	32,703
7 ..	46,400	46,084	61,459	63,807	59,931	104,046	– 316	15,375	2,348	– 3,876	44,115
8 ..	46,850	44,783	59,635	64,293	59,438	85,165	– 2,067	14,852	4,658	– 4,855	25,727
9 ..	46,850	43,770	57,831	64,760	58,037	83,476	– 3,080	14,061	6,929	– 6,723	25,439
10 ..	46,300	43,049	56,068	65,108	57,589	80,032	– 3,251	13,019	9,040	– 7,519	22,443
11 ..	45,100	42,753	54,580	65,333	54,772	70,858	– 2,347	11,827	10,753	–10,561	16,086
12 ..	43,700	42,748	53,172	65,091	53,039	72,777	– 952	10,424	11,919	–12,052	19,738
13 ..	42,400	42,990	51,845	62,464	52,787	66,551	590	8,855	10,619	– 9,677	13,764
14 ..	41,200	43,621	50,624	59,528	53,574	63,857	2,421	7,003	8,904	– 5,954	10,283
Total	404,600	397,341	507,186	573,689	511,542	721,840	– 7,259	109,845	66,503	–62,147	210,298

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CHILDREN AT EACH SCHOOL AGE IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AT CENSUSES AND INTERCENSAL CHANGES, 1901 TO 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Yrs.)	Number						Increase				
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1933	1933 to 1947	1947 to 1954
						FEMALES					
6 ..	44,750	46,298	60,246	61,136	60,063	91,117	1,548	13,948	890	— 1,073	31,054
7 ..	45,400	45,111	59,924	61,744	57,770	98,647	— 289	14,813	1,820	— 3,974	40,877
8 ..	45,900	44,055	58,452	62,308	57,591	80,856	— 1,845	14,397	3,856	— 4,717	23,265
9 ..	45,850	43,236	56,607	62,853	55,612	80,014	— 2,614	13,371	6,246	— 7,241	24,402
10 ..	45,100	42,654	54,834	63,371	55,792	77,375	— 2,446	12,180	8,537	— 7,579	21,583
11 ..	44,050	42,222	53,371	63,613	53,002	68,029	— 1,828	11,149	10,242	—10,611	15,027
12 ..	42,850	42,001	52,044	63,249	51,799	69,622	— 849	10,043	11,205	—11,450	17,823
13 ..	41,750	42,072	50,772	59,824	50,890	64,006	322	8,700	9,052	— 8,934	13,116
14 ..	40,700	42,502	49,535	57,641	51,439	61,073	1,802	7,033	8,106	— 6,202	9,634
Total	396,350	390,151	495,785	555,739	493,958	690,739	— 6,199	105,634	59,954	—61,781	196,781
						PERSONS					
6 ..	90,550	93,841	122,218	124,441	122,438	186,195	3,291	28,377	2,223	— 2,003	63,757
7 ..	91,800	91,195	121,383	125,551	117,701	202,693	— 605	30,188	4,168	— 7,850	84,992
8 ..	92,750	88,838	118,087	126,601	117,029	166,021	— 3,912	29,249	8,514	— 9,572	48,992
9 ..	92,700	87,006	114,438	127,613	113,649	163,490	— 5,694	27,432	13,175	—13,964	49,841
10 ..	91,400	85,703	110,902	128,479	113,381	157,407	— 5,697	25,199	17,577	—15,098	44,026
11 ..	89,150	84,975	107,951	128,946	107,774	138,887	— 4,175	22,976	20,995	—21,172	31,113
12 ..	86,550	84,749	105,216	128,340	104,838	142,399	— 1,801	20,467	23,124	—23,502	37,561
13 ..	84,150	85,062	102,617	122,288	103,677	130,557	912	17,555	19,671	—18,611	26,880
14 ..	81,900	86,123	100,159	117,169	105,013	124,930	4,223	14,036	17,010	—12,156	19,917
Total	800,950	787,492	1,002,971	1,129,428	1,005,500	1,412,579	—13,458	215,479	126,457	—123,928	407,079

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

In the table above the numbers shown for any age at any Census represent the survivors from births which occurred in Australia in the relevant years, together with the number of children gained or lost as a result of migration. Thus the trends from age to age in the total number of children at each Census are to be explained by the influences which affected the relevant births.

The decreases in 1911 as compared with 1901 were due to the smaller number of births during the period 1898-1905 inclusive than in the corresponding years of the earlier decade. The late 'eighties and the early 'nineties were a " boom " period of trade and speculation, and the smaller birth rate was an effect of the subsequent collapse. The school children in 1921 were born in the years 1906-1914, a period of general recovery after bad years and characterized also by a revival of immigration; hence the substantial increases in 1921 Census figures compared with 1911.

School children at the 1933 Census were those born between mid-1918 and mid-1927; the high figures (and consequent increases compared with the previous Census) at ages 14 and downwards representing children born in early post-war years.

Relevant births for the children of school age at the 1947 Census were those from mid-1932 to mid-1941, and the numbers at the higher school age at that Census show the effects of the economic depression which caused the births in Australia in the years 1932-1935 to be almost as low in number as they had been 42 years earlier, despite the fact that the population had doubled in number. The recovery in births in the post-depression period and up to the first full year of the second world war is evident in the increasing number of children as school age is taken in descending order. The effect of this trend in numbers at school age when compared with 1933 Census was to show heavy decreases in the higher ages with a rapidly improving position in the younger ages.

The position in 1954 was remarkable in comparison with all previous experience. The big increase in births apparent in the first full year of the second world war (1940) was continued throughout the war and post-war period, and from 1948 onwards was given added impetus from children born to immigrant parents. Compared with the low figures at the 1947 Census, explained above, the increase in children at each school age was very great. Outstanding in this comparison are ages 7 and 6, where the 1954 Census figures represent children born in the immediate post-war years 1946-47 and 1947-48 respectively.

Because of the interval of only seven years between the last two Censuses, the numbers shown at ages 13 and 14 in 1954 were the survivors of those who were 6 and 7, respectively, in 1947; the excess in the 1954 figures, on this comparison, being a measure of the net immigration over the seven years 1947-1954 of children who were born in 1940-41 and 1939-40 respectively.

11. Economic Age Groups.

An interesting grouping of the male population is that according to productive capabilities. The first group embraces those up to and including 14 years of age as Dependants, the second group includes the Supporting Ages—15-64 years inclusive, and the Old Age Group covers all 65 years and over. The number of males in these groups is given below for each State and Territory.

MALE POPULATION IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					NUMBER					
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	487,254	346,563	201,533	118,008	99,426	49,645	2,317	4,914	1,309,660
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	1,103,364	794,614	425,191	254,207	208,670	96,632	7,656	10,856	2,901,190
65 & over	Old Age ..	130,242	89,922	49,528	31,688	22,262	10,852	315	459	335,268
	Total ..	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
					PERCENTAGE					
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	28.31	28.15	29.80	29.22	30.10	31.59	22.52	30.28	28.81
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	64.12	64.54	62.88	62.93	63.16	61.50	74.42	66.89	63.81
65 & over	Old Age ..	7.57	7.31	7.32	7.85	6.74	6.91	3.06	2.83	7.38
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Amongst the States, the proportion at Supporting Age was highest in Victoria—64.6 per cent, and lowest in Tasmania—61.5 per cent. The proportion of boys at Dependent Ages was highest in Tasmania at 31.6 per cent, and the proportion of males who had attained the age of 65 or over was greatest in South Australia at 7.8 per cent.

Similar particulars are given for Australia in the next table for each Census from 1881.

MALE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Census	Number				Percentage			
	Aged 0–14 years—Dependent Age	Aged 15–64 years—Supporting Age	Aged 65 years and over —Old Age	Total	Aged 0–14 years—Dependent Age	Aged 15–64 years—Supporting Age	Aged 65 years and over—Old Age	Total
1881 ..	441,720	738,760	34,433	1,214,913	36.36	60.80	2.84	100.00
1891 ..	592,950	1,056,650	54,439	1,704,039	34.80	62.01	3.19	100.00
1901 ..	670,350	1,222,300	85,278	1,977,928	33.89	61.80	4.31	100.00
1911 ..	713,375	1,499,260	100,400	2,313,035	30.84	64.82	4.34	100.00
1921 ..	874,167	1,765,052	123,651	2,762,870	31.64	63.88	4.48	100.00
1933 ..	926,922	2,225,443	214,746	3,367,111	27.53	66.09	6.38	100.00
1947 ..	967,759	2,547,340	282,271	3,797,370	25.49	67.08	7.43	100.00
1954 ..	1,309,660	2,901,190	335,268	4,546,118	28.81	63.81	7.38	100.00

The percentages in this table provide a ready summary of the change which has taken place in the age composition of the male population. This has been generally toward an ageing of the population, which is apparent in the declining proportion of dependent age and the increasing proportion of old age, with relatively small changes in the proportion of supporting age. The general decline in the proportion at dependent age to 1947 is a result of the steady fall in the birth rate, and the recovery to 28.8 per cent in 1954 is a result of the upward turn in birth rate due to war and post-war marriages and the effects of the large post-war immigration. By far the largest proportionate changes shown are those in the old age group, which has risen from 2.8 per cent of total male population in 1881 to 7.4 per cent in 1947 and 1954.

The variations in the percentages mask the fact that there has been a continuous increase in absolute numbers in all three groups over the period covered. This is particularly evident in 1954, where the total population compared to 1947 increased by 19.7 per cent, but the increase in the component groups were—dependent age 35.3 per cent, supporting age 13.9 per cent, and old age 18.8 per cent.

12. Reproductive and Non-reproductive Ages.

A primary refinement in the comparison of birth rates between countries, or in the same country at different periods, is that proper allowance be made for the varying proportions of the female population in the periods of life which are physiologically controlled by age; the reproductive and non-reproductive. Although the limits of these groups are not precise and may vary somewhat between countries, they may be taken in Australian practice as 0-14 years of age for the Immature, 15-44 years for the Reproductive, and 45 years and over for the Sterile.

The number and proportion of the female population in each State and Territory according to the three age groups mentioned are given below, together with a comparison of similar results for Australia as a whole since 1881.

FEMALE POPULATION IN REPRODUCTIVE AND NON-REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					Number					
0–14 ..	Immature ..	467,241	331,436	192,488	112,564	95,324	47,803	2,202	4,616	1,253,674
15–44 ..	Reproductive ..	729,752	510,238	272,397	162,006	131 254	64,113	3,150	6,909	1,879,819
45 & over	Sterile	505,676	379,568	177,122	118,621	82,835	39,707	829	2,561	1,306,919
	Total ..	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
					Percentage					
0–14 ..	Immature ..	27.44	27.14	29.98	28.63	30.81	31.53	35.63	32.77	28.23
15–44 ..	Reproductive ..	42.86	41.78	42.43	41.20	42.42	42.28	50.96	49.05	42.34
45 & over	Sterile	29.70	31.08	27.59	30.17	26.77	26.19	13.41	18.18	29.43
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FEMALE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN REPRODUCTIVE AND NON-REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Census	Number				Percentage			
	Aged 0–14 years—Immature	Aged 15–44 years—Reproductive	Aged 45 years and over—Sterile	Total	Aged 0–14 years—Immature	Aged 15–44 years—Reproductive	Aged 45 years and over—Sterile	Total
1881 ..	433,360	468,120	133,801	1,035,281	41.86	45.22	12.92	100.00
1891 ..	579,000	693,000	198,353	1,470,353	39.38	47.13	13.49	100.00
1901 ..	655,700	876,800	263,373	1,795,873	36.51	48.82	14.67	100.00
1911 ..	696,448	1,058,702	386,820	2,141,970	32.51	49.43	18.06	100.00
1921 ..	849,711	1,272,431	550,722	2,672,864	31.79	47.61	20.60	100.00
1933 ..	894,640	1,548,374	819,714	3,262,728	27.42	47.46	25.12	100.00
1947 ..	931,294	1,712,983	1,137,711	3,781,988	24.63	45.29	30.08	100.00
1954 ..	1,253,674	1,879,819	1,306,919	4,440,412	28.23	42.34	29.43	100.00

Amongst the States the proportions at reproductive ages were fairly uniform, the highest being 42.9 per cent in New South Wales and the lowest 41.2 per cent in South Australia, against an overall figure for Australia of 42.3 per cent. On the other hand, the proportions at immature ages and of those who have passed the childbearing age varied more widely. Tasmania had the highest proportion in the immature group (31.5 per cent) and the lowest proportion at the sterile age (26.2 per cent), while Victoria had the lowest (27.1 per cent) and the highest proportions (31.1 per cent) in these respective groups.

Over the period covered by the table the effect of the declining birth rate is seen in the decreasing proportion of the female population in the immature group from Census to Census, with a contrary movement in the sterile group. Up to 1911, the proportion in the reproductive group rose steadily, but it fell abruptly in 1921, and has been successively smaller in each subsequent Census. In the 22¼ years between the Censuses of 1911 and 1933, there was a decline of 1.97 in the percentage, but in the 21 years 1933 to 1954 the decline was 5.12.

These changes in the proportion of the female population in the reproductive ages are most significant from the point of view of future growth of the population of Australia. The capacity of the population to replace itself was being reduced progressively by the declining proportion of the population that is physiologically capable of bearing children, and while there was also a continuous fall in the proportion of immature females there was no prospect of a recovery from this position. At the 1954 Census an immature group representing 28.2 per cent of the total female population, an increase of 3.6 on the figure for the 1947 Census, showed that this trend had been arrested. This resulted from the increased birth rate due to war and post-war marriages, supplemented by the large scale post-war immigration into Australia.

URBAN-RURAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

13. Metropolitan Population According to Age.

The following table gives the number and percentage distribution of persons in each age group who were enumerated in the several metropolitan areas throughout Australia, and the aggregate for those areas combined. In the Australian Capital Territory the city of Canberra, commencing with the 1954 Census, has been classified as metropolitan. In the Northern Territory there is no metropolitan area, Darwin having been classified as an other urban area.

The reasons for the high proportion of children in 1954 and other features of the age distribution of the Australian population apply also to these figures for metropolitan areas. However, in all States the metropolitan areas had proportionately fewer children than either other urban or rural areas (*see* Sections 14 and 15). The attraction of the metropolitan areas as a place of livelihood or residence is apparent in the higher proportion of metropolitan population, which begins to show in Melbourne and Hobart in age group 25-29 years, but becomes general in age group 30-34 years and upwards. This effect was evident in the 1947 Census as commencing generally in age group 20-24 years, the earlier age then, being, no doubt, an immediate after-effect of the disturbed distribution of the population as a result of the long war period.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
				NUMBER				
0– 4 ..	170,437	146,315	51,393	48,590	36,516	10,679	3,814	467,744
5– 9 ..	168,097	138,902	50,160	47,341	33,665	9,333	3,095	450,593
10–14 ..	130,693	105,059	36,876	34,564	27,490	7,582	2,039	344,303
15–19 ..	115,294	90,060	34,227	27,909	25,247	6,708	1,682	301,127
20–24 ..	119,929	98,444	31,680	28,724	23,178	6,543	2,380	310,878
25–29 ..	145,678	121,676	37,053	36,830	26,104	7,437	3,112	377,890
30–34 ..	154,389	126,000	39,666	39,587	26,516	7,707	2,986	396,851
35–39 ..	142,005	112,108	36,403	35,409	23,168	6,812	2,223	358,128
40–44 ..	136,882	110,814	35,131	35,355	24,729	6,474	1,939	351,324
45–49 ..	120,354	98,408	30,464	29,974	22,943	5,493	1,412	309,048
50–54 ..	106,100	90,442	27,761	26,180	20,584	4,749	1,163	276,979
55–59 ..	90,885	76,978	24,422	23,119	15,113	3,992	915	235,424
60–64 ..	89,077	73,140	22,864	22,609	13,641	3,941	705	225,977
65–69 ..	73,400	54,919	18,326	19,125	10,670	3,044	413	179,897
70–74 ..	49,384	37,352	12,169	13,543	8,370	2,131	206	123,155
75–79 ..	28,404	23,399	7,468	8,035	5,707	1,385	111	74,509
80–84 ..	14,736	12,815	4,031	4,313	3,394	758	63	40,110
85–89 ..	5,631	5,600	1,697	1,759	1,243	322	16	16,268
90–94 ..	1,553	1,485	461	468	331	104	3	4,405
95–99 ..	219	187	63	67	33	11	..	580
100 and over	14	8	5	7	5	1	..	40
Total .	1,863,161	1,524,111	502,320	483,508	348,647	95,206	28,277	4,845,230
				PERCENTAGE				
0– 4 ..	9.15	9.60	10.23	10.05	10.47	11.22	13.49	9.65
5– 9 ..	9.02	9.11	9.98	9.79	9.66	9.80	10.94	9.30
10–14 ..	7.01	6.89	7.34	7.15	7.88	7.96	7.21	7.11
15–19 ..	6.19	5.91	6.81	5.77	7.24	7.05	5.95	6.21
20–24 ..	6.44	6.46	6.31	5.94	6.65	6.87	8.42	6.42
25–29 ..	7.82	7.98	7.38	7.62	7.49	7.81	11.01	7.80
30–34 ..	8.29	8.27	7.90	8.19	7.61	8.10	10.56	8.19
35–39 ..	7.62	7.36	7.25	7.32	6.65	7.15	7.86	7.39
40–44 ..	7.35	7.27	6.99	7.31	7.09	6.80	6.86	7.25
45–49 ..	6.46	6.46	6.06	6.20	6.58	5.77	4.99	6.38
50–54 ..	5.70	5.93	5.53	5.42	5.90	4.99	4.11	5.72
55–59 ..	4.88	5.05	4.86	4.78	4.33	4.19	3.24	4.86
60–64 ..	4.78	4.80	4.55	4.68	3.91	4.14	2.49	4.66
65–69 ..	3.94	3.60	3.65	3.96	3.06	3.20	1.46	3.71
70–74 ..	2.65	2.45	2.42	2.80	2.40	2.24	0.73	2.54
75–79 ..	1.52	1.54	1.49	1.66	1.64	1.45	0.39	1.54
80–84 ..	0.79	0.84	0.80	0.89	0.97	0.80	0.22	0.83
85–89 ..	0.30	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.06	0.34
90–94 ..	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.09
95–99 ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.01
100 and over	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	0.00
Total .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportions of the male populations of the several metropolitan areas in the economic groups, Dependent Age, Supporting Age, and Old Age, respectively, are as follows.

METROPOLITAN MALE POPULATION IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metro-politan
					NUMBER				
0–14 . .	Dependent Age	239,045	199,014	70,456	66,541	49,831	13,963	4,602	643,452
15–64 . .	Supporting Age	599,089	494,234	155,346	151.609	109,272	29,380	10,078	1,549,008
65 and over	Old Age . .	71,844	54,464	19,102	19,501	12,729	3,201	396	181,237
	Total . .	909,978	747,712	244,904	237,651	171,832	46,544	15,076	2,373,697
					PERCENTAGE				
0–14 . .	Dependent Age	26.27	26.61	28.77	28.00	29.00	30.00	30.52	27.11
15–64 . .	Supporting Age	65.84	66.10	63.43	63.79	63.59	63.12	66.85	65.26
65 and over	Old Age . .	7.89	7.29	7.80	8.21	7.41	6.88	2.63	7.63
	Total . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

For the metropolitan areas as a whole 26.0 per cent of the total population in 1954 were under 15, 64.9 per cent were of ages from 15 to 64, and 9.1 per cent were 65 years of age or over; whereas the corresponding percentages for the male population were 27.1, 65.3 and 7.6 respectively. For the corresponding ages in 1947 the percentages were 21.8, 69.6 and 8.6 respectively for total population, and 23.0, 69.6 and 7.4 respectively for male population.

For the population outside the metropolitan areas throughout Australia in 1954 the proportions of the total population were—under 15, 31.4 per cent, from 15 to 64, 61.2 per cent, and 65 and over, 7.4 per cent; whereas the corresponding percentages for the male population were 30.7, 62.2 and 7.1 respectively. For the corresponding ages in 1947 the percentages were 28.4, 64.1 and 7.5 respectively for total population, and 27.8, 64.7 and 7.5 respectively for male population. Thus, there was a larger proportion at working ages in the metropolitan areas than outside them in 1947 and 1954. In both years the reverse is true for children. In both years the proportion of persons 65 and over was somewhat larger in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas.

The masculinity of the metropolitan population in age groups is given in the following table. The results present a striking contrast to the results for other urban areas and rural areas which are given in pages 115 and 118, respectively, the metropolitan masculinity ratios being the lowest in the three groups of areas. At the 1947 Census it was the exception to find an excess of males in any age group above 15 years in any metropolitan area, but there was in 1954 a seven years longer period in the early years of life free from the effect of major war losses. This, together with the return of Defence Forces from Japan between the two Censuses and the high rate of immigration in the same period, caused a higher masculinity ratio in 1954 than in 1947 in most age groups under 55 years in most metropolitan areas. In 1954 there was a fairly general reduction in ratios in the age groups 55-59 and 60-64, as these were the age groups at that Census most affected by losses in the 1914-18 war. Ages 65-74 were not so generally affected. From age 75 upwards the 1954 ratios are lower than in 1947, owing to the combined effects of the lower mortality of females and a tendency for aged persons to live in main urban centres.

MASCULINITY OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metro-politan
0– 4 . .	104.16	104.83	104.86	104.32	103.62	104.42	105.39	104.43
5– 9 . .	103.92	104.51	103.67	103.51	105.58	99.59	107.30	104.09
10–14 . .	103.36	102.39	101.97	104.39	103.16	103.22	104.72	103.00
15–19 . .	100.60	95.87	98.88	97.88	92.92	92.76	125.17	98.00
20–24 . .	99.26	102.10	91.62	103.70	96.04	95.90	111.74	99.51
25–29 . .	101.62	104.32	93.44	104.58	102.56	102.97	119.93	102.16
30–34 . .	100.11	104.09	99.44	103.01	102.55	101.38	121.19	101.91
35–39 . .	97.30	99.33	96.34	101.75	94.62	98.02	119.45	98.23
40–44 . .	98.30	100.79	98.13	101.36	97.85	99.51	123.39	99.48
45–49 . .	100.02	101.95	99.38	103.06	103.68	105.50	121.66	101.31
50–54 . .	93.02	96.07	92.02	95.23	103.38	93.68	115.77	94.95
55–59 . .	84.88	86.75	86.88	83.81	92.13	85.50	113.79	86.15
60–64 . .	81.28	81.26	83.47	80.57	84.11	78.89	121.70	81.65
65–69 . .	79.56	76.56	83.06	78.92	81.12	76.67	110.71	79.01
70–74 . .	71.69	67.57	76.67	71.82	73.80	70.62	96.19	71.06
75–79 . .	63.16	59.08	70.74	62.52	71.74	65.47	81.97	63.19
80–84 . .	54.06	53.90	65.14	56.15	67.77	63.36	57.50	56.55
85–89 . .	52.81	51.39	58.30	50.99	69.58	62.63	45.46	54.01
90–94 . .	49.76	46.45	61.19	48.10	59.90	42.47	. .	50.03
95–99 . .	46.00	25.50	46.51	24.07	22.22	10.00	. .	33.95
100 and over	40.00	14.29	66.67	75.00	25.00	. .	. .	37.93
All Ages	95.47	96.31	95.14	96.66	97.18	95.65	114.20	96.04

The next table shows the proportion which the numbers in the metropolitan areas bear to the respective totals (age groups or all ages) in the States, the Australian Capital Territory, or Australia as a whole.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: PERCENTAGES IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metro-politan
0– 4 ..	48.11	56.64	34.84	55.09	48.70	28.85	94.29	48.40
5– 9 ..	49.94	58.15	36.10	57.29	50.19	27.54	94.07	49.91
10–14 ..	49.57	58.11	34.28	57.86	52.17	28.56	92.89	49.60
15–19 ..	50.46	58.59	37.03	58.96	55.79	30.58	93.24	50.89
20–24 ..	52.04	61.17	35.21	57.85	53.16	30.91	93.41	51.80
25–29 ..	54.13	62.57	36.94	59.13	52.76	31.57	94.05	53.62
30–34 ..	56.81	64.42	39.86	61.99	54.65	32.42	94.49	56.06
35–39 ..	56.67	64.54	39.10	61.25	54.27	31.46	93.92	55.69
40–44 ..	56.71	64.21	39.25	62.43	55.69	31.29	93.40	55.91
45–49 ..	57.48	64.59	39.53	62.90	56.46	31.62	91.69	56.51
50–54 ..	58.79	65.77	40.63	64.73	57.74	32.13	90.29	57.80
55–59 ..	60.29	67.02	42.20	65.60	59.89	33.82	91.50	59.26
60–64 ..	60.79	67.45	42.55	65.88	61.26	35.13	91.92	59.84
65–69 ..	60.58	66.04	42.91	66.27	60.96	33.04	89.20	59.31
70–74 ..	59.61	64.15	42.74	65.99	62.74	32.13	85.83	58.54
75–79 ..	58.75	63.29	43.48	66.42	63.34	34.10	87.40	58.28
80–84 ..	58.63	62.65	44.14	67.65	67.09	34.55	88.73	58.60
85–89 ..	58.39	64.12	44.76	66.70	66.90	33.97	76.19	58.85
90–94 ..	59.82	63.30	47.04	67.92	71.34	40.31	75.00	60.02
95–99 ..	60.00	67.75	47.01	69.07	64.71	25.00	..	59.98
100 and over	51.85	50.00	45.45	70.00	100.00	50.00	..	56.34
All Ages	54.42	62.15	38.10	60.66	54.50	30.84	93.28	53.92

The results above show that of the total population of Australia at the time of the 1954 Census, 53.9 per cent were enumerated in the metropolitan areas, but the proportions varied widely between States. For State metropolitan areas other than Melbourne, the proportion rose in a fluctuating manner to age 34 years (39 in Melbourne), and then tended to remain reasonably steady up to age 49 years. From age group 50-54 onwards, the proportions rose steadily as age advanced, except in New South Wales and Victoria, where there was a falling-off amongst the more advanced ages.

In Section 7 of this Chapter the mean and median ages of the several States and Territories are shown. Similar particulars for the various metropolitan areas are given in the following table.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION: MEAN AND MEDIAN AGES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Years.)

Metropolitan Area	Mean Age			Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Sydney and Suburbs	32.63	34.78	33.73	31.61	33.63	32.63
Melbourne and Suburbs	32.44	34.67	33.58	31.45	33.42	32.43
Brisbane and Suburbs	31.76	33.48	32.64	30.49	31.96	31.23
Adelaide and Suburbs	32.27	34.52	33.42	31.26	33.25	32.27
Perth and Suburbs	31.43	32.93	32.19	29.76	31.02	30.39
Hobart and Suburbs	30.52	32.32	31.44	28.91	30.27	29.57
Canberra	27.53	27.03	27.29	27.32	26.49	26.94
Total Metropolitan	32.29	34.36	33.35	31.19	33.07	32.14

A comparison between the metropolitan areas and the States as a whole shows that for both mean and median ages the averages for the metropolitan areas were the higher.

For the metropolitan areas the mean age of the population exceeded the median age by 1.21 years, whereas for Australia the mean age was greater than the median by 1.68 years.

14. Other Urban Population According to Age.

The following analysis of the population of other urban areas (i.e., urban areas outside the metropolitan areas) is confined to 1954 Census data only. Comparison with the 1947 Census cannot be made without adjustments to allow for changes between other urban and rural areas as outlined in Section 7 of Chapter I. The overall growth of metropolitan urban, other urban, and rural populations, with appropriate adjustments for these changes, is reviewed in Chapter VIII, which also explains the meaning of these terms as used in Census publications.

The following table gives the number and percentage distribution of persons in each age group in the other urban areas of each State and the Northern Territory, and the aggregate for those areas combined. There are no other urban areas in the Australian Capital Territory.

OTHER URBAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	**Australia**
				NUMBER				
0– 4 ..	108,180	53,749	51,187	13,158	13,400	12,425	1,492	253,591
5– 9 ..	101,167	48,653	47,895	11,937	11,878	11,401	1,039	233,970
10–14 ..	82,910	38,782	39,766	9,149	9,759	9,055	741	190,162
15–19 ..	71,511	32,426	33,372	6,655	7,436	7,839	500	159,739
20–24 ..	68,395	31,173	31,564	7,127	6,941	7,534	1,144	153,878
25–29 ..	76,795	36,481	34,697	8,726	7,879	8,385	1,492	174,455
30–34 ..	73,612	35,067	32,890	8,441	7,526	8,272	1,123	166,931
35–39 ..	67,662	30,566	31,478	7,873	7,182	7,551	815	153,127
40–44 ..	65,054	31,351	30,405	7,449	7,241	7,362	714	149,576
45–49 ..	55,815	27,586	26,282	6,266	6,494	6,366	574	129,383
50–54 ..	46,335	24,382	23,267	5,106	5,245	5,305	446	110,086
55–59 ..	37,270	19,779	20,056	4,486	3,664	4,101	318	89,674
60–64 ..	36,206	18,923	19,219	4,435	3,362	3,949	214	86,308
65–69 ..	30,249	15,241	15,620	3,671	2,782	3,302	135	71,000
70–74 ..	21,412	11,525	10,676	2,752	2,100	2,475	58	50,998
75–79 ..	12,756	7,639	6,428	1,561	1,449	1,499	29	31,361
80–84 ..	6,703	4,377	3,414	840	732	817	12	16,895
85–89 ..	2,616	1,808	1,457	365	281	374	8	6,909
90–94 ..	639	500	355	97	58	96	2	1,747
95–99 ..	91	49	49	11	9	19	..	228
100 and over	9	6	3	2	..	1	..	21
Total	965,387	470,063	460,080	110,107	105,418	108,128	10,856	2,230,039
				PERCENTAGE				
0– 4 ..	11.21	11.43	11.13	11.95	12.71	11.49	13.74	11.37
5– 9 ..	10.48	10.35	10.41	10.84	11.27	10.54	9.57	10.49
10–14 ..	8.59	8.25	8.64	8.31	9.26	8.37	6.83	8.53
15–19 ..	7.41	6.90	7.25	6.04	7.05	7.25	4.61	7.16
20–24 ..	7.08	6.63	6.86	6.47	6.58	6.97	10.54	6.90
25–29 ..	7.95	7.76	7.54	7.93	7.47	7.75	13.74	7.82
30–34 ..	7.63	7.46	7.15	7.67	7.14	7.65	10.34	7.48
35–39 ..	7.01	6.50	6.84	7.15	6.81	6.98	7.51	6.87
40–44 ..	6.74	6.67	6.61	6.77	6.87	6.81	6.58	6.71
45–49 ..	5.78	5.87	5.71	5.69	6.16	5.89	5.29	5.80
50–54 ..	4.80	5.19	5.06	4.64	4.98	4.91	4.11	4.94
55–59 ..	3.86	4.21	4.36	4.07	3.48	3.79	2.93	4.02
60–64 ..	3.75	4.03	4.18	4.03	3.19	3.65	1.97	3.87
65–69 ..	3.13	3.24	3.39	3.33	2.64	3.05	1.24	3.18
70–74 ..	2.22	2.45	2.32	2.50	1.99	2.29	0.53	2.29
75–79 ..	1.32	1.63	1.40	1.42	1.37	1.39	0.27	1.41
80–84 ..	0.69	0.93	0.74	0.76	0.69	0.76	0.11	0.76
85–89 ..	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.33	0.27	0.35	0.07	0.31
90–94 ..	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.08
95–99 ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	..	0.01
100 and over	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	0.00	..	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportions of the population in the other urban areas of the several States and the Northern Territory in the economic age groups, Dependent Age, Supporting Age and Old Age, respectively, are as follows.

OTHER URBAN MALE POPULATION IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
					Number				
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	148,614	72,063	70,774	17,379	17,706	16,736	1,670	344,942
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	301,925	143,167	140,908	34,113	32,477	32,950	4,552	690,092
65 and over	Old Age ..	34,589	17,853	18,475	4,361	3,685	3,835	156	82,954
	Total ..	485,128	233,083	230,157	55,853	53,868	53,521	6,378	1,117,988
					Percentage				
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	30.63	30.92	30.75	31.11	32.87	31.27	26.18	30.85
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	62.24	61.42	61.22	61.08	60.29	61.56	71.37	61.73
65 and over	Old Age ..	7.13	7.66	8.03	7.81	6.84	7.17	2.45	7.42
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The masculinity of the other urban population in age groups is given in the following table.

MASCULINITY OF OTHER URBAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
0– 4 ..	104.88	104.30	104.49	102.59	101.23	102.99	114.37	104.32
5– 9 ..	103.68	105.47	105.37	103.39	105.43	106.09	96.78	104.55
10–14 ..	101.38	102.70	101.64	103.27	99.57	101.58	96.03	101.69
15–19 ..	94.99	91.16	87.06	90.96	88.78	88.03	101.61	91.72
20–24 ..	102.13	98.02	91.89	107.12	102.07	94.13	160.00	99.26
25–29 ..	106.65	106.03	105.64	112.21	107.07	108.01	190.84	107.19
30–34 ..	103.97	103.03	105.79	107.14	106.42	100.53	129.18	104.37
35–39 ..	99.49	97.65	97.43	105.78	99.11	99.29	141.12	99.16
40–44 ..	103.93	104.44	100.92	107.09	107.36	103.43	172.52	103.95
45–49 ..	108.62	106.44	110.36	113.35	124.40	109.34	188.44	109.76
50–54 ..	108.21	103.59	105.45	110.12	133.94	98.24	232.84	107.56
55–59 ..	95.18	90.60	93.68	98.58	111.06	85.31	202.86	94.35
60–64 ..	90.08	82.53	93.60	93.75	98.11	81.98	262.71	89.45
65–69 ..	91.62	83.32	99.21	90.60	99.57	83.44	213.95	91.35
70–74 ..	85.92	76.14	95.28	92.45	100.00	78.83	107.14	85.99
75–79 ..	82.49	75.65	92.05	86.05	104.37	81.04	222.22	83.71
80–84 ..	83.14	65.86	82.86	76.84	85.79	77.22	100.00	77.80
85–89 ..	73.82	66.94	85.84	81.59	92.47	83.33	700.00	76.07
90–94 ..	70.40	50.15	83.94	73.21	93.33	68.42	100.00	67.18
95–99 ..	89.58	75.00	88.46	22.22	200.00	46.15	..	79.53
100 and over	80.00	100.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	61.54
All Ages	101.01	98.36	100.10	102.95	104.50	98.01	142.43	100.53

The next table shows the proportion which the numbers in the other urban area bear to the respective total (age groups or all ages) in the States, the Northern Territory, or Australia as a whole.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: PERCENTAGES IN OTHER URBAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
0– 4 ..	30.54	20.81	34.70	14.92	17.87	33.56	71.94	26.24
5– 9 ..	30.06	20.37	34.47	14.45	17.71	33.65	71.21	25.92
10–14 ..	31.45	21.45	36.97	15.32	18.52	34.11	75.15	27.39
15–19 ..	31.30	21.09	36.10	14.06	16.43	35.74	62.27	26.99
20–24 ..	29.68	19.37	35.08	14.35	15.92	35.59	63.27	25.64
25–29 ..	28.54	18.76	34.59	14.01	15.92	35.59	64.84	24.75
30–34 ..	27.09	17.93	33.05	13.22	15.51	34.80	67.08	23.58

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: PERCENTAGES IN OTHER URBAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
35–39 ..	27.00	17.60	33.81	13.62	16.82	34.87	66.10	23.81
40–44 ..	26.95	18.17	33.97	13.15	16.31	35.58	61.87	23.80
45–49 ..	26.66	18.11	34.10	13.15	15.98	36.64	62.26	23.66
50–54 ..	25.67	17.73	34.05	12.62	14.71	35.89	60.52	22.97
55–59 ..	24.72	17.22	34.65	12.73	14.52	34.74	63.60	22.57
60–64 ..	24.71	17.45	35.77	12.92	15.10	35.20	57.37	22.85
65–69 ..	24.96	18.33	36.57	12.72	15.90	35.84	56.02	23.41
70–74 ..	25.85	19.79	37.50	13.41	15.74	37.32	51.79	24.24
75–79 ..	26.38	20.66	37.43	12.90	16.08	36.91	50.88	24.53
80–84 ..	26.67	21.40	37.39	13.18	14.47	37.24	57.14	24.60
85–89 ..	27.13	20.70	38.43	13.84	15.12	39.45	66.67	24.99
90–94 ..	24.61	21.31	36.22	14.08	12.50	37.21	100.00	23.80
95–99 ..	24.93	17.75	36.57	11.34	17.65	43.18	..	23.58
100 and over	33.33	37.50	27.27	20.00	..	50.00	..	29.58
All Ages	28.20	19.17	34.90	13.81	16.48	35.02	65.92	24.80

15. Rural Population According to Age.

The following analysis for rural population is confined to 1954 Census data only. Comparison with the 1947 Census cannot be made without adjustments to allow for changes in certain metropolitan boundaries and for changes between other urban and rural areas as outlined in Section 7 of Chapter I. The overall growth of metropolitan urban, other urban, and rural populations, with appropriate adjustments for these changes, is reviewed in Chapter VIII, which also explains the meaning of these terms as used in Census publications.

The following table gives the number and percentage distribution of persons in each age group in the rural areas of each State and Territory, and the aggregate for those areas combined.

RURAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					Number				
0– 4	75,614	58,010	44,902	26,442	25,031	13,917	581	231	244,728
5– 9	67,309	50,993	40,889	23,344	21,508	13,148	420	195	217,806
10–14	50,025	36,792	30,917	16,019	15,419	9,907	245	156	159,480
15–19	41,000	30,647	24,574	12,545	12,457	7,331	294	122	128,970
20–24	40,336	30,060	26,192	13,349	13,100	6,991	566	168	130,762
25–29	45,201	35,043	27,999	16,331	15,088	7,608	736	197	148,203
30–34	43,058	33,686	26,659	15,514	14,232	7,725	531	174	141,579
35–39	40,473	30,304	24,999	14,307	12,192	7,240	410	144	130,069
40–44	39,027	29,778	23,743	13,636	12,211	6,803	434	137	125,769
45–49	32,838	25,801	20,113	11,254	10,973	5,456	345	128	106,908
50–54	27,673	22,151	17,085	8,997	9,638	4,675	288	125	90,632
55–59	22,382	17,684	13,233	7,540	6,332	3,678	180	85	71,114
60–64	21,027	16,122	11,520	7,217	5 201	3,296	158	62	64,603
65–69	17,428	12,873	8,694	6,043	4,012	2,852	106	50	52,058
70–74	11,992	9,294	5,591	4,219	2,853	2,022	54	34	36,059
75–79	7,176	5,907	3,267	2,499	1,844	1,177	28	16	21,914
80–84	3,693	3,254	1,685	1,220	931	619	9	8	11,419
85–89	1,396	1,324	637	513	333	251	4	5	4,463
90–94	404	361	164	124	75	58	..	1	1,187
95–99	55	40	22	19	9	14	..	..	159
100 and over ..	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..	588,111	450,126	352,888	201,133	183,439	104,768	5,389	2,038	1,887,892
					Percentage				
0– 4	12.86	12.89	12.72	13.15	13.65	13.29	10.78	11.33	12.96
5– 9	11.44	11.33	11.59	11.61	11.72	12.55	7.79	9.57	11.54
10–14	8.51	8.17	8.76	7.96	8.41	9.46	4.55	7.65	8.45
15–19	6.97	6.81	6.96	6.24	6.79	7.00	5.46	5.99	6.83
20–24	6.86	6.68	7.42	6.64	7.14	6.67	10.50	8.24	6.93
25–29	7.69	7.79	7.93	8.12	8.22	7.26	13.66	9.67	7.85
30–34	7.32	7.48	7.56	7.71	7.76	7.38	9.85	8.54	7.50
35–39	6.88	6.73	7.08	7.11	6.65	6.91	7.61	7.07	6.89
40–44	6.64	6.62	6.73	6.78	6.66	6.49	8.05	6.72	6.66
45–49	5.58	5.73	5.70	5.60	5.98	5.21	6.40	6.28	5.66
50–54	4.70	4.92	4.84	4.47	5.25	4.46	5.35	6.13	4.80

RURAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				PERCENTAGE—*continued*					
55–59	3.81	3.93	3.75	3.75	3.45	3.51	3.34	4.17	3.77
60–64	3.57	3.58	3.27	3.59	2.84	3.15	2.93	3.04	3.42
65–69	2.96	2.86	2.46	3.00	2.19	2.72	1.97	2.45	2.76
70–74	2.04	2.07	1.58	2.10	1.56	1.93	1.00	1.67	1.91
75–79	1.22	1.31	0.93	1.24	1.00	1.12	0.52	0.79	1.16
80–84	0.63	0.72	0.48	0.61	0.51	0.59	0.17	0.39	0.60
85–89	0.24	0.29	0.18	0.25	0.18	0.24	0.07	0.25	0.24
90–94	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	. .	0.05	0.06
95–99	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	. .	. .	0.01
100 and over . .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.00
Total . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportions of the male population in the rural areas of the several States and Territories in the economic age groups, Dependent Age, Supporting Age and Old Age, respectively, are as follows.

RURAL MALE POPULATION IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					NUMBER					
0–14 . .	Dependent Age	99,563	75,070	60,286	34,077	31,848	18,945	646	312	320,747
15–64 . .	Supporting Age	196,281	151,249	126,445	66,319	65,093	33,676	2,887	778	642,728
65 and over	Old Age . .	23,718	17,490	11,874	7,803	5,812	3,797	159	63	70,716
	Total . .	319,562	243,809	198,605	108,199	102,753	56,418	3,692	1,153	1,034,191
					PERCENTAGE					
0–14 . .	Dependent Age	31.16	30.79	30.35	31.50	30.99	33.58	17.50	27.06	31.01
15–64 . .	Supporting Age	61.42	62.04	63.67	61.29	63.35	59.69	78.19	67.48	62.15
65 and over	Old Age	7.42	7.17	5.98	7.21	5.66	6.73	4.31	5.46	6.84
	Total . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

When this table of proportions is compared with the corresponding table for the metropolitan areas in Section 13 above, it will be seen that, among the States, in the rural areas (i.e., excluding provincial towns) there was a smaller proportion of male population at working ages than in the metropolitan centres (except in Queensland), a smaller proportion of elderly males, and a larger proportion of male children. There was much closer agreement in these respects between rural and other urban areas.

The masculinity of the rural population by States and Territories and for Australia is given in the following table. The high rates for the rural areas for all but the youngest and oldest ages contrast with the rates for other urban areas (p. 115), and the metropolitan areas (p. 112). These high ratios are due to the lack of occupational outlets for women in the rural, constructional and mining industries which are the predominant activities in rural areas, and to the lag in the spread to " country " areas of conditions of settlement attractive in equal degree to both sexes; consequently there is a greater loss of females than males in the drift to urban centres. This, no doubt, is the explanation of the high masculinity for ages 15 to 29 years in rural areas in 1954. The exceptional ratio in age group 15-19 in Victorian rural areas is due to the inclusion of the relevant population of the Immigration Reception and Training Centre at Bonegilla.

MASCULINITY OF RURAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
0– 4	104.11	104.98	104.11	105.71	103.90	104.87	103.86	106.25	104.51
5– 9	107.58	104.73	107.95	108.39	104.02	103.15	108.96	140.74	106.46
10–14	109.19	110.02	109.46	108.80	111.45	108.04	114.91	102.60	109.54
15–19	131.10	156.78	136.81	129.51	141.23	137.17	149.15	125.93	139.07
20–24	130.54	138.70	151.75	135.43	140.32	132.49	322.39	154.55	138.53
25–29	122.35	124.06	143.05	125.41	138.73	124.89	283.33	137.35	129.02
30–34	113.88	111.29	130.49	112.20	127.02	111.18	256.38	163.64	117.50
35–39	116.65	115.98	126.97	113.66	119.72	114.33	194.96	114.93	118.40
40–44	124.45	122.21	135.83	120.40	138.87	127.91	255.74	144.64	127.35
45–49	136.04	129.98	150.41	130.47	157.28	131.78	283.33	128.57	138.58
50–54	136.24	130.40	150.51	129.57	170.81	127.16	388.14	131.48	139.79
55–59	122.13	117.19	151.05	112.45	151.17	119.98	566.67	129.73	127.24
60–64	126.95	114.70	150.43	109.49	145.21	113.89	532.00	148.00	126.43
65–69	135.61	119.41	153.32	119.99	147.50	113.47	404.76	127.27	131.96
70–74	128.51	114.74	145.11	113.40	142.81	125.42	575.00	88.89	126.33
75–79	123.06	110.29	130.39	110.53	126.26	125.91	211.11	166.67	119.54
80–84	121.94	99.27	134.68	107.84	114.02	109.12	350.00	100.00	113.88
85–89	111.20	93.85	146.90	98.84	116.23	124.11	100.00	400.00	109.63
90–94	92.38	67.13	121.62	87.88	92.31	114.81	..	..	87.82
95–99	71.87	48.15	175.00	58.33	50.00	100.00	..	..	72.83
100 and over ..	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	..	..	..	(*a*)
All Ages ..	119.00	118.17	128.73	116.43	127.35	116.69	217.56	130.28	121.14

(*a*) Numbers generally are too small to give meaningful results.

The next table shows the proportion which the numbers in the rural areas (i.e., excluding provincial towns) bear to the total in the respective States and Territories.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: PERCENTAGES IN RURAL AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
0– 4	21.34	22.46	30.44	29.98	33.38	37.59	28.01	5.71	25.32
5– 9	20.00	21.35	29.43	28.25	32.06	38.80	28.79	5.93	24.13
10–14	18.97	20.35	28.74	26.82	29.26	37.32	24.85	7.11	22.97
15–19	17.94	19.94	26.58	26.50	27.53	33.42	36.61	6.76	21.79
20–24	17.50	18.68	29.11	26.88	30.04	33.03	31.31	6.59	21.79
25–29	16.80	18.02	27.92	26.27	30.49	32.29	31.99	5.95	21.03
30–34	15.85	17.22	26.79	24.29	29.33	32.50	31.72	5.51	20.00
35–39	16.15	17.45	26.85	24.75	28.56	33.44	33.25	6.08	20.22
40–44	16.17	17.25	26.53	24.08	27.50	32.88	37.61	6.60	20.01
45–49	15.68	16.93	26.10	23.62	27.00	31.41	37.42	8.31	19.55
50–54	15.33	16.11	25.01	22.25	27.04	31.63	39.08	9.70	18.91
55–59	14.85	15.40	22.86	21.39	25.09	31.16	36.00	8.50	17.90
60–64	14.35	14.87	21.44	21.03	23.36	29.38	42.36	8.08	17.11
65–69	14.38	15.48	20.36	20.94	22.92	30.96	43.98	10.80	17.16
70–74	14.48	15.96	19.64	20.56	21.39	30.49	48.21	14.17	17.14
75–79	14.84	15.98	19.02	20.66	20.47	28.98	49.12	12.60	17.14
80–84	14.69	15.91	18.45	19.14	18.40	28.21	42.86	11.27	16.68
85–89	14.48	15.16	16.80	19.45	17.92	26.48	33.33	23.81	16.15
90–94	15.56	15.39	16.73	18.00	16.16	22.48	..	25.00	16.17
95–99	15.07	14.49	16.42	19.59	17.65	31.82	..	..	16.44
100 and over ..	14.81	12.50	27.27	10.00	..	..	..	..	14.08
All Ages ..	17.18	18.35	26.77	25.23	28.67	33.93	32.72	6.72	21.01

16. Census Records of Age for Sub-divisions of States.

In foregoing Sections of this Chapter the analysis of age statistics has been made on the basis of five-year (or broader) age groups for Australia as a whole, the various States and Territories, and the urban-rural groupings. The distribution of the populations of each of these areas by single years of age for each sex separately is shown in Part II of each State Volume (I-VI) and in Part I of Volume VIII, Australia, of the detailed tables of the 1954 Census. In these Parts particulars are given, also, of the ages of the migratory population (i.e., persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who at Census date were travelling on ships in Australian waters or on long-distance trains or aircraft) which has been omitted from the analysis in this Chapter. In Chapter XIX there is also a reference to the age distribution in Tropical and Non-tropical regions of Australia.

Particulars relating to the age composition of the population of each Local Government Area—Municipalities, Shires, District Councils, other types of local government areas, and " Non-municipal " towns of 1,000 persons or more (750 in Tasmania), grouped by Statistical Divisions, with divisional totals shown, will be found in Part I of the respective State Volumes of the detailed tables of the Census.

CHAPTER XI

BIRTHPLACE

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BIRTHPLACE STATISTICS.

1. The Utility of Birthplace Statistics.

Geographic origin of the population forms an important phase in the analysis of the composition of the population. The culture which develops in a comparatively new country like Australia will, while the population remains relatively homogeneous, tend to be increasingly characterized by its own peculiar features, and these will tend to be more firmly established, the greater the proportion of native-born Australians in the population as a whole. This expectation is derived from the simple fact that environment exercises its influence most strongly, though not exclusively, in the early formative years of life. On the other hand, those elements of the population which are recruited from other countries bring with them a variety of cultural influences, which gain in strength as the oversea-born representation increases. It is important to know, therefore, what proportion of the total population was born outside Australia and also to know the countries of birth of these immigrants, since each birthplace group will bring its own peculiar characteristics. The significance of birthplace statistics relates chiefly to the complex of factors which make up a country's cultural outlook and is not identical with the significance to be attached to statistics of nationality or political allegiance (*see* Chapter XIII) or to statistics of " racial " or ethnic origin (*see* Chapter XX).

Particulars of birthplace in conjunction with period of residence in Australia will be found in Chapter XII.

2. Form of Inquiry and Tabulation of the Data.

The question concerning birthplace asked at the 1954 Census was as follows:—"For persons born in Australia write State or Territory where born. For persons born outside Australia, write the name of the country where born (not town or other locality)". Questions concerning birthplace of father and mother were not included. Detailed tables compiled from the replies received to this question in conjunction with other appropriate data furnished at the Census appear in the detailed tables of " Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of the Population " of the respective Census Volumes for each State and for Australia. These tables show particulars of individual countries of birth, grouped under the respective continents, in accordance with a detailed classification corresponding generally to those adopted at previous Censuses. Particulars relating to the principal birthplaces of the population of each local government area are given in the Parts " Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas " in Volumes I to VI, and of the population of each Territory in Volume VII.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

3. General View of Position in 1954.

The first necessary distinction to be made in dealing with birthplace as a popular characteristic is between native-born and oversea-born population. From the point of this distinction, the present Section broadly summarizes the composition of the population in either group and as a whole. However, in regarding the population from the aspect of birthplace, closer analysis is necessary to present in finer detail the tendencies peculiar to each of its component groups, particularly where either group has been subjected in the intercensal period to strong and extraordinary influence for change, as has been the case with the oversea-born section of the population as a result of the migration programme operating during that time. To this end the succeeding sections show details of the Australian-born population according to State or Territory of birth, and of oversea-born population according to continents and principal individual countries of birth.

The following table furnishes a summary of the numbers, percentage distribution and masculinity of the native-born and oversea-born population enumerated in each State and Territory at the 1954 Census.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: NUMBERS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
MALES — NUMBER									
Australia ..	1,461,504	1,020,836	584,949	338,944	244,106	141,688	7,955	12,453	3,812,435
Outside Australia	259,356	210,263	91,303	64,959	86,252	15,441	2,333	3,776	733,683
Total ..	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
FEMALES — NUMBER									
Australia ..	1,498,620	1,062,543	575,646	347,545	245,593	140,745	5,542	11,395	3,887,629
Outside Australia	204,049	158,699	66,361	45,646	63,820	10,878	639	2,691	552,783
Total ..	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
PERSONS — NUMBER									
Australia ..	2,960,124	2,083,379	1,160,595	686,489	489,699	282,433	13,497	23,848	7,700,064
Outside Australia	463,405	368,962	157,664	110,605	150,072	26,319	2,972	6,467	1,286,466
Total ..	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
MALES — PERCENTAGE									
Australia ..	84.93	82.92	86.50	83.92	73.89	90.17	77.32	76.73	83.86
Outside Australia	15.07	17.08	13.50	16.08	26.11	9.83	22.68	23.27	16.14
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES — PERCENTAGE									
Australia ..	88.02	87.01	89.66	88.39	79.37	92.83	89.66	80.90	87.55
Outside Australia	11.98	12.99	10.34	11.61	20.63	7.17	10.34	19.10	12.45
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS — PERCENTAGE									
Australia ..	86.46	84.95	88.04	86.12	76.54	91.48	81.95	78.67	85.68
Outside Australia	13.54	15.05	11.96	13.88	23.46	8.52	18.05	21.33	14.32
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
MASCULINITY (MALES PER 100 FEMALES)									
Australia ..	97.52	96.07	101.62	97.53	99.39	100.67	143.54	109.28	98.07
Outside Australia	127.10	132.49	137.59	142.31	135.15	141.95	365.10	140.32	132.73
Total ..	101.07	100.81	105.33	102.72	106.77	103.63	166.45	115.21	102.38

New South Wales had the largest number of persons, whether born in Australia or overseas. Although ranking only fifth in order of total population, Western Australia had the fourth largest number of oversea-born persons, falling little short of the number recorded in Queensland, the State ranking third in total population.

Tasmania, with 91.5 per cent, had the highest percentage of persons of Australian birth, while the proportion of Australian-born in the next highest State, Queensland, was 88.0 per cent. The largest proportion of oversea-born persons was recorded in Western Australia, where 23.5 per cent of total population was of oversea birthplace.

Of the total population of Australia 14.3 per cent were persons of oversea birthplace, the corresponding percentage for males being 16.1 per cent and for females 12.5 per cent. At the 1947 Census 9.8 per cent of the population had been born elsewhere than in Australia, with males representing 11.0 and females 8.7 per cent of the respective total population of each sex. Thus the change in proportion from 1947 to 1954 was larger for the male group than for the female in the oversea-born section of the population. This is reflected in the masculinity figures shown in the last column of the next table.

In all States males exceeded females in number among immigrants, the masculinity, or number of males per 100 females, of the immigrant population reaching 142.3 in South Australia. On the other hand, in four of the five largest States in order of total population, females exceeded males among persons of Australian birth, a higher proportion of males than females being recorded only in Queensland, Tasmania and the Territories.

4. Comparison of Birthplaces of the Population, Censuses, 1881 to 1954.

The first Australia-wide Censuses held on the same date were taken in 1881. A comparison of the birthplaces of the population of Australia at the date of each Census from 1881 to 1954 is given in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Date of Census	Males		Females		Persons				
	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia	Percentage of Australian-born to Total Population	Masculinity (*a*) of Australian-born Population	Masculinity (*a*) of Population Born Outside Australia
3rd April, 1881	714,180	500,733	708,545	326,736	1,422,725	827,469	63.23	100.80	153.25
5th April, 1891	1,092,317	613,518	1,077,317	394,671	2,169,634	1,008,189	68.27	101.39	155.45
31st March, 1901	1,460,602	517,326	1,453,882	341,991	2,914,484	859,317	77.23	100.46	151.27
3rd April, 1911	1,850,952	462,083	1,837,983	303,987	3,688,935	766,070	82.80	100.71	152.01
4th April, 1921	2,277,958	484,912	2,311,498	361,366	4,589,456	846,278	84.43	98.55	134.19
30th June, 1933	2,848,282	518,829	2,878,284	384,444	5,726,566	903,273	86.38	98.96	134.96
30th June, 1947	3,380,324	417,046	3,454,847	327,141	6,835,171	744,187	90.18	97.84	127.48
30th June, 1954	3,812,435	733,683	3,887,629	552,783	7,700,064	1,286,466	85.68	98.07	132.73

(*a*) Number of Males per 100 Females.

The number of persons in Australia of Australian birth increased between 1881 and 1954 by 6,277,339 persons, an increase being recorded at each of the eight Censuses taken during the period. However, the figures shown for the oversea-born element of the population present a contrasting pattern; over the same space of time their numbers have both increased and diminished in response to a variety of influences and within comparatively wide limits. The corresponding net increase in oversea-born population from 1881 to 1954 was 458,997 persons. A sharp increase subsequent to heavy migration in the preceding decade was recorded in 1891, when persons of oversea birthplace represented 31.7 per cent of the total population. A decline in the period up to 1911 was followed by increases to the Census of 1933. The years 1909-13 immediately prior to, and 1920-29 following, the first World War, were productive of most of the increments recorded. As a result of economic depression followed by a second World War, the oversea-born population declined further in number to reach its lowest level at the Census of 1947. At this point oversea-born persons made up only 9.8 per cent of the total population and of these 60.7 per cent had been resident in Australia for 20-39 years.

Between 1947 and 1954, principally as a result of the various migration agreements entered into by the Commonwealth, large additions were made to the oversea-born section of the population, which, standing at 30th June, 1954, at 1,286,466 persons, was at a record high level since 1881. Although in 1954, by comparison to total population, its proportion (14.3 per cent) had not gained in so spectacular a manner, nevertheless the change was sufficiently large to reverse, for the first time since 1881, the tendency of the Australian-born group to increase its percentage representation in the total population at each Census.

Of the total oversea-born population in 1954, 52.5 per cent had been resident in Australia for less than seven years. Details of period of residence of this group are given in the table on page 143, and in the following Chapter.

5. Birthplace and Locality.

The following tables show the relative tendencies of persons born in Australia, and those of oversea birth, to live in the capital cities, or other urban or rural areas of Australia. (*See* Chapter VIII for definitions of Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban and Rural Divisions of State).

The migratory population, chiefly persons travelling on ships in Australian waters at Census date or on long-distance trains or aircraft, is omitted from the table.

(i) *Urban and Rural.* The proportional distribution of the population, according to birthplace, in urban and rural divisions of Australia was as follows.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace	Metropolitan Urban			Other Urban			Rural			Total
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia ..	50.44	54.00	52.24	25.62	25.88	25.75	23.94	20.12	22.01	100.00
Outside Australia	63.03	67.67	65.04	19.87	19.31	19.63	17.10	13.02	15.33	100.00
Total ..	52.45	55.70	54.06	24.70	25.06	24.88	22.85	19.24	21.06	100.00

While for each section of the population the proportion was highest in the Metropolitan Urban Division and lowest in the Rural Division, the percentage of oversea-born population in metropolitan areas (65.0 per cent) was substantially higher than that for the Australian-born population (52.2 per cent).

(ii) *Metropolitan.* The next table shows the numbers of oversea-born and native-born population in each of the metropolitan areas of Australia, and the percentage proportion which each group bears to the total population of that group for the State or Territory as a whole. In calculating the proportions in this table, the migratory population referred to above was included in the State and Commonwealth totals; the percentages shown in the last column, therefore, differ slightly from those shown in the preceding table.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
MALES — NUMBER								
Australia	742,266	602,296	205,396	191,474	125,605	41,128	11,511	1,919,676
Outside Australia	167,712	145,416	39,508	46,177	46,227	5,416	3,565	454,021
Total	909,978	747,712	244,904	237,651	171,832	46,544	15,076	2,373,697
FEMALES — NUMBER								
Australia	812,117	660,345	222,634	210,461	138,018	44,327	10,622	2,098,524
Outside Australia	141,066	116,054	34,782	35,396	38,797	4,335	2,579	373,009
Total	953,183	776,399	257,416	245,857	176,815	48,662	13,201	2,471,533
PERSONS — NUMBER								
Australia	1,554,383	1,262,641	428,030	401,935	263,623	85,455	22,133	4,018,200
Outside Australia	308,778	261,470	74,290	81,573	85,024	9,751	6,144	827,030
Total	1,863,161	1,524,111	502,320	483,508	348,647	95,206	28,277	4,845,230
MALES — PERCENTAGE OF STATE, &C., POPULATION								
Australia	50.79	59.00	35.11	56.49	51.46	29.03	92.44	50.35
Outside Australia	64.66	69.16	43.27	71.09	53.60	35.08	94.41	61.88
Total	52.88	60.74	36.21	58.84	52.01	29.62	92.90	52.21

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
FEMALES — PERCENTAGE OF STATE, &C., POPULATION								
Australia	54.19	62.15	38.68	60.56	56.20	31.49	93.22	53.98
Outside Australia	69.13	73.13	52.41	77.54	60.79	39.85	95.84	67.48
Total	55.98	63.57	40.10	62.53	57.15	32.09	93.72	55.66
PERSONS — PERCENTAGE OF STATE, &C., POPULATION								
Australia	52.51	60.61	36.88	58.55	53.83	30.26	92.81	52.18
Outside Australia	66.63	70.87	47.12	73.75	56.66	37.05	95.01	64.29
Total	54.42	62.15	38.10	60.66	54.50	30.84	93.28	53.92

Sydney had the largest number of persons of either sex of either Australian or oversea birth, and was followed in each instance by Melbourne. Brisbane contained the third largest number of persons of Australian birth, succeeded by Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Canberra. For persons of oversea birthplace, Perth was third in order, closely followed by Adelaide, then Brisbane, Hobart and Canberra. Throughout, the order was the same for the sexes separately as for the total.

The latter portion of the table shows that 52.2 per cent of persons born in Australia were recorded in the metropolitan areas, compared with 64.3 per cent of persons born outside Australia. This relationship held good for the sexes, singly or combined, in each State, the Australian Capital Territory, and Australia as a whole, although the differences in the percentages for the two birthplace groups varied considerably.

For Australian-born persons, Melbourne was first of the State capitals with 60.6 per cent, then Adelaide with 58.6 per cent, succeeded by Perth, Sydney, Brisbane and Hobart in that order. For oversea-born population the positions of Melbourne and Adelaide were reversed, the latter being first with 73.8 per cent, followed by Melbourne with 70.9 per cent, Sydney with 66.6 per cent, then Perth, Brisbane, and Hobart.

6. Birthplace and Age.

Birthplaces, in the two main divisions, in conjunction with five-year age groups are shown for males, females and persons in the following table.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia	Total	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia	Total	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia	Total
0– 4	482,658	11,024	493,682	462,180	10,555	472,735	944,838	21,579	966,417
5– 9	421,075	40,828	461,903	403,033	37,801	440,834	824,108	78,629	902,737
10–14	327,968	26,107	354,075	316,852	23,253	340,105	644,820	49,360	694,180
15–19	275,810	26,477	302,287	269,229	20,255	289,484	545,039	46,732	591,771
20–24	265,970	46,009	311,979	263,238	24,949	288,187	529,208	70,958	600,166
25–29	293,996	74,643	368,639	291,186	44,992	336,178	585,182	119,635	704,817
30–34	282,630	81,608	364,238	286,374	57,231	343,605	569,004	138,839	707,843
35–39	268,293	57,475	325,768	275,946	41,409	317,355	544,239	98,884	643,123
40–44	254,449	68,969	323,418	257,580	47,430	305,010	512,029	116,399	628,428
45–49	215,877	70,828	286,705	214,069	46,155	260,224	429,946	116,983	546,929
50–54	186,600	59,461	246,061	191,712	41,428	233,140	378,312	100,889	479,201
55–59	150,631	42,517	193,148	166,735	37,387	204,122	317,366	79,904	397,270
60–64	140,704	38,243	178,947	166,278	32,417	198,695	306,982	70,660	377,642
65–69	108,197	34,943	143,140	130,510	29,662	160,172	238,707	64,605	303,312
70–74	68,624	26,337	94,961	89,728	25,701	115,429	158,352	52,038	210,390
75 and over ..	68,953	28,214	97,167	102,979	32,158	135,137	171,932	60,372	232,304
Total ..	3,812,435	733,683	4,546,118	3,887,629	552,783	4,440,412	7,700,064	1,286,466	8,986,530

The next table shows, for Australian-born and oversea-born, a percentage distribution according to age groups, and the proportion which each division bore to the total of each age group.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Percentage of Each Age Group on Total			Percentage of Each Birthplace on Total for Each Age Group		
	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia	Total	Australian-born	Born Outside Australia	Total
0 - 4	12.27	1.68	10.75	97.77	2.23	100.00
5 - 9	10.70	6.11	10.05	91.29	8.71	100.00
10 - 14	8.38	3.84	7.72	92.89	7.11	100.00
15 - 19	7.08	3.63	6.59	92.10	7.90	100.00
20 - 24	6.87	5.52	6.68	88.18	11.82	100.00
25 - 29	7.60	9.30	7.84	83.03	16.97	100.00
30 - 34	7.39	10.79	7.88	80.39	19.61	100.00
35 - 39	7.07	7.69	7.16	84.62	15.38	100.00
40 - 44	6.65	9.05	6.99	81.48	18.52	100.00
45 - 49	5.58	9.09	6.09	78.61	21.39	100.00
50 - 54	4.91	7.84	5.33	78.95	21.05	100.00
55 - 59	4.12	6.21	4.42	79.89	20.11	100.00
60 - 64	3.99	5.49	4.20	81.29	18.71	100.00
65 - 69	3.10	5.02	3.38	78.70	21.30	100.00
70 - 74	2.06	4.05	2.34	75.27	24.73	100.00
75 and over	2.23	4.69	2.58	74.01	25.99	100.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	85.68	14.32	100.00

These tables show marked differences in age structure between the Australian-born and oversea-born population. While for the native-born population the largest age group was 0-4 years, for those with oversea birthplaces it was 30-34 years. At the Census of 30th June, 1947, the corresponding age groups were 0-4 years and 40-44 years. For persons born in Australia the age group next in magnitude in 1954 was 5-9 years, and the range 0-9 years contained 23.0 per cent of the total Australian-born. The group 25-29 years was the next largest for persons of oversea birthplace, and 20.1 per cent of the total oversea-born had ages in the range 25-34 years.

For the total population, the two largest age groups were 0-4 years and 5-9 years, in that order, and of these groups Australian-born children represented 97.8 per cent and 91.3 per cent respectively. However, considering the percentages of Australian-born and oversea-born in each age group, it will be seen that there was a general, but not unbroken, decline with increasing age in the proportions borne by persons of Australian birth, and a corresponding increase in the proportions represented by persons born elsewhere. Comparison with the results of the 1947 Census shows that the proportion represented by the oversea-born population has increased in every age group up to 55-59, and decreased in each of the age groups thereafter. Of the total population under 35 years of age in 1947, persons of oversea birth constituted 3.0 per cent; in 1954 their proportion was 10.2 per cent.

Comparisons of the masculinity (i.e., males per 100 females) of the native-born and oversea-born population are contained in Section 6 of Chapter X.

The distribution of persons born in certain birthplaces according to urban and rural divisions of Australia is given in the following table. Birthplaces have been grouped into Australian, European, and other birthplaces, and ages into periods broadly corresponding to the several generally recognized phases of life from infancy to old age. The migratory population is omitted from this table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED BIRTHPLACES AND AGE: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total
	Australia				Europe			
0 - 4	48.23	26.34	25.43	100.00	54.23	23.49	22.28	100.00
5 - 14	48.95	26.88	24.17	100.00	57.65	24.01	18.34	100.00
15 - 24	50.25	27.35	22.40	100.00	62.32	19.04	18.64	100.00
25 - 44	53.60	25.04	21.36	100.00	63.38	20.09	16.53	100.00
45 - 64	56.17	24.28	19.55	100.00	66.11	18.88	15.01	100.00
65 and over	56.00	25.27	18.73	100.00	67.62	20.46	11.92	100.00
Total	52.24	25.75	22.01	100.00	63.94	20.15	15.91	100.00
	Other Birthplaces				Total			
0 - 4	74.16	15.00	10.84	100.00	48.42	26.25	25.33	100.00
5 - 14	77.10	13.56	9.34	100.00	49.80	26.57	23.63	100.00
15 - 24	78.54	12.45	9.01	100.00	51.63	26.46	21.91	100.00
25 - 44	75.05	14.91	10.04	100.00	55.51	24.09	20.40	100.00
45 - 64	73.09	15.86	11.05	100.00	58.32	23.13	18.55	100.00
65 and over	73.24	16.52	10.24	100.00	58.89	24.04	17.07	100.00
Total	74.92	14.94	10.14	100.00	54.06	24.88	21.06	100.00

A comparison of the birthplaces in this table shows that the proportion of persons of Australian birth found in the metropolitan divisions of Australia was lower in each age group than the corresponding proportion of European birth, which in turn was lower than that of the Other Birthplaces group. The proportions in both the other urban and rural divisions followed the reverse order. For the Australian-born and European-born groups the proportions generally increased with increasing age in the metropolitan divisions and decreased in the other divisions. In the Other Birthplaces group, the proportion of persons of each specified age group enumerated in the metropolitan divisions increased up to the ages 15-24 years and decreased in the higher age groupings. In the other urban and in the rural divisions opposite trends were seen, centred again on the 15-24 years age group.

THE AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION.

7. General.

At the Census of 1933, persons born in Australia represented 86.4 per cent of the total population; at the Census of 1947, 90.2 per cent; and at 30th June, 1954, 85.7 per cent. The percentages of Australian-born in each State and Territory in 1954 were:—New South Wales, 86.5; Victoria, 85.0; Queensland, 88.0; South Australia, 86.1; Western Australia, 76.5; Tasmania, 91.5; Northern Territory, 82.0; and Australian Capital Territory, 78.7 per cent. These proportions are lower than the corresponding figures for 1947.

Particulars of the population born in each State and Territory are shown in the following table.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Males	Females	Persons			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females)
			Number	Percentage of Total Australian-born	Percentage of Total Population	
New South Wales	1,457,921	1,488,138	2,946,059	38.26	32.79	97.97
Victoria	1,043,137	1,073,476	2,116,613	27.49	23.55	97.17
Queensland	560,211	564,315	1,124,526	14.60	12.51	99.27
South Australia	349,697	357,991	707,688	9.19	7.87	97.68
Western Australia	233,468	232,836	466,304	6.06	5.19	100.27
Tasmania	159,261	162,529	321,790	4.18	3.58	97.99
Northern Territory	3,525	3,394	6,919	0.09	0.08	103.86
Australian Capital Territory	5,215	4,950	10,165	0.13	0.11	105.35
Australia	3,812,435	3,887,629	7,700,064	100.00	85.68	98.07

Persons born in New South Wales and Victoria comprised together 65.8 per cent of the Australian-born population in 1954, as against 66.4 in 1947, 67.5 in 1933 and 68.0 per cent in 1921.

8. Growth Trend, 1881 to 1954.

In Section 4 particulars are given of the Australian-born population at each Census date from 1881 to 1954. The increases in this section of the population during the seven intercensal periods since 1881 are shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: INTERCENSAL NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES.

Period	Males		Females		Persons		
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent per Annum
1881 - 1891	378,137	52.95	368,772	52.05	746,909	52.50	4.31
1891 - 1901	368,285	33.72	376,565	34.95	744,850	34.33	3.00
1901 - 1911	390,350	26.73	384,101	26.42	774,451	26.57	2.38
1911 - 1921	427,006	23.07	473,515	25.76	900,521	24.41	2.21
1921 - 1933	570,324	25.04	566,786	24.52	1,137,110	24.78	1.82
1933 - 1947	532,042	18.68	576,563	20.03	1,108,605	19.36	1.27
1947 - 1954	432,111	12.78	432,782	12.53	864,893	12.65	1.72
Total Increase, 1881 - 1954	3,098,255	433.82	3,179,084	488.68	6,277,339	441.22	2.33

The greater increase of females than of males during the ten years 1891-1901 was due to the financial crises and resultant lack of employment at the beginning, and the South African war towards the end, of the period. Each of these causes was responsible for the exodus from Australia of some of the Australian-born males. During the decade 1901-11 the increase of males was greater than of females, but, during the period 1911-21, war again interrupted the increase of males, so that at the Census of 1921 there was for the first time an excess of females in the Australian-born population. Between 1921 and 1933 there was a slightly greater increase of males than of females, but in 1933 the female Australian-born population was still greater than the male. The loss of male lives during the 1939-45 War was responsible for further reducing the number of males in proportion to the number of females recorded in 1947. Between 1947 and 1954 the increase of females was very little greater than that of males, and the proportion of males to females in the Australian-born population had increased slightly at the 1954 Census to 98.1 males per 100 females.

The following table shows a comparison of numbers born in each State who were enumerated in Australia at each Census from 1921 to 1954.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO STATE OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Birthplace	Persons				Percentage of Total Australian-born				Percentage of Total Population			
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954
New South Wales (*a*)	1,696,997	2,177,275	2,630,544	2,956,224	36.98	38.02	38.49	38.39	31.22	32.84	34.70	32.90
Victoria	1,424,687	1,691,816	1,916,228	2,116,613	31.04	29.54	28.03	27.49	26.21	25.52	25.28	23.55
Queensland	571,225	756,840	975,089	1,124,526	12.45	13.22	14.27	14.60	10.51	11.42	12.87	12.51
South Australia (*b*) ..	480,935	567,322	641,094	714,607	10.48	9.91	9.38	9.28	8.85	8.56	8.46	7.95
Western Australia ..	182,399	271,281	380,004	466,304	3.97	4.74	5.56	6.06	3.35	4.09	5.01	5.19
Tasmania	233,213	262,032	292,212	321,790	5.08	4.57	4.27	4.18	4.29	3.95	3.86	3.58
Australia ..	4,589,456	5,726,566	6,835,171	7,700,064	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	84.43	86.38	90.18	85.68

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes Northern Territory.

The number of persons from each State of birthplace increased at each Census from 1921 to 1954. Continuing the trend from earlier years the numbers of persons at the 1954 Census born in Queensland and Western Australia represented increasing proportions, and the numbers born in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania decreasing proportions, of the total Australian-born population in each period between 1921 and 1954. In 1954, for the first time at an Australia-wide Census (since 1881), New South Wales showed a decrease in its percentage representation in the Australian-born population.

Relative to the total population of Australia, the native-born from each State increased between 1921 and 1947 for New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia, and decreased for Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. From 1947 to 1954 a decrease in this relation was shown for every State except Western Australia, the proportion of persons of this birthplace to the total population rising from 5.0 per cent to 5.2 per cent in the seven-year period.

9. Interstate Migration of Australian-born Population.

The results of the 1954 Census indicate that at the date of the Census a large proportion of the Australian-born population was recorded in States of Australia other than the State of birth. In analysing these figures, it should be borne in mind, however, that the Australian Census is on the *de facto* basis, i.e., it records the population actually resident at a specific date, and not according to place of usual residence (the *de jure* basis). Persons on holiday, &c., are therefore recorded at their holiday resorts.

The following table gives the numbers who were born in each State or Territory of Australia, and the State or Territory in which they were enumerated in 1954.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH AND OF ENUMERATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	State or Territory of Enumeration								Total
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
					Males				
New South Wales	**1,337,699**	39,856	49,759	12,027	7,667	3,137	1,510	6,266	1,457,921
Victoria	59,099	**928,926**	16,341	14,018	15,349	6,830	1,067	1,507	1,043,137
Queensland	34,668	8,285	**510,698**	2,109	1,954	752	1,282	463	560,211
South Australia	13,708	16,720	3,459	**304,775**	8,633	908	1,164	330	349,697
Western Australia	7,288	9,125	2,016	4,241	**209,334**	531	680	253	233,468
Tasmania	7,313	17,518	2,241	1,371	1,003	**129,497**	130	188	159,261
Northern Territory ..	373	175	337	368	131	13	**2,113**	15	3,525
Australian Capital Territory	1,356	231	98	35	35	20	9	**3,431**	5,215
Australia	1,461,504	1,020,836	584,949	338,944	244,106	141,688	7,955	12,453	**3,812,435**

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH AND OF ENUMERATION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	State or Territory of Enumeration								Total
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
				FEMALES					
New South Wales	**1,372,615**	41,838	44,353	12,265	7,373	3,152	787	5,755	1,488,138
Victoria	57,942	**962,627**	13,808	14,405	16,135	6,786	582	1,191	1,073,476
Queensland	37,907	9,193	**511,192**	2,019	2,013	834	696	461	564,315
South Australia	13,352	17,768	2,759	**312,967**	9,023	955	895	272	357,991
Western Australia	6,694	9,372	1,536	4,073	**209,804**	631	487	239	232,836
Tasmania	8,494	21,323	1,587	1,444	1,084	**128,361**	63	173	162,529
Northern Territory ..	368	185	324	333	138	17	**2,022**	7	3,394
Australian Capital Territory	1,248	237	87	39	23	9	10	**3,297**	4,950
Australia	1,498,620	1,062,543	575,646	347,545	245,593	140,745	5,542	11,395	**3,887,629**
				PERSONS					
New South Wales	**2,710,314**	81,694	94,112	24,292	15,040	6,289	2,297	12,021	2,946,059
Victoria	117,041	**1,891,553**	30,149	28,423	31,484	13,616	1,649	2,698	2,116,613
Queensland	72,575	17,478	**1,021,890**	4,128	3,967	1,586	1,978	924	1,124,526
South Australia	27,060	34,488	6,218	**617,742**	17,656	1,863	2,059	602	707,688
Western Australia	13,982	18,497	3,552	8,314	**419,138**	1,162	1,167	492	466,304
Tasmania	15,807	38,841	3,828	2,815	2,087	**257,858**	193	361	321,790
Northern Territory ..	741	360	661	701	269	30	**4,135**	22	6,919
Australian Capital Territory	2,604	468	185	74	58	29	19	**6,728**	10,165
Australia	2,960,124	2,083,379	1,160,595	686,489	489,699	282,433	13,497	23,848	**7,700,064**

The proportion of the population born in each State and Territory who were enumerated in the State or Territory of birth or in other States and Territories of Australia is shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY OF ENUMERATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	State or Territory of Enumeration								Total
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
New South Wales	**92.00**	2.77	3.19	0.82	0.51	0.22	0.08	0.41	100.00
Victoria	5.53	**89.37**	1.42	1.34	1.49	0.64	0.08	0.13	100.00
Queensland	6.45	1.55	**90.87**	0.37	0.35	0.14	0.18	0.09	100.00
South Australia	3.82	4.87	0.88	**87.29**	2.50	0.26	0.29	0.09	100.00
Western Australia	3.00	3.97	0.76	1.78	**89.89**	0.25	0.25	0.10	100.00
Tasmania	4.91	12.07	1.19	0.87	0.65	**80.14**	0.06	0.11	100.00
Northern Territory ..	10.71	5.20	9.55	10.13	3.89	0.43	**59.77**	0.32	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	25.62	4.60	1.82	0.73	0.57	0.28	0.19	**66.19**	100.00
Australia	38.44	27.06	15.07	8.92	6.36	3.67	0.17	0.31	**100.00**

Of the proportions of locally-born in the State of enumeration, New South Wales retained the highest percentage, and Tasmania the lowest percentage, of the population born within their boundaries. The order of the States in 1954 has remained unchanged since the Census of 1911. For each State, except Western Australia, the largest proportion of population enumerated outside the boundaries of the State of birth was found in a geographically adjacent State. The largest proportions of Western Australian-born persons recorded outside that State were in Victoria and New South Wales, and totalled nearly 7 per cent of the total Western Australian-born.

The proportion of the Australian-born population of each State and Territory according to the State or Territory of birth is shown in the following table.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY OF ENUMERATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	State or Territory of Enumeration								Total
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
New South Wales	**91.56**	3.92	8.11	3.54	3.07	2.23	17.02	50.41	38.26
Victoria	3.95	**90.79**	2.60	4.14	6.43	4.82	12.22	11.31	27.49
Queensland	2.45	0.84	**88.05**	0.60	0.81	0.56	14.65	3.87	14.60
South Australia	0.92	1.66	0.53	**89.99**	3.61	0.66	15.25	2.54	9.19
Western Australia	0.47	0.89	0.31	1.21	**85.59**	0.41	8.65	2.05	6.06
Tasmania	0.53	1.86	0.33	0.41	0.43	**91.30**	1.43	1.51	4.18
Northern Territory ..	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.01	**30.64**	0.09	0.09
Australian Capital Territory	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.14	**28.22**	0.13
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table and the next one indicate the extent and sources of the inflow to any State of the population born in other States. The figures in these and related tables are based solely on Census results and indicate the net migration between States in relation only to the population existing at the time of the Census. As no account has been taken of deaths, nor of other events such as return movements to States of birth, which may have intervened between the time of migration and the Census, the results do not show the total volume of migration of Australian-born that has taken place from or to any one State during the whole course of its history. Excluding the Territories, the inflow of population born in other States was proportionately greatest in Western Australia, where of the Australian-born population only 85.6 per cent were born in that State, and proportionately least in New South Wales, where 91.6 per cent were of local birth. Increases since the 1947 Census in the proportion of Australian-born persons born outside the State of enumeration were recorded in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, while decreases were found in New South Wales and Western Australia. Both Victoria and Tasmania overtook New South Wales in the proportion of their respective populations born in other States. Between 1933 and 1954 New South Wales moved from fourth position to first position among the States in the proportion of locally-born population to total population of Australian birth recorded in each State.

The next table shows the net gains and losses of population experienced by the different States and Territories, owing to the internal migration of the Australian-born, as derived from the table on page 128.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State from or to which Net Gain or Loss of Native-born Population had arisen	State or Territory which has experienced Net Gain (+) or Loss (−)							
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
New South Wales	..	−35,347	+21,537	− 2,764	+ 1,054	− 9,518	+ 1,556	+ 9,417
Victoria	+35,347	..	+12,671	− 6,065	+12,987	−25,225	+ 1,289	+ 2,230
Queensland	−21,537	−12,671	..	− 2,090	+ 415	− 2,242	+ 1,317	+ 739
South Australia	+ 2,764	+ 6,065	+ 2,090	..	+ 9,342	− 952	+ 1,358	+ 532
Western Australia	− 1,054	−12,987	− 415	− 9,342	..	− 925	+ 898	+ 430
Tasmania	+ 9,518	+25,225	+ 2,242	+ 952	+ 925	..	+ 163	+ 332
Northern Territory	− 1,556	− 1,289	− 1,317	− 1,358	− 898	− 163	..	+ 3
Australian Capital Territory .	− 9,417	− 2,230	− 739	− 532	− 430	− 332	− 3	..
Australia	+14,065	−33,234	+36,069	−21,199	+23,395	−39,357	+ 6,578	+13,683

The States with net gains from the interstate migration of Australian-born were, in order of number—Queensland, 36,069 persons; Western Australia, 23,395 persons; and New South Wales, 14,065 persons; while the States with net losses were Tasmania, 39,357 persons; Victoria, 33,234 persons; and South Australia, 21,199 persons.

The distribution of States according to loss or gain was the same as at the 1947 Census. Further, for those States in which losses were found in 1954, the order by number of persons lost was the same as in 1947. For those which recorded gains, the order was the reverse of that in 1947, Queensland moving from third position to first.

Western Australia gained from every other State, while Tasmania lost to every other State. Queensland gained from all States except Western Australia, with South Australia losing to all States except Tasmania. New South Wales lost to Queensland and to Western Australia, but gained a greater number from Victoria, whose gains from Tasmania and South Australia were insufficient to prevent a net loss.

The largest net gains by one State from another were—35,347 persons by New South Wales from Victoria; 25,225 persons by Victoria from Tasmania; 21,537 persons by Queensland from New South Wales; 12,987 persons by Western Australia from Victoria.

The next table shows the net gain or loss experienced by each State from the interstate migration of Australian-born, as at the date of each Census from 1881 to 1954.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: INTERCENSAL CHANGES BETWEEN STATES, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

State	Net Gain (+) or Loss (−)							
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
New South Wales (*a*) ..	+15,721	+34,228	+33,887	+44,890	+80,612	+75,826	+65,911	+27,748
Victoria	− 3,307	+ 5,323	−59,782	−89,075	−92,382	−78,640	−40,127	−33,234
Queensland	+ 7,221	+13,282	+17,531	+24,946	+21,789	+30,878	+17,089	+36,069
South Australia (*b*)	− 5,160	−36,070	−46,786	−50,525	−40,857	−38,910	−29,071	−14,621
Western Australia	− 770	+ 1,129	+70,738	+93,808	+66,804	+57,665	+31,031	+23,395
Tasmania	−13,705	−17,892	−15,588	−24,044	−35,966	−46,819	−44,833	−39,357

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes Northern Territory.

With the exception of the small loss experienced by Western Australia in 1881, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia have had a net gain of Australian-born population from other States at each Census from 1881 to 1954.

However, for New South Wales and Western Australia, these gains have been diminishing in number, in the case of Western Australia since 1911, and in New South Wales since 1921, becoming most marked between 1947 and 1954. Except for 1921 and 1947, Queensland has shown steadily increasing net gains over the whole period.

The movements of population leading to the record high gain recorded for Western Australia in 1911 were due mainly to the discoveries of gold in that State in the closing decades of the last century. Their effect is seen again in the losses shown in Victoria and South Australia up to 1911, but since 1921 in Victoria, and 1911 in South Australia, the net loss has diminished steadily at each Census. Tasmania has shown a net loss at every Census, increasing up to 1933 but decreasing in the last two intercensal periods.

In the next table the number and proportion of Australian-born males and females who were outside their State of birth at each Census date from 1911 to 1954 are compared.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ENUMERATED IN STATE OR TERRITORY OTHER THAN THAT OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Birthplace	4th April, 1921		30th June, 1933		30th June, 1947		30th June, 1954	
	Number Enumerated in State, &c., other than that in which born	Percent. so Enumerated	Number Enumerated in State, &c., other than that in which born	Percent. so Enumerated	Number Enumerated in State, &c., other than that in which born	Percent. so Enumerated	Number Enumerated in State, &c., other than that in which born	Percent. so Enumerated
MALES								
New South Wales	59,278	7.02	77,101	7.11	96,472	7.42	120,222	8.25
Victoria	104,144	14.82	110,210	13.19	107,872	11.45	114,211	10.95
Queensland	23,616	8.27	29,823	7.88	43,080	8.87	49,513	8.84
South Australia	40,112	16.89	43,370	15.47	45,254	14.42	44,922	12.85
Western Australia	9,748	10.69	12,981	9.53	20,184	10.64	24,134	10.34
Tasmania	23,127	20.06	28,140	21.61	29,661	20.52	29,764	18.69
Northern Territory	264	33.38	455	34.50	1,006	45.40	1,412	40.06
Australian Capital Territory .	30	28.85	217	29.25	863	35.08	1,784	34.21
Australia	260,319	11.43	302,297	10.61	344,392	10.19	385,962	10.12
FEMALES								
New South Wales	54,538	6.40	70,762	6.48	94,398	7.12	115,523	7.76
Victoria	92,599	12.83	100,160	11.70	104,767	10.75	110,849	10.33
Queensland	26,736	9.36	33,225	8.78	49,048	10.03	53,123	9.41
South Australia	39,159	16.19	41,397	14.56	45,063	13.95	45,024	12.58
Western Australia	10,135	11.11	13,584	10.06	20,283	10.66	23,032	9.89
Tasmania	26,201	22.22	31,584	23.96	34,150	23.13	34,168	21.02
Northern Territory	270	33.21	407	33.94	1,068	49.10	1,372	40.42
Australian Capital Territory .	24	24.00	181	27.98	825	34.18	1,653	33.39
Australia	249,662	10.75	291,300	10.12	349,602	10.12	384,744	9.90

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ENUMERATED IN STATE OR TERRITORY OTHER THAN THAT OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	4th April, 1921		30th June, 1933		30th June, 1947		30th June, 1954	
	Number Enumerated in State, &c. other than that in which born	Percent. so Enumerated	Number Enumerated in State, &c., other than that in which born	Percent. so Enumerated	Number Enumerated in State, &c., other than that in which born	Percent. so Enumerated	Number Enumerated in State, &c., other than that in which born	Percent. so Enumerated
				PERSONS				
New South Wales	113,816	6.71	147,863	6.80	190,870	7.27	235,745	8.00
Victoria	196,743	13.81	210,370	12.43	212,639	11.10	225,060	10.63
Queensland	50,352	8.81	63,048	8.33	92,128	9.45	102,636	9.13
South Australia	79,271	16.54	84,767	15.01	90,317	14.19	89,946	12.71
Western Australia	19,883	10.90	26,565	9.79	40,467	10.65	47,166	10.11
Tasmania	49,328	21.15	59,724	22.79	63,811	21.84	63,932	19.87
Northern Territory	534	33.29	862	34.23	2,074	47.23	2,784	40.24
Australian Capital Territory .	54	26.47	398	28.65	1,688	34.63	3,437	33.81
Australia	509,981	11.11	593,597	10.37	693,994	10.15	770,706	10.01

For the whole Commonwealth, the proportion of the Australian-born population recorded in States other than that of birth decreased during each of the last four intercensal periods. The rate of decrease was greater for males than for females in each period up to 1947, when females actually outnumbered males, and proportional equality had almost been reached. Between 1947 and 1954, however, the trend was reversed, with the rate of decrease of females greatly exceeding that of males, who again achieved a slight excess over females in number. As a result, although in 1954 the numbers of persons of each sex recorded outside their State of birth were practically equal, the margin between their proportions to their respective total populations had increased considerably by comparison with 1947.

Again comparing the results for 1947 and 1954, the figures show that in 1954 every State except South Australia had an increased number of local-born males and females enumerated in other States, and in the case of Tasmania the increase was very small. Proportionately, however, all States with the exception of New South Wales decreased in 1954 in local-born population of either sex enumerated outside the State of birth. In this respect, Victoria and South Australia decreased at every Census in the period under review, while New South Wales, the only State to increase in proportion in 1954, showed increases at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses also.

Over the period shown, Tasmania has had the highest proportion of native-born recorded in other States, followed by South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia and Queensland, with New South Wales last. This order applies also to the sexes separately. Numerically, the States which by 1954 had made the largest contribution of their local-born population to other States were: New South Wales, 235,745 persons; Victoria, 225,060 persons; Queensland, 102,636 persons; and South Australia, 89,946 persons.

10. Metropolitan Australian-born Population.

The next table shows the number of the population born in each State and Territory who were recorded in the metropolitan areas of Australia at the 1954 Census.

METROPOLITAN AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
				MALES				
New South Wales	680,454	22,893	18,387	8,148	4,310	1,284	5,628	741,104
Victoria	26,101	544,763	6,712	8,385	8,837	2,168	1,454	598,420
Queensland	19,333	5,559	177,049	1,354	1,028	301	448	205,072
South Australia	6,324	9,481	1,338	169,710	4,159	350	321	191,683
Western Australia	4,456	6,540	852	2,736	106,646	193	246	121,669
Tasmania	4,856	12,767	876	911	537	36,814	178	56,939
Northern Territory	259	130	131	208	62	5	14	809
Australian Capital Territory .	483	163	51	22	26	13	3,222	3,980
Australia	742,266	602,296	205,396	191,474	125,605	41,128	11,511	1,919,676

METROPOLITAN AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
FEMALES								
New South Wales	740,759	26,273	19,466	9,027	4,657	1,402	5,245	806,829
Victoria	29,872	592,111	6,449	9,382	10,857	2,224	1,131	652,026
Queensland	22,874	6,603	193,771	1,408	1,302	322	443	226,723
South Australia	6,883	10,884	1,235	186,549	5,282	397	260	211,490
Western Australia	4,677	7,191	752	2,785	115,129	260	235	131,029
Tasmania	6,320	16,969	792	1,083	697	39,709	159	65,729
Northern Territory	277	141	117	199	76	7	5	822
Australian Capital Territory	455	173	52	28	18	6	3,144	3,876
Australia	812,117	660,345	222,634	210,461	138,018	44,327	10,622	2,098,524
PERSONS								
New South Wales	1,421,213	49,166	37,853	17,175	8,967	2,686	10,873	1,547,933
Victoria	55,973	1,136,874	13,161	17,767	19,694	4,392	2,585	1,250,446
Queensland	42,207	12,162	370,820	2,762	2,330	623	891	431,795
South Australia	13,207	20,365	2,573	356,259	9,441	747	581	403,173
Western Australia	9,133	13,731	1,604	5,521	221,775	453	481	252,698
Tasmania	11,176	29,736	1,668	1,994	1,234	76,523	337	122,668
Northern Territory	536	271	248	407	138	12	19	1,631
Australian Capital Territory	938	336	103	50	44	19	6,366	7,856
Australia	1,554,383	1,262,641	428,030	401,935	263,623	85,455	22,133	4,018,200

The following table shows the proportion which the metropolitan population from each birthplace bore to the total population from the same birthplace in the particular State or Territory.

METROPOLITAN AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGES IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
MALES								
New South Wales	50.87	57.44	36.96	68.03	55.55	40.96	89.95	50.83
Victoria	44.16	58.64	41.04	59.57	57.88	31.73	96.08	57.37
Queensland	55.77	67.07	34.67	64.15	52.81	40.03	96.54	36.61
South Australia	46.13	56.70	38.74	55.68	48.18	38.55	96.67	54.81
Western Australia	61.14	71.67	42.16	64.54	50.95	36.35	97.63	52.11
Tasmania	66.39	72.88	39.09	66.52	53.54	28.43	94.68	35.75
Northern Territory	69.71	74.29	38.87	56.25	47.33	38.46	93.33	22.95
Australian Capital Territory	35.62	70.56	52.04	62.86	74.29	65.00	93.91	76.32
Australia	50.79	59.00	35.11	56.49	51.46	29.03	92.44	50.35
FEMALES								
New South Wales	53.97	62.80	43.87	73.60	63.15	44.73	91.14	54.22
Victoria	51.65	61.51	46.70	64.82	67.29	32.64	94.88	60.74
Queensland	60.27	71.83	37.91	71.12	64.68	38.61	96.31	40.18
South Australia	51.23	61.30	44.76	59.61	58.54	41.57	94.20	59.07
Western Australia	70.11	76.78	49.41	68.50	54.87	41.36	100.00	56.29
Tasmania	74.42	79.52	49.91	75.76	64.39	30.94	91.91	40.44
Northern Territory	75.27	76.22	36.11	59.76	55.07	41.18	71.43	24.22
Australian Capital Territory	36.46	73.00	59.77	71.79	78.26	66.67	95.36	78.30
Australia	54.19	62.15	38.68	60.56	56.20	31.49	93.22	53.98
PERSONS								
New South Wales	52.44	60.19	40.22	70.84	59.28	42.85	90.52	52.54
Victoria	47.87	60.10	43.63	62.23	62.70	32.18	95.55	59.08
Queensland	58.12	69.57	36.29	67.56	58.84	39.28	96.43	38.40
South Australia	48.65	59.07	41.41	57.67	53.47	40.10	95.54	56.97
Western Australia	65.44	74.26	45.30	66.48	52.91	39.07	98.77	54.20
Tasmania	70.70	76.52	43.57	71.26	59.18	29.68	93.35	38.12
Northern Territory	72.47	75.28	37.52	57.92	51.30	40.00	86.36	23.57
Australian Capital Territory	36.02	71.79	55.68	67.57	75.86	65.52	94.62	77.28
Australia	52.51	60.61	36.88	58.55	53.83	30.26	92.81	52.18

METROPOLITAN AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH, OR OTHER STATE OR TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Australian-born Population in State or Territory of Birth			Australian-born Population in States or Territories other than that of Birth		
	Metropolitan Area	Total	Percentage of Metropolitan to Total	Metropolitan Area	Total	Percentage of Metropolitan to Total
New South Wales	1,421,213	2,710,314	52.44	126,720	235,745	53.75
Victoria	1,136,874	1,891,553	60.10	113,572	225,060	50.46
Queensland	370,820	1,021,890	36.29	60,975	102,636	59.41
South Australia	356,259	617,742	57.67	46,914	89,946	52.16
Western Australia	221,775	419,138	52.91	30,923	47,166	65.56
Tasmania	76,523	257,858	29.68	46,145	63,932	72.18
Northern Territory	(*a*)	4,135	(*a*)	1,631	2,784	58.58
Australian Capital Territory	6,366	6,728	94.62	1,490	3,437	43.35
Australia	3,589,830	6,929,358	51.84	428,370	770,706	55.58

(*a*) The Northern Territory does not contain a metropolitan area. Although the number of native-born population in the Northern Territory has been included in the total of Australian-born population in the State or Territory of birth, it has been excluded from that total in calculating the percentage of this class of person enumerated in metropolitan areas of Australia.

Taking the totals for Australia, the preceding table shows that 51.8 per cent of the Australian-born population remaining in the State or Territory of birth, and 55.6 per cent of those who had migrated to another State or Territory were recorded in the capital cities. These figures have increased steadily at each Census since 1921, when the corresponding proportions were 40.8 per cent and 46.5 per cent respectively. In 1954 for the first time both figures were in excess of 50 per cent.

With the exception of Victoria and South Australia, the percentages in metropolitan areas of Australian-born persons who had migrated to other States were higher than for those who remained in their State of birth. The exceptions are States where the metropolitan proportion of the total population of the State was particularly high.

11. Ages of the Australian-born.

Particulars concerning the ages of the Australian-born population are given in the following table for each State and Territory of birth.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH, AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Birthplace								Australia
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
	MALES								
0– 4	178,864	128,440	73,639	43,597	36,387	18,631	1,027	2,073	482,658
5– 9	160,065	110,187	65,983	37,835	29,314	15,939	552	1,200	421,075
10–14	126,748	84,864	51,591	27,675	23,346	12,631	388	725	327,968
15–19	108,349	69,769	44,090	21,554	20,398	10,986	281	383	275,810
20–24	105,940	68,009	40,600	21,347	19,011	10,506	233	324	265,970
25–29	117,054	77,847	43,578	25,666	18,534	10,944	189	184	293,996
30–34	112,076	74,923	41,912	25,329	16,545	11,622	170	53	282,630
35–39	106,527	69,422	40,204	24,401	16,290	11,202	168	79	268,293
40–44	98,039	68,359	36,145	23,863	16,514	11,332	138	59	254,449
45–49	81,486	60,696	28,878	19,127	14,930	10,632	103	25	215,877
50–54	68,180	55,722	25,490	17,096	10,764	9,244	85	19	186,600
55–59	55,250	46,882	21,278	15,166	5,068	6,891	66	30	150,631
60–64	51,390	46,442	19,045	14,745	2,521	6,480	57	24	140,704
65–69	39,726	34,335	13,846	13,254	1,747	5,228	47	14	108,197
70–74	24,810	22,040	7,397	9,928	990	3,435	12	12	68,624
75 and over	23,417	25,200	6,535	9,114	1,109	3,558	9	11	68,953
Total	1,457,921	1,043,137	560,211	349,697	233,468	159,261	3,525	5,215	3,812,435

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH, AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday	Birthplace								Australia
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
					FEMALES				
0– 4	171,457	122,589	70,421	41,752	35,149	17,896	965	1,951	462,180
5– 9	153,335	105,360	62,679	36,168	28,186	15,605	546	1,154	403,033
10–14	122,492	81,878	49,881	26,359	22,955	12,203	373	711	316,852
15–19	106,059	67,645	43,361	20,772	20,004	10,714	297	377	269,229
20–24	105,139	67,388	40,284	20,818	18,678	10,376	229	326	263,238
25–29	116,553	76,941	42,913	25,456	18,257	10,735	175	156	291,186
30–34	114,474	75,869	41,494	25,631	16,650	12,011	183	62	286,374
35–39	109,599	71,654	40,667	24,914	17,186	11,714	149	63	275,946
40–44	99,365	69,006	36,502	24,072	17,060	11,421	122	32	257,580
45–49	81,327	60,318	28,356	19,191	14,628	10,136	92	21	214,069
50–54	70,415	57,407	26,226	17,409	10,815	9,346	79	15	191,712
55–59	61,247	52,354	23,216	16,823	5,518	7,502	58	17	166,735
60–64	60,915	54,898	22,383	17,522	2,948	7,536	46	30	166,278
65–69	48,385	41,561	16,729	15,593	1,936	6,247	48	11	130,510
70–74	32,661	29,462	9,678	12,279	1,312	4,312	15	9	89,728
75 and over ..	34,715	39,146	9,525	13,232	1,554	4,775	17	15	102,979
Total ..	1,488,138	1,073,476	564,315	357,991	232,836	162,529	3,394	4,950	3,887,629
					PERSONS				
0– 4	350,321	251,029	144,060	85,349	71,536	36,527	1,992	4,024	944,838
5– 9	313,400	215,547	128,662	74,003	57,500	31,544	1,098	2,354	824,108
10–14	249,240	166,742	101,472	54,034	46,301	24,834	761	1,436	644,820
15–19	214,408	137,414	87,451	42,326	40,402	21,700	578	760	545,039
20–24	211,079	135,397	80,884	42,165	37,689	20,882	462	650	529,208
25–29	233,607	154,788	86,491	51,122	36,791	21,679	364	340	585,182
30–34	226,550	150,792	83,406	50,960	33,195	23,633	353	115	569,004
35–39	216,126	141,076	80,871	49,315	33,476	22,916	317	142	544,239
40–44	197,404	137,365	72,647	47,935	33,574	22,753	260	91	512,029
45–49	162,813	121,014	57,234	38,318	29,558	20,768	195	46	429,946
50–54	138,595	113,129	51,716	34,505	21,579	18,590	164	34	378,312
55–59	116,497	99,236	44,494	31,989	10,586	14,393	124	47	317,366
60–64	112,305	101,340	41,428	32,267	5,469	14,016	103	54	306,982
65–69	88,111	75,896	30,575	28,847	3,683	11,475	95	25	238,707
70–74	57,471	51,502	17,075	22,207	2,302	7,747	27	21	158,352
75 and over ..	58,132	64,346	16,060	22,346	2,663	8,333	26	26	171,932
Total ..	2,946,059	2,116,613	1,124,526	707,688	466,304	321,790	6,919	10,165	7,700,064

For each State of birthplace the age group 0-4 years contained the largest number of persons. This applied to the sexes separately as well as to the total Australian-born population. There were decreasing numbers of persons in the groups up to 20-24 years, while an increase occurred in the 25-29 years group for persons born in every State except Western Australia. This was followed in subsequent groups by a steady diminution of numbers with increasing age.

The following table shows the excess of Australian-born over oversea-born in an average 100 males and females in Australia, and in the aggregate of the metropolitan areas, at different ages.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE EXCESS OVER OVERSEA-BORN, IN AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Australia		Metropolitan Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 4	95.53	95.53	94.84	94.80
5 - 9	82.32	82.85	79.37	79.82
10 - 14	85.25	86.33	81.98	83.22
15 - 19	82.48	86.01	78.69	81.75

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE EXCESS OVER OVERSEA-BORN, IN AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Australia		Metropolitan Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
20 - 24	70.51	82.69	65.75	77.68
25 - 29	59.50	73.23	53.91	68.12
30 - 34	55.19	66.69	49.46	62.18
35 - 39	64.71	73.90	59.14	69.61
40 - 44	57.35	68.90	50.21	63.26
45 - 49	50.59	64.53	43.22	58.53
50 - 54	51.67	64.46	44.93	58.99
55 - 59	55.97	63.37	50.02	58.35
60 - 64	57.26	67.37	51.03	63.25
65 - 69	51.18	62.96	42.29	57.91
70 - 74	44.53	55.47	32.89	48.95
75 and over	41.93	52.41	28.97	46.38
Total	67.72	75.10	61.75	69.82

The table shows that, in general, the higher the age the lower the proportion of Australian-born in the population. Among males of 75 years and over in Australia, the Australian-born showed an excess of 41.9 per cent, there being, in round figures, 71 Australian-born to every 29 oversea-born. Among the infant population under five years of age, however, the Australian-born exceeded the oversea-born element by 95.5 per cent, there being approximately 98 Australian-born to every 2 oversea-born. In this youngest age group the proportions of Australian-born among males and females were identical, but in every other age group, the proportion of Australian-born females exceeded that of males.

The Australian-born element per hundred of population of either sex and at all ages was relatively less in the metropolitan areas than in Australia as a whole.

The figures given in the table show marked changes in comparison with the corresponding proportions recorded at the 1947 Census. In the total population of Australia, the excess of Australian-born males over oversea-born males diminished from 78.0 per cent in 1947 to 67.7 per cent in 1954, Australian-born females showing a smaller decline in proportion from 82.7 per cent to 75.1 per cent. Even larger losses of Australian-born percentage representation in the population appear in the metropolitan areas, where the excess of Australian-born males over those born outside Australia dropped from 73.9 per cent in 1947 to 61.8 per cent in 1954, the corresponding figures for females being 78.7 per cent and 69.8 per cent respectively. Decreases in 1954, again as compared to 1947, occurred also in the proportion of Australian-born of either sex, whether in metropolitan areas or Australia as a whole, in each age group up to 55-59 years. On the other hand, in all ages over 59 years, the excess of Australian-born over oversea-born was greater in 1954 than in 1947. The age group in which the largest changes occurred was 30-34 years, the age group with the greatest number of oversea-born population enumerated in 1954. In the metropolitan areas Australian-born males aged from 30 to 34 years exceeded oversea-born of the same age group by 82.8 per cent in 1947; in 1954 this proportion had diminished to 49.5 per cent. The corresponding proportions for females in metropolitan areas showed a smaller change, from 85.5 per cent in 1947 to 62.2 per cent in 1954.

12. Interchange of Australian-born and New Zealand-born Populations.

The following table gives particulars of the interchange of native-born population between Australia and New Zealand, as disclosed by Census results from 1911 to 1954.

NATIVE-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ENUMERATED IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES AT CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Birthplace	Number Enumerated in—								
	Australia			New Zealand			Australia and New Zealand		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
					CENSUS OF 1911				
Australia . .	1,850,952	1,837,983	3,688,935	28,031	22,037	50,068	1,878,983	1,860,020	3,739,003
New Zealand . .	16,998	15,119	32,117	352,496	350,822	703,318	369,494	365,941	735,435
Total . .	1,867,950	1,853,102	3,721,052	380,527	372,859	753,386	2,248,477	2,225,961	4,474,438
					CENSUS OF 1921				
Australia . .	2,277,958	2,311,498	4,589,456	25,581	22,490	48,071	2,303,539	2,333,988	4,637,527
New Zealand . .	20,156	18,728	38,884	449,419	457,347	906,766	469,575	476,075	945,650
Total . .	2,298,114	2,330,226	4,628,340	475,000	479,837	954,837	2,773,114	2,810,063	5,583,177
					CENSUS OF 1933				
				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australia . .	2,848,282	2,878,284	5,726,566	21,825	20,242	42,067	2,870,107	2,898,526	5,768,633
New Zealand . .	23,837	22,126	45,963	597,407	601,839	1,199,246	621,244	623,965	1,245,209
Total . .	2,872,119	2,900,410	5,772,529	619,232	622,081	1,241,313	3,491,351	3,522,491	7,013,842
					CENSUS OF 1947				
				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australia . .	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	18,594	18,219	36,813	3,398,918	3,473,066	6,871,984
New Zealand . .	21,890	21,720	43,610	653,205	705,003	1,358,208	675,095	726,723	1,401,818
Total . .	3,402,214	3,476,567	6,878,781	671,799	723,222	1,395,021	4,074,013	4,199,789	8,273,802
					CENSUS OF 1954				
				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australia . .	3,812,435	3,887,629	7,700,064	17,832	18,019	35,851	3,830,267	3,905,648	7,735,915
New Zealand . .	21,723	21,627	43,350	832,380	841,676	1,674,056	854,103	863,303	1,717,406
Total . .	3,834,158	3,909,256	7,743,414	850,212	859,695	1,709,907	4,684,370	4,768,951	9,453,321

(a) Censuses of 1936, 1945 and 1951 respectively in the case of New Zealand.

Maoris and full-blood Australian aboriginals are excluded from the table. In all cases, the Australian-born and New Zealand-born include a proportion of the population of unspecified birthplace. The interchange of population by migration between New Zealand and Australia showed an excess to New Zealand in the period from 1891 to 1921. By 1933, however, this balance had been reversed. While the numbers both of Australian-born recorded at the New Zealand Censuses of 1936, 1945 and 1951, and New Zealand-born recorded at the Australian Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954 have successively diminished, the excess of population to Australia has increased.

Although the results of these last three Censuses are not directly comparable on account of the interval between the Census dates of the two countries, during which time migration may have taken place, it would nevertheless appear from the extent of the differences recorded that there was a net movement of native-born population in favour of Australia during the period 1933 to 1954.

THE OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION.

13. The Growth Trend, 1881 to 1954.

In Section 4, the numbers of oversea-born persons recorded at each Census from 1881 to 1954 were set out in comparison with the numbers of Australian-born recorded at the same Censuses. The following table, however, dealing only with those of oversea birthplace, shows for this group separately the absolute and proportional changes that have taken place during each of the seven intercensal periods.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: INTERCENSAL CHANGES, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Period	Males		Females		Persons	
	Numerical Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	Numerical Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	Numerical Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)
1881–1891	+112,785	+22.52	+ 67,935	+20.79	+180,720	+21.84
1891–1901	– 96,192	–15.68	– 52,680	–13.35	–148,872	–14.77
1901–1911	– 55,243	–10.68	– 38,004	–11.11	– 93,247	–10.85
1911–1921	+ 22,829	+ 4.94	+ 57,379	+18.88	+ 80,208	+10.47
1921–1933	+ 33,917	+ 6.99	+ 23,078	+ 6.39	+ 56,995	+ 6.73
1933–1947	–101,783	–19.62	– 57,303	–14.91	–159,086	–17.61
1947–1954	+316,637	+75.92	+225,642	+68.97	+542,279	+72.87
Total, 1881–1954 ..	+232,950	+46.52	+226,047	+69.18	+458,997	+55.47

While there were both increases and decreases, in varying degree, between 1881 and 1947, corresponding mainly to the fluctuations in oversea migration previously outlined, by far the greatest change in number of persons of oversea birth in the Australian population occurred in the period between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954. Where, compared to 1881, the oversea-born population in 1947 had decreased by 83,282 persons, made up of a loss of 83,687 males and a gain of 405 females, by 1954 a net increase of 458,997 persons had taken place. This increase comprised 232,950 males and 226,047 females. In itself it was more than half as large as the previous highest total number of oversea-born persons, enumerated at the Census of 1891. The percentage change in total persons in the last intercensal period was, at 72.9 per cent, more than three times greater than any previously recorded percentage change since 1881.

The next table shows the oversea-born population of Australia since 1921 according to continent of birth.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Birthplace	Males				Females				Persons			
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954
NUMBER												
Australasia (*a*) ..	20,471	24,305	22,666	22,788	18,937	22,432	22,530	22,685	39,408	46,737	45,196	45,473
Europe	422,443	461,113	365.445	659,703	327,843	346,245	286,161	495,361	750,286	807,358	651,606	1,155,064
Asia	26,742	19,492	16,090	32,271	3,984	5,348	8,006	19,310	30,726	24,840	24,096	51,581
Africa	3,607	4,197	3,977	8,435	3,193	3,624	3,560	7,391	6,800	7,821	7,537	15,826
America	7,770	7,155	6,877	8,548	4,387	4,424	4,753	5,948	12,157	11,579	11,630	14,496
Polynesia	1,997	1,582	1,526	1,628	1,179	1,305	1,619	1,730	3,176	2,887	3,145	3,358
At Sea	1,882	985	465	310	1,843	1,066	512	358	3,725	2,051	977	668
Total ..	484,912	518,829	417,046	733,683	361,366	384,444	327,141	552,783	846,278	903,273	744,187	1,286,466
PERCENTAGE												
Australasia (*a*) ..	4.22	4.68	5.43	3.11	5.24	5.84	6.89	4.10	4.66	5.17	6.08	3.53
Europe	87.12	88.88	87.63	89.92	90.72	90.06	87.47	89.61	88.66	89.38	87.56	89.79
Asia	5.52	3.76	3.86	4.40	1.10	1.39	2.45	3.49	3.63	2.75	3.24	4.01
Africa	0.74	0.81	0.95	1.15	0.88	0.94	1.09	1.34	0.80	0.87	1.01	1.23
America	1.60	1.38	1.65	1.16	1.22	1.15	1.45	1.08	1.44	1.28	1.56	1.13
Polynesia	0.41	0.30	0.37	0.22	0.33	0.34	0.49	0.31	0.37	0.32	0.42	0.26
At Sea	0.39	0.19	0.11	0.04	0.51	0.28	0.16	0.07	0.44	0.23	0.13	0.05
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

The table shows that the number of persons in Australia of oversea birthplace increased by 440,188 persons in the period from 1921 to 1954, comprising 248,771 males and 191,417 females. The period in which the greatest change occurred was that between 1947 and 1954, when 542,279 persons born outside Australia, comprising 316,637 males and 225,642 females, were added to the population. Of this increase, 503,458 persons were of European birthplace. This group increased from 651,606 persons in 1947 to 1,155,064 in 1954; yet the proportion represented by European-born in total oversea-born population increased only slightly, from 87.6 per cent to 89.8 per cent. This illustrates the continuous proportional predominance of the European group in total oversea-born population over the whole of the period 1921 to 1954. In the next highest group, comprising persons born in Asia, the numbers increased from 30,726 in 1921 to 51,581 in 1954, the corresponding proportions rising from 3.6 to 4.0 per cent. Similarly the number of persons of African birth increased from 6,800 to 15,826 in the period from 1921 to 1954, while their representation in the total increased from 0.8 per cent to 1.2 per cent. The number of persons born in New Zealand or the Australian External Territories increased by 6,065 persons, but actually declined in proportion from 4.7 to 3.5 per cent. This was also the case with the American birthplace group, whose increase of 2,339 persons yet represented a drop in proportion from 1.4 to 1.1 per cent. The population from other birthplaces diminished in number by 2,875 persons, and in proportion from 0.8 per cent to 0.3 per cent during the 33 years from 1921 to 1954.

The masculinity of the population for each continent of birthplace from 1891 to 1954 is shown in the following table.

MASCULINITY OF OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH (*a*): CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Birthplace							Total
	Australasia (*b*)	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Polynesia	At Sea	
1891 ..	116.42	143.03	1,670.72	150.53	273.60	721.55	114.73	155.45
1901 ..	110.58	137.31	1,350.83	154.65	245.79	974.15	111.91	151.27
1911 ..	112.43	143.06	1,040.91	117.93	218.76	266.24	108.91	152.01
1921 ..	108.10	128.86	671.23	112.97	177.11	169.38	102.12	134.19
1933 ..	108.35	133.18	364.47	115.81	161.73	121.23	92.40	134.96
1947 ..	100.60	127.71	200.97	111.71	144.69	94.26	90.82	127.48
1954 ..	100.45	133.18	167.12	114.13	143.71	94.10	86.59	132.73

(*a*) Males per 100 Females. (*b*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

Masculinity of the population included under the birthplaces Australasia, Asia, America and Polynesia in the table above has, apart from some minor fluctuations, diminished steadily over the period shown. In the case of Australasian-born persons, who are mainly New Zealanders, numerical equality of sexes had almost been attained by 1954, while an increasing excess of females over males is shown in the Polynesian group. Masculinity of the population of African birthplace has declined between 1891 and 1954 from 150.5 to 114.1, but this latter figure represents an increase over that recorded at the 1947 Census.

The European-born population has shown the smallest variations, alternately decreasing and increasing in ratio of males to females at successive Censuses since 1891. The 1954 level of 133.2 is an increase over the 1947 figure of 127.7, and is identical with that attained at the Census of 1933.

14. Distribution.

The tables in the previous Section show that important increments to the oversea-born population had been received in the period between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, with the result that this division of the population was in 1954 at its highest level since 1891. The following table distributes the oversea-born population, again by continent of birth, to the various States and Territories.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
MALES									
Australasia (*a*) ..	11,572	5,574	2,885	837	1,125	549	103	143	22,788
Europe	227,034	190,051	83,012	60,786	79,327	14,129	1,948	3,416	659,703
Asia	12,456	9,571	3,096	2,302	4,062	470	192	122	32,271
Africa	3,688	2,660	586	502	823	132	17	27	8,435
America	3,400	2,152	1,435	465	840	130	66	60	8,548
Polynesia ..	1,090	189	217	46	46	28	5	7	1,628
At Sea	116	66	72	21	29	3	2	1	310
Total ..	259,356	210,263	91,303	64,959	86,252	15,441	2,333	3,776	733,683

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Captial Territory	Australia
					FEMALES				
Australasia (*a*) ..	12,060	5,814	2,259	792	1,010	598	43	109	22,685
Europe	177,316	143,690	60,713	42,713	58,341	9,681	506	2,401	495,361
Asia	7,535	4,990	1,867	1,263	3,153	351	65	86	19,310
Africa	3,288	2,293	471	483	717	113	5	21	7,391
America	2,510	1,596	828	309	525	103	13	64	5,948
Polynesia ..	1,196	233	150	58	48	28	7	10	1,730
At Sea	144	83	73	28	26	4	..	..	358
Total ..	204,049	158,699	66,361	45,646	63,820	10,878	639	2,691	552,783
					PERSONS				
Australasia (*a*) ..	23,632	11,388	5,144	1,629	2,135	1,147	146	252	45,473
Europe	404,350	333,741	143,725	103,499	137,668	23,810	2,454	5,817	1,155,064
Asia	19,991	14,561	4,963	3,565	7,215	821	257	208	51,581
Africa	6,976	4,953	1,057	985	1,540	245	22	48	15,826
America	5,910	3,748	2,263	774	1,365	233	79	124	14,496
Polynesia ..	2,286	422	367	104	94	56	12	17	3,358
At Sea	260	149	145	49	55	7	2	1	668
Total ..	463,405	368,962	157,664	110,605	150,072	26,319	2,972	6,467	1,286,466
					MASCULINITY (MALES PER 100 FEMALES)				
Australasia (*a*) ..	95.95	95.87	127.71	105.68	111.39	91.81	239.54	131.19	100.45
Europe	128.04	132.26	136.73	142.31	135.97	145.95	384.98	142.27	133.18
Asia	165.31	191.80	165.83	182.26	128.83	133.90	295.38	141.86	167.12
Africa	112.17	116.01	124.42	103.93	114.78	116.81	340.00	128.57	114.13
America	135.46	134.84	173.31	150.49	160.00	126.21	507.69	93.75	143.71
Polynesia ..	91.14	81.12	144.67	79.31	95.83	100.00	71.43	70.00	94.10
At Sea	80.56	79.52	98.63	75.00	111.54	75.00	200.00	100.00	86.59
Total ..	127.10	132.49	137.59	142.31	135.51	141.95	365.10	140.32	132.73

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

New South Wales had the largest, and Victoria the second largest number of persons born in each of the birthplaces specified. In each State and Territory, Europe predominated as a continent of birth; thus the large number of oversea-born population in Western Australia relative to total State population, referred to earlier in this chapter, is seen to be composed chiefly (91.7 per cent) of persons of European origin.

The next table shows the proportion of persons born in each oversea birthplace to the total oversea-born population of each State and Territory.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					MALES				
Australasia (*a*) ..	4.46	2.65	3.16	1.29	1.31	3.57	4.41	3.79	3.11
Europe	87.54	90.39	90.92	93.58	91.97	91.50	83.50	90.47	89.92
Asia	4.80	4.55	3.39	3.54	4.71	3.04	8.23	3.23	4.40
Africa	1.42	1.27	0.64	0.77	0.96	0.85	0.73	0.71	1.15
America	1.31	1.02	1.57	0.72	0.97	0.84	2.83	1.59	1.16
Polynesia ..	0.42	0.09	0.24	0.07	0.05	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.22
At Sea	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.04
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					Females				
Australasia (a) ..	5.91	3.66	3.40	1.73	1.58	5.50	6.73	4.05	4.10
Europe	86.90	90.54	91.49	93.57	91.42	88.99	79.19	89.22	89.61
Asia	3.69	3.14	2.81	2.77	4.94	3.22	10.17	3.20	3.50
Africa	1.61	1.45	0.71	1.06	1.12	1.04	0.78	0.78	1.34
America	1.23	1.01	1.25	0.68	0.82	0.95	2.03	2.38	1.08
Polynesia ..	0.59	0.15	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.26	1.10	0.37	0.31
At Sea	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.06
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
					Persons				
Australasia (a) ..	5.10	3.09	3.26	1.47	1.42	4.36	4.91	3.90	3.53
Europe	87.26	90.45	91.16	93.58	91.73	90.47	82.57	89.95	89.79
Asia	4.31	3.95	3.15	3.22	4.81	3.12	8.65	3.22	4.01
Africa	1.51	1.34	0.67	0.89	1.03	0.93	0.74	0.74	1.23
America	1.27	1.02	1.44	0.70	0.91	0.88	2.66	1.92	1.13
Polynesia ..	0.49	0.11	0.23	0.09	0.06	0.21	0.40	0.26	0.26
At Sea	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

Of the total oversea-born population of Australia, only 10.2 per cent had been born elsewhere than in Europe, the corresponding figures for males and females being 10.1 and 10.4 per cent respectively. Next in importance was Asia with 4.0 per cent of the total. The highest proportion of persons of European birth was found in South Australia, followed by Western Australia and Queensland. Western Australia had the largest proportion of people of Asian birthplace and the lowest proportion of those of the Australasian group, mainly drawn from New Zealand.

15. Metropolitan Oversea-born Population.

The metropolitan population of the States, the Australian Capital Territory and Australia by continental divisions of oversea birthplaces is shown in the following table.

METROPOLITAN OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
				Males				
Australasia (a) ..	8,438	4,140	1,257	561	643	221	136	15,396
Europe	143,331	130,689	35,653	43,497	41,809	4,849	3,220	403,048
Asia	9,469	6,524	1,472	1,417	2,693	223	120	21,918
Africa	3,110	2,284	316	383	546	48	26	6,713
America	2,489	1,609	711	274	499	59	55	5,696
Polynesia	803	122	75	31	23	16	7	1,077
At Sea	72	48	24	14	14	....	1	173
Total	167,712	145,416	39,508	46,177	46,227	5,416	3,565	454,021

(a) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

METROPOLITAN OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
				FEMALES				
Australasia (*a*)	9,530	4,578	1,189	598	679	259	100	16,933
Europe	119,645	103,699	31,587	33,060	34,632	3,796	2,304	328,723
Asia	6,066	4,269	1,158	1,036	2,538	165	83	15,315
Africa	2,842	2,049	299	414	540	55	21	6,220
America	1,906	1,217	450	227	358	43	61	4,262
Polynesia	970	177	68	40	27	15	10	1,307
At Sea	107	65	31	21	23	2	....	249
Total	141,066	116,054	34,782	35,396	38,797	4,335	2,579	373,009
				PERSONS				
Australasia (*a*)	17,968	8,718	2,446	1,159	1,322	480	236	32,329
Europe	262,976	234,388	67,240	76,557	76,441	8,645	5,524	731,771
Asia	15,535	10,793	2,630	2,453	5,231	388	203	37,233
Africa	5,952	4,333	615	797	1,086	103	47	12,933
America	4,395	2,826	1,161	501	857	102	116	9,958
Polynesia	1,773	299	143	71	50	31	17	2,384
At Sea	179	113	55	35	37	2	1	422
Total	308,778	261,470	74,290	81,573	85,024	9,751	6,144	827,030

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

A comparison of the birthplaces of the oversea-born metropolitan population in the foregoing table shows that Sydney had the greatest number of persons of each of the birthplaces specified, while Melbourne ranked second in each case. Perth, ranking third in total oversea-born metropolitan population, was also third in numbers of persons of Asian and African birth, and fourth in persons of European birth with a total of 76,441, as against 76,557 persons recorded in the third ranking city, Adelaide. Brisbane, though fifth in order of total metropolitan population of oversea birthplace, occupied third place for persons of Australasian, American and Polynesian birth.

The next table shows the proportion which the population from each birthplace in each metropolitan area bore to the total population from the same birthplace in the relevant State or Territory.

METROPOLITAN OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGES IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				MALES				
Australasia (*a*)	72.92	74.27	43.57	67.03	57.16	40.26	95.10	67.56
Europe	63.13	68.77	42.95	71.56	52.70	34.32	94.26	61.10
Asia	76.02	68.16	47.55	61.56	66.30	47.45	98.36	67.92
Africa	84.33	85.86	53.92	76.29	66.34	36.36	96.30	79.59
America	73.21	74.77	49.55	58.92	59.40	45.38	91.67	66.64
Polynesia	73.67	64.55	34.56	67.39	50.00	57.14	100.00	66.15
At Sea	62.07	72.73	33.33	66.67	48.28	....	100.00	55.81
Total	64.66	69.16	43.27	71.09	53.60	35.08	94.41	61.88

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

METROPOLITAN OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGES IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
FEMALES								
Australasia (*a*)	79.02	78.74	52.63	75.51	67.23	43.31	91.74	74.64
Europe	67.48	72.17	52.03	77.40	59.36	39.21	95.96	66.36
Asia	80.50	85.55	62.02	82.03	80.49	47.01	96.51	79.31
Africa	86.44	89.36	63.48	85.71	75.31	48.67	100.00	84.16
America	75.94	76.25	54.35	73.46	68.19	41.75	95.31	71.65
Polynesia	81.10	75.97	45.33	68.97	56.25	53.57	100.00	75.55
At Sea	74.31	78.31	42.47	75.00	88.46	50.00	....	69.55
Total	69.13	73.13	52.41	77.54	60.79	39.85	95.84	67.48
PERSONS								
Australasia (*a*)	76.03	76.55	47.55	71.15	61.92	41.85	93.65	71.09
Europe	65.04	70.23	46.78	74.00	55.53	36.31	94.96	63.35
Asia	77.71	74.12	52.99	68.81	72.50	47.26	97.60	72.18
Africa	85.32	87.48	58.18	80.91	70.52	42.04	97.92	81.72
America	74.37	75.40	51.30	64.73	62.78	43.78	93.55	68.69
Polynesia	77.56	70.85	38.96	68.27	53.19	55.36	100.00	70.99
At Sea	68.85	75.84	37.93	71.43	67.27	28.57	100.00	63.17
Total	66.63	70.87	47.12	73.75	56.66	37.05	95.01	64.29

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

This table shows a marked tendency in the oversea-born population to live in the capital cities. In each capital the proportion of females found was higher than that for males, and this relationship was maintained for each continent of birth in every State except Tasmania. In the African group the proportion of females in the metropolitan areas was as high as 89.4 per cent, in Victoria, compared with 85.9 per cent for males in the capital city of the same State. In this group also were found the highest proportions, 79.6 per cent for males and 84.2 per cent for females in the metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole. Next highest for the combined capitals were, for males, Asian-born and Australasian-born, and for females, Asians and Polynesians.

For persons born in Europe, the most important group numerically, the percentage of persons in metropolitan areas was 63.4 per cent, compared with 64.3 per cent for the total oversea-born element. This was the lowest proportion shown for any continent of birthplace.

16. Period of Residence of Oversea-born.

Of the 1,286,466 persons born elsewhere than in Australia, 22,132 or 1.7 per cent omitted to state their period of residence in Australia. The number has been distributed proportionately over the periods shown in the next table. The migratory element, consisting largely of persons (including crews) on ships in or between, Australian ports on Census date, has been included in this table, which differs on that account from a similar table, but with different geographical groupings, in Chapter XII. The " under 1 year " period of residence is affected chiefly by this element.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Period of Residence in Australia	Birthplace								Total
	Australasia								
	New Zealand	Australian External Territories	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Polynesia	At Sea	
				MALES					
Under 1 year	1,458	151	40,062	4,746	710	945	182	3	48,257
1 year and under 2 years	314	46	30,063	1,478	364	428	64	1	32,758
2 years ,, ,, 3 ,,	506	54	61,290	3,160	958	411	61	8	66,448
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	607	78	66,017	4,300	831	437	73	5	72,348
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	639	40	83,959	2,912	994	465	60	8	89,077
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	559	32	61,094	2,728	817	416	38	2	65,686
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	330	19	18,650	1,997	399	449	34	3	21,881
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	252	21	7,464	1,300	181	355	33	2	9,608
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	1,006	312	10,997	2,511	200	761	186	3	15,976
15 years and over	16,052	312	280,107	7,139	2,981	3,881	897	275	311,644
Total	21,723	1,065	659,703	32,271	8,435	8,548	1,628	310	733,683
				FEMALES					
Under 1 year	1,220	115	31,270	1,553	506	656	112	5	35,437
1 year and under 2 years	385	64	25,152	1,117	439	318	65	3	27,543
2 years ,, ,, 3 ,,	505	68	36,421	1,916	722	344	40	3	40,019
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	563	53	47,347	2,191	688	324	46	3	51,215
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	598	23	59,466	1,968	835	275	64	4	63,233
5 ,, , , ,, 6 ,,	533	33	42,668	1,901	740	248	52	5	46,180
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	322	16	13,257	1,543	321	185	39	4	15,687
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	331	14	6,271	1,045	154	166	43	..	8,024
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	1,161	316	8,467	1,900	224	511	197	8	12,784
15 years and over	16,009	356	225,042	4,176	2,762	2,921	1,072	323	252,661
Total	21,627	1,058	495,361	19,310	7,391	5,948	1,730	358	552,783
				PERSONS					
Under 1 year	2,678	266	71,332	6,299	1,216	1,601	294	8	83,694
1 year and under 2 years	699	110	55,215	2,595	803	746	129	4	60,301
2 years ,, ,, 3 ,,	1,011	122	97,711	5,076	1,680	755	101	11	106,467
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1,170	131	113,364	6,491	1,519	761	119	8	123,563
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	1,237	63	143,425	4,880	1,829	740	124	12	152,310
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	1,092	65	103,762	4,629	1,557	664	90	7	111,866
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	652	35	31,907	3,540	720	634	73	7	37,568
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	583	35	13,735	2,345	335	521	76	2	17,632
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	2,167	628	19,464	4,411	424	1,272	383	11	28,760
15 years and over	32,061	668	505,149	11,315	5,743	6,802	1,969	598	564,305
Total	43,350	2,123	1,155,064	51,581	15,826	14,496	3,358	668	1,286,466

For the population from each specified birthplace the table shows period of residence by single years up to the group 7 years and under 8 years, with periods 8 years and under 15 years, and 15 years and over, forming the two remaining groups. These groupings apportion the oversea-born population at 30th June, 1954, into three broad divisions, viz., those who arrived before the commencement of the 1939-45 War and had therefore been resident for 15 or more years; those who arrived during and immediately after the war, having been resident from 8 to less than 15 years; and the subsequent arrivals whose periods of residence varied in length up to less than 8 years. Division in this manner illustrates the effect of the ebb and flow of immigrant addition since 1939 to the oversea-born population existing at that date. On this basis then, pre-war arrivals numbered 564,305 or 43.9 per cent of the total oversea-born population at the 1954 Census. Immigration between 1939 and 1945 was necessarily at a low level with persons of oversea birthplace who arrived in this period accounting for only 2.2 per cent of the total oversea-born at 30th June, 1954. However, increasing annual numbers began to be received after 1946, rising to a peak in 1949-50. In the subsequent years to 1953-54 the number of new arrivals diminished.

Arrivals after 1946 comprised 53.9 per cent of the total oversea-born at the 1954 Census. At the 1947 Census the major portion, viz., 85.1 per cent of such population had been resident for periods of 15 years or more. In 1954 the proportion of oversea-born resident 15 years or over was only 43.9 per cent.

The proportion of oversea-born resident less than 8 years in 1954, from each of the specified birthplaces was:—Asia, 69.5 per cent; Africa, 61.0 per cent; Europe, 54.6 per cent; America, 44.3 per cent; Polynesia, 30.0 per cent; and New Zealand, 21.0 per cent. The total number of persons of this period of residence classification was 693,401, including 886 born in the Australian External Territories or at sea. The proportions of persons resident 15 or more years and of the same set of birthplace continents followed the reverse order, being:—New Zealand, 74.0 per cent; Polynesia, 58.6 per cent; America, 46.9 per cent; Europe, 43.7 per cent; Africa, 36.3 per cent; and Asia, 21.9 per cent. The total of persons in this group was 564,305, including those born in the Australian External Territories, compared with 633,228 persons of the same periods of residence in 1947.

17. Period of Residence According to Birthplace.

The marked numerical and proportional changes in the last intercensal period in the distribution of the oversea-born population according to period of residence are again seen in the following table in which the oversea-born population resident in Australia for less than 15 years at 30th June, 1954, is compared with the corresponding population recorded in 1947.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947, AND 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Census, 30th June, 1947			Census, 30th June, 1954		
	Persons Enumerated	Persons resident under 15 years	Percentage of Total	Persons Enumerated	Persons resident under 15 years	Percentage of Total
New Zealand	43,610	9,850	22.59	43,350	11,289	26.04
Europe	651,606	81,041	12.44	1,155,064	649,915	56.27
Asia	24,096	12,190	50.59	51,581	40,266	78.06
Africa	7,537	1,315	17.45	15,826	10,083	63.71
America	11,630	4,211	36.21	14,496	7,694	53.08
Polynesia	3,145	1,198	38.09	3,358	1,389	41.36
Aust. Ext. Territories	1,586	1,136	71.63	2,123	1,455	68.54
At Sea	977	18	1.84	668	70	10.48
Total	744,187	110,959	14.91	1,286,466	722,161	56.14

From this table it will be seen that while the numbers and the proportions of the Asian, African, European, and American birthplace groups resident under 15 years showed large increases from 1947 to 1954, the New Zealand and Polynesian-born population showed much less change in both numbers and proportions.

Further information on period of residence in Australia of the oversea-born component of the population will be found in Chapter XII.

18. Australasian-born Population.

(i) *General.* The Australasian-born population, other than those of Australian birth, comprises those born in New Zealand and the External Territories of Australia (Norfolk Island, Papua, New Guinea and Nauru). The numbers born in the External Territories have been very small; they are shown in the detailed tables of the Census, Volume 8, Australia, Part I " Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of the Population ".

(ii) *New Zealand-born Population.—(a) State and Territories.* The New Zealand-born population enumerated in Australia at the Census of 1954 comprised 43,350 persons, of whom 21,723 were males and 21,627 were females. The numbers recorded in the States and Territories were as shown in the following table.

NEW ZEALAND-BORN POPULATION: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Enumerated in—	Males		Females		Persons		Masculinity (Males per 100 Females)
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population	
New South Wales	11,037	6.41	11,478	6.74	22,515	6.58	96.16
Victoria	5,456	4.43	5,675	4.65	11,131	4.54	96.14
Queensland	2,590	3.83	2,022	3.15	4,612	3.50	128.09
South Australia	780	1.93	745	1.89	1,525	1.91	104.70
Western Australia	1,091	3.30	986	3.19	2,077	3.25	110.65
Tasmania	532	3.39	583	3.85	1,115	3.61	91.25
Northern Territory	100	9.72	38	6.15	138	8.38	263.16
Australian Capital Territory	137	8.44	100	7.10	237	7.82	137.00
Australia	21,723	4.78	21,627	4.87	43,350	4.82	100.44

The number of persons of New Zealand birthplace has diminished slightly since the Census of 1947, when 43,610 persons were enumerated. Leaving the Territories out of account, persons of New Zealand birth were numerically, and in proportion to total State population, most strongly represented in New South Wales, with Victoria next in order in both numbers and proportion. More than 50 per cent of the total of New Zealand-born persons were found in New South Wales. The lowest numbers were recorded in Tasmania, and the lowest proportions in South Australia, the State ranking second lowest in numbers enumerated. Masculinity was highest in Queensland, where 128.1 males were recorded for every 100 females, and lowest in Tasmania at 91.3. Females exceeded males in New South Wales and Victoria also. For Australia the ratio of males to females was 100.4 showing that numerical equality of sexes had very nearly been reached. The corresponding figure at the 1947 Census was 100.8.

(*b*) *Ages and Masculinity.* The next table shows the number and masculinity of the New Zealand-born population in Australia in five-year age groups.

NEW ZEALAND-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBER AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (Males per 100 Females)
0 - 4	197	183	380	107.65
5 - 9	388	376	764	103.19
10 - 14	419	432	851	96.99
15 - 19	471	359	830	131.20
20 - 24	1,109	907	2,016	122.27
25 - 29	1,477	1,379	2,856	107.11
30 - 34	1,383	1,495	2,878	92.51
35 - 39	1,608	1,712	3,320	93.93
40 - 44	2,265	2,196	4,461	103.14
45 - 49	2,827	2,489	5,316	113.58
50 - 54	2,042	1,715	3,757	119.07
55 - 59	1,501	1,396	2,897	107.52
60 - 64	1,403	1,400	2,803	100.21
65 - 69	1,793	1,898	3,691	94.47
70 and over	2,840	3,690	6,530	76.96
Total	21,723	21,627	43,350	100.44

The number of persons whose ages lay in the groups from 45 to 54 increased from 15.1 per cent of the total in 1947 to 20.9 per cent at 30th June, 1954, and those in the groups from 35 to 44 decreased from 22.3 at the 1947 Census to 17.9 per cent in 1954. Those with ages of 60 years or over represented 30.0 per cent of the total in 1954 as against 30.5 per cent in 1947, but the proportion borne by the age group 70 years and over rose from 10.9 to 15.0 per cent. The age groups 0-14 years show increases from 1,334 or 3.1 per cent of the total in 1947, to 1,995, or 4.6 per cent in 1954.

(*c*) *Urban and Rural Divisions.* Of a total of 43,350 persons born in New Zealand and resident in Australia, 30,947 persons, or 71.4 per cent were in the capital cities. Particulars of the distribution of the New Zealand-born population in Metropolitan, Other Urban, and Rural Divisions of Australia will be found in Volume VIII, Part I, of the detailed Census tables.

19. European-born Population.

In the tables in the preceding Sections the oversea-born population is distributed according to a classification by continent of birth. These tables show that, in 1954, persons of European birth, numbering 1,155,064 persons, constituted 89.8 per cent of the total of persons born outside Australia. Tables in this section show dissections of this total according to specific countries.

(i) *European Countries, Censuses* 1921 *to* 1954. The numbers and proportions of the total Australian population of persons of specified European birthplace enumerated at each Census from 1921 to 1954 appear in the following table.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Birthplace	Males				Females				Persons			
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954
							NUMBER					
England	248,412	268,849	205,330	256,699	201,388	217,982	176,262	221,712	449,800	486,831	381,592	478,411
Wales	7,917	8,492	6,859	8,343	5,682	5,994	5,005	6,144	13,599	14,486	11,864	14,487
Scotland	60,972	73,488	55,734	66,792	48,670	59,001	47,264	56,842	109,642	132,489	102,998	123,634
Northern Ireland	53,772	41,576	3,214	5,527	52,225	37,076	2,325	3,976	105,997	78,652	5,539	9,503
Ireland (Republic of)			2,420	3,595			2,244	2,397			4,664	5,992
Ireland (undefined)			18,309	18,054			16,301	14,124			34,610	32,178
Austria	(*a*)	818	2,368	5,582	(*a*)	279	1,851	5,286	(*a*)	1,097	4,219	10,868
Czechoslovakia	(*a*)	491	926	8,515	(*a*)	119	558	4,165	(*a*)	610	1,484	12,680
Denmark	(*a*)	3,348	2,032	2,128	(*a*)	1,136	727	826	(*a*)	4,484	2,759	2,954
Estonia	(*a*)	643	656	3,393	(*a*)	354	446	3,156	(*a*)	997	1,102	6,549
France	(*a*)	1,273	1,077	2,417	(*a*)	1,314	1,138	2,282	(*a*)	2,587	2,215	4,699
Germany	14,246	10,826	8,955	33,663	8,336	6,016	5,612	31,759	22,582	16,842	14,567	65,422
Greece	3,176	6,548	9,115	16,794	510	1,789	3,176	9,068	3,686	8,337	12,291	25,862
Hungary	(*a*)	194	702	9,054	(*a*)	78	525	5,548	(*a*)	272	1,227	14,602
Italy	6,363	20,064	22,506	80,279	1,842	6,692	11,126	39,618	8,205	26,756	33,632	119,897
Latvia	(*a*)	320	296	9,524	(*a*)	107	151	7,734	(*a*)	427	447	17,258
Lithuania	(*a*)	155	169	5,272	(*a*)	80	104	3,152	(*a*)	235	273	8,424
Malta	(*a*)	2,223	2,472	12,411	(*a*)	559	766	7,577	(*a*)	2,782	3,238	19,988
Netherlands	(*a*)	924	1,577	30,046	(*a*)	350	597	21,989	(*a*)	1,274	2,174	52,035
Norway	(*a*)	2,337	1,745	2,365	(*a*)	343	279	470	(*a*)	2,680	2,024	2,835
Poland	(*a*)	1,930	3,672	35,652	(*a*)	1,309	2,901	20,942	(*a*)	3,239	6,573	56,594
Romania	(*a*)	198	283	2,003	(*a*)	104	210	1,311	(*a*)	302	493	3,314
Sweden	(*a*)	3,487	1,938	1,843	(*a*)	408	271	348	(*a*)	3,895	2,209	2,191
Switzerland	(*a*)	1,323	1,062	1,686	(*a*)	618	601	1,232	(*a*)	1,941	1,663	2,918
Ukraine	(*a*)	2,967	2,817	8,728	(*a*)	1,923	2,159	6,029	(*a*)	4,890	4,976	14,757
U.S.S.R.	(*a*)			6,419	(*a*)			6,672	(*a*)			13,091
Yugoslavia	(*a*)	3,306	4,281	15,473	(*a*)	663	1,585	7,383	(*a*)	3,969	5,866	22,856
Other Countries in Europe	27,585	5,333	4,930	7,446	9,190	1,951	1,977	3,619	36,775	7,284	6,907	11,065
Total Europe	422,443	461,113	365,445	659,703	327,843	346,245	286,161	495,361	750,286	807,358	651,606	1,155,064
					PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA							
England	89.91	79.84	54.07	56.47	75.35	66.81	46.61	49.93	82.75	73.43	50.35	53.24
Wales	2.87	2.52	1.81	1.84	2.13	1.84	1.32	1.38	2.50	2.18	1.56	1.61
Scotland	22.07	21.82	14.68	14.69	18.21	18.08	12.50	12.80	20.17	19.98	13.59	13.76
Northern Ireland	19.46	12.35	0.85	1.22	19.54	11.36	0.61	0.90	19.50	11.86	0.73	1.06
Ireland (Republic of)			0.64	0.79			0.59	0.54			0.61	0.67
Ireland (undefined)			4.82	3.97			4.31	3.18			4.57	3.58
Austria	(*a*)	0.24	0.62	1.23	(*a*)	0.09	0.49	1.19	(*a*)	0.17	0.56	1.21
Czechoslovakia	(*a*)	0.14	0.24	1.87	(*a*)	0.04	0.15	0.94	(*a*)	0.09	0.19	1.41
Denmark	(*a*)	0.99	0.54	0.47	(*a*)	0.35	0.19	0.19	(*a*)	0.68	0.36	0.33
Estonia	(*a*)	0.19	0.17	0.75	(*a*)	0.11	0.12	0.71	(*a*)	0.15	0.14	0.73
France	(*a*)	0.38	0.28	0.53	(*a*)	0.40	0.30	0.51	(*a*)	0.39	0.29	0.52
Germany	5.16	3.22	2.36	7.40	3.12	1.84	1.48	7.15	4.15	2.54	1.92	7.28
Greece	1.15	1.95	2.40	3.69	0.19	0.55	0.84	2.04	0.68	1.26	1.62	2.88
Hungary	(*a*)	0.06	0.18	1.99	(*a*)	0.02	0.14	1.24	(*a*)	0.04	0.16	1.62
Italy	2.30	5.96	5.93	17.66	0.69	2.05	2.94	8.92	1.51	4.04	4.44	13.34
Latvia	(*a*)	0.10	0.08	2.09	(*a*)	0.03	0.04	1.74	(*a*)	0.06	0.06	1.92
Lithuania	(*a*)	0.05	0.04	1.16	(*a*)	0.02	0.03	0.71	(*a*)	0.04	0.04	0.94
Malta	(*a*)	0.66	0.65	2.73	(*a*)	0.17	0.20	1.71	(*a*)	0.42	0.43	2.22
Netherlands	(*a*)	0.27	0.42	6.61	(*a*)	0.11	0.16	4.95	(*a*)	0.19	0.29	5.79
Norway	(*a*)	0.69	0.46	0.52	(*a*)	0.11	0.07	0.11	(*a*)	0.40	0.27	0.32
Poland	(*a*)	0.57	0.97	7.84	(*a*)	0.40	0.77	4.72	(*a*)	0.49	0.87	6.30
Romania	(*a*)	0.06	0.07	0.44	(*a*)	0.03	0.06	0.30	(*a*)	0.05	0.07	0.37
Sweden	(*a*)	1.04	0.51	0.41	(*a*)	0.13	0.07	0.08	(*a*)	0.59	0.29	0.24
Switzerland	(*a*)	0.40	0.28	0.37	(*a*)	0.19	0.16	0.28	(*a*)	0.29	0.22	0.32
Ukraine	(*a*)	0.88	0.74	1.92	(*a*)	0.59	0.57	1.36	(*a*)	0.74	0.66	1.64
U.S.S.R.	(*a*)			1.41	(*a*)			1.50	(*a*)			1.46
Yugoslavia	(*a*)	0.98	1.13	3.40	(*a*)	0.20	0.42	1.66	(*a*)	0.60	0.77	2.54
Other Countries in Europe	9.98	1.58	1.30	1.64	3.43	0.60	0.52	0.82	6.77	1.10	0.91	1.23
Total Europe	152.90	136.94	96.24	145.11	122.66	106.12	75.66	111.56	138.03	121.78	85.97	128.53

(*a*) Included in Other Countries in Europe.

The number of European-born persons in the population of Australia increased by 57,072 between 1921 and 1933, decreased by 155,752 between 1933 and 1947, and increased by 503,458 in the seven years from 1947 to 1954. The net increase over the whole period was 404,778 persons, or 53.9 per cent of the 1921 level.

In 1954 the largest number of persons from any single country of birth was from England. For the British Isles, the total was 664,205 persons, of whom 478,411 were of English origin, and 123,634 were from Scotland. Italy had the next largest representation with 119,897 persons, followed by Germany with 65,422, Poland, 56,594, and the Netherlands with 52,035 persons. However, it should be noted that while not every person of any particular country of birth will have been of parents also of that birthplace, the German-born population included an unusually large proportion of persons of parents born outside Germany. They occurred mainly in the lowest age groups, being children born of displaced persons in holding camps which were maintained in Germany in the years immediately after the conclusion of the second World War. (*See* also paragraphs (v) and (vi) of this Section.)

For the sexes separately the order in 1954 numerically was substantially the same as for total persons, with the exception that in the distribution for males, Scotland was displaced by Italy from its position next to England in numerical representation in the European-born population.

With the single exception of Sweden, the population from each European birthplace increased in the period from 1947 to 1954. The largest increase recorded for any individual country of birth was 96,819 for persons of English birth. This represented 19.2 per cent of the total European-born increase over the period. Taking the British Isles as a whole, the number was increased to 122,938 persons, or 24.4 per cent of the total.

The Italian birthplace group showed the second largest increase in 1954, with 86,265 persons, or 17.1 per cent of the total European-born intercensal increase. Next were Germany, 50,855 persons, or 10.1 per cent of the total increase; Poland, 50,021 persons or 9.9 per cent; the Netherlands, 49,861 persons or 9.9 per cent. Together, persons of Italian, German, Polish and Dutch birthplaces increased in number by 237,002 persons, representing 47.1 per cent of the total intercensal increase in European-born population.

The latter part of the table shows the proportional representation of persons from specified European countries of birth per 1,000 of total Australian population since 1921. After declining continuously from 138.0 persons per 1,000 in 1921 to 86.0 per 1,000 in 1947, the proportion of the population borne by those of European birth showed a marked reversal of tendency in 1954, increasing to 128.5 persons per 1,000 of total population. The corresponding figures in 1954 for the sexes were 145.1 for males and 111.6 for females, showing that the largest increase in proportion took place in the male section of the European-born population.

At each Census from 1921 to 1954 England supplied the largest proportion of European-born persons, with Scotland next in order, although the proportions for these birthplaces in 1954 were considerably lower than those recorded in 1921. On the other hand, the Italian birthplace group increased in proportion at each Census over the period, and showed the largest increase in representation of any of the birthplaces specified, from 4.4 in 1947 to 13.3 per 1,000 in 1954. Other important increases in proportion per 1,000 of total population between 1947 and 1954 were:—England, from 50.4 to 53.2; Germany from 1.9 to 7.3; Netherlands, from 0.3 to 5.8; Poland, from 0.9 to 6.3; and Malta from 0.4 to 2.2. Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia together increased in proportion from 0.2 to 3.6 persons per 1,000 of the population.

(ii) *Distribution.* The distribution in States and Territories of the European-born population is shown in the following table.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				MALES					
England	94,121	66,190	34,216	20,223	34,463	5,816	648	1,022	256,699
Wales	3,388	1,743	1,189	659	1,127	179	22	36	8,343
Scotland	25,542	17,282	10,265	4,572	7,420	1,227	179	305	66,792
Northern Ireland	1,818	1,808	852	348	546	105	14	36	5,527
Ireland (Republic of)	1,118	1,139	578	261	375	77	33	14	3,595
Ireland (undefined)	6,279	4,753	3,513	1,035	2,073	243	98	60	18,054
Austria	2,263	2,064	250	429	432	94	16	34	5,582
Czechoslovakia	3,550	2,579	693	879	448	215	89	62	8,515
Denmark	724	428	545	168	199	47	13	4	2,128
Estonia	1,663	652	223	494	236	63	9	53	3,393
France	1,048	725	267	119	125	105	9	19	2,417
Germany	9,397	11,029	3,618	5,338	2,698	1,161	141	281	33,663
Greece	5,988	5,009	1,722	1,819	1,981	134	87	54	16,794
Hungary	3,950	2,624	645	1,029	537	191	40	38	9,054
Italy	20,163	27,709	11,248	8,112	11,735	804	248	260	80,279
Latvia	2,916	3,021	711	1,689	835	229	17	106	9,524
Lithuania	1,565	1,763	300	1,005	390	164	8	77	5,272
Malta	5,615	4,469	1,332	599	288	33	5	70	12,411
Netherlands	9,072	9,188	3,103	2,285	4,866	1,262	56	214	30,046
Norway	985	481	368	218	231	48	15	19	2,365
Poland	11,114	12,836	2,488	4,481	3,112	1,188	58	375	35,652
Romania	900	619	123	205	105	28	9	14	2,003
Sweden	635	474	295	225	159	33	21	1	1,843
Switzerland	589	518	266	86	148	53	9	17	1,686
Ukraine	3,039	2,710	591	1,420	688	173	12	95	8,728
U.S.S.R.	2,620	1,685	1,088	507	350	94	29	46	6,419
Yugoslavia	5,141	4,060	1,074	1,864	2,959	270	34	71	15,473
Other Countries in Europe	1,831	2,493	1,449	717	801	93	29	33	7,446
Total Europe	227,034	190,051	83,012	60,786	79,327	14,129	1,948	3,416	659,703

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
FEMALES									
England	82,624	57,498	28,481	18,006	28,859	5,169	276	799	221,712
Wales	2,545	1,279	909	486	782	114	9	20	6,144
Scotland	22,414	14,793	8,801	3,777	5,765	956	56	280	56,842
Northern Ireland	1,416	1,295	583	220	380	54	3	25	3,976
Ireland (Republic of)	779	633	440	179	321	35	2	8	2,397
Ireland (undefined)	5,058	3,315	3,124	711	1,703	179	12	22	14,124
Austria	2,323	1,899	217	385	372	52	1	37	5,286
Czechoslovakia	1,893	1,489	189	252	250	63	8	21	4,165
Denmark	239	202	260	42	64	15	..	4	826
Estonia	1,569	697	147	452	191	52	1	47	3,156
France	969	772	193	115	163	57	1	12	2,282
Germany	9,985	10,743	3,167	4,279	2,663	634	31	257	31,759
Greece	3,187	2,636	954	990	1,232	16	23	30	9,068
Hungary	2,732	1,683	248	462	328	66	1	28	5,548
Italy	9,777	14,720	5,547	3,721	5,560	171	54	68	39,618
Latvia	2,448	2,672	468	1,240	669	134	2	101	7,734
Lithuania	1,005	1,177	105	543	195	68	..	59	3,152
Malta	3,683	2,662	756	309	104	10	..	53	7,577
Netherlands	6,515	6,808	2,129	1,651	3,624	1,083	16	163	21,989
Norway	191	112	96	14	42	13	..	2	470
Poland	6,327	8,592	1,299	2,116	2,018	406	1	183	20,942
Romania	635	441	45	106	64	7	..	13	1,311
Sweden	149	106	47	19	17	9	..	1	348
Switzerland	415	448	134	90	99	36	..	10	1,232
Ukraine	2,174	1,968	353	927	444	96	1	66	6,029
U.S.S.R.	2,852	1,706	1,057	513	417	71	3	53	6,672
Yugoslavia	2,436	2,058	398	766	1,625	70	1	29	7,383
Other Countries in Europe	976	1,286	566	342	390	45	4	10	3,619
Total Europe	177,316	143,690	60,713	42,713	58,341	9,681	506	2,401	495,361
PERSONS									
England	176,745	123,688	62,697	38,229	63,322	10,985	924	1,821	478,411
Wales	5,933	3,022	2,098	1,145	1,909	293	31	56	14,487
Scotland	47,956	32,075	19,066	8,349	13,185	2,183	235	585	123,634
Northern Ireland	3,234	3,103	1,435	568	926	159	17	61	9,503
Ireland (Republic of)	1,897	1,772	1,018	440	696	112	35	22	5,992
Ireland (undefined)	11,337	8,068	6,637	1,746	3,776	422	110	82	32,178
Austria	4,586	3,963	467	814	804	146	17	71	10,868
Czechoslovakia	5,443	4,068	882	1,131	698	278	97	83	12,680
Denmark	963	630	805	210	263	62	13	8	2,954
Estonia	3,232	1,349	370	946	427	115	10	100	6,549
France	2,017	1,497	460	234	288	162	10	31	4,699
Germany	19,382	21,772	6,785	9,617	5,361	1,795	172	538	65,422
Greece	9,175	7,645	2,676	2,809	3,213	150	110	84	25,862
Hungary	6,682	4,307	893	1,491	865	257	41	66	14,602
Italy	29,940	42,429	16,795	11,833	17,295	975	302	328	119,897
Latvia	5,364	5,693	1,179	2,929	1,504	363	19	207	17,258
Lithuania	2,570	2,940	405	1,548	585	232	8	136	8,424
Malta	9,298	7,131	2,088	908	392	43	5	123	19,988
Netherlands	15,587	15,996	5,232	3,936	8,490	2,345	72	377	52,035
Norway	1,176	593	464	232	273	61	15	21	2,835
Poland	17,441	21,428	3,787	6,597	5,130	1,594	59	558	56,594
Romania	1,535	1,060	168	311	169	35	9	27	3,314
Sweden	784	580	342	244	176	42	21	2	2,191
Switzerland	1,004	966	400	176	247	89	9	27	2,918
Ukraine	5,213	4,678	944	2,347	1,132	269	13	161	14,757
U.S.S.R.	5,472	3,391	2,145	1,020	767	165	32	99	13,091
Yugoslavia	7,577	6,118	1,472	2,630	4,584	340	35	100	22,856
Other Countries in Europe	2,807	3,779	2,015	1,059	1,191	138	33	43	11,065
Total Europe	404,350	333,741	143,725	103,499	137,668	23,810	2,454	5,817	1,155,064

In this table the States and Territories have been arranged in order of their total populations. With the exception of Western Australia, which ranks fifth in total population, but fourth in persons of European birthplace, the distribution of the European-born follows the same order. This applies equally to the distribution by the separate sexes. In respect of the population groups of the specified individual places of birth, however, differing patterns are found.

For each birthplace group, the greatest number of persons in any particular State was found either in New South Wales or Victoria. Where for most of the specified birthplaces the number recorded in New South Wales exceeded that in Victoria, in those cases in which the reverse order applied, the birthplaces concerned were mainly those with a large representation in the European-born population. Thus while England and Scotland, first and second in numerical strength in the European-born population, were most strongly represented in New South Wales, the highest proportions of persons of the next four birthplaces in order of numbers, Italy, Poland, Germany and the Netherlands, were recorded in Victoria. Again, although the total of European-born found in New South Wales exceeded the corresponding number in Victoria by 70,609 persons, when those of English, Welsh, Scottish or Irish birthplace were excluded, the oversea-born population of all other European birthplaces enumerated in Victoria numbered 4,765 more than those found in New South Wales.

In each State more males and females of English birth were found than of any other European birthplace. For males, Scotland, second in order of Commonwealth total, exceeded Italy only in New South Wales and Tasmania, and only in New South Wales was Scotland second in numerical strength, being exceeded by the Netherlands in Tasmania. Both sexes of Italian birth were lowest in proportion to total State European-born population in Tasmania, but were strongly represented in all other States. Similarly, both males and females of German birth reached highest proportions in South Australia, and the Dutch-born, of either sex, were highest in Tasmania.

A comparison of European-born populations in 1947 and 1954 discloses an increase in the number recorded in each State, and in each of the Territories. The largest increase numerically was in Victoria, and the largest proportionally was in the Australian Capital Territory. The numerical and proportional increases in each State and Territory were:—New South Wales, 146,368 persons or 56.7 per cent; Victoria, 178,051, or 114.4 per cent; Queensland, 39,705, or 38.2 per cent; South Australia, 64,094, or 162.7 per cent; Western Australia, 53,627, or 63.8 per cent; Tasmania, 16,114, or 209.4 per cent; Australian Capital Territory, 4,143, or 247.5 per cent; and Northern Territory, 1,356 persons or 123.5 per cent.

(iii) *Urban and Rural Divisions.* The proportion of the European-born population in urban and rural divisions of Australia is shown in the following table, from which the migratory population has been omited.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total
England	65.62	20.30	14.08	100.00
Wales	56.95	28.75	14.30	100.00
Scotland	64.17	23.65	12.18	100.00
Northern Ireland	64.42	20.69	14.89	100.00
Ireland (Republic of)	62.83	20.20	16.97	100.00
Ireland (undefined)	63.21	21.06	15.73	100.00
Austria	76.48	13.49	10.03	100.00
Czechoslovakia	73.79	15.12	11.09	100.00
Denmark	54.18	23.43	22.39	100.00
Estonia	72.30	15.77	11.93	100.00
France	71.22	15.36	13.42	100.00
Germany	56.00	23.38	20.62	100.00
Greece	63.31	22.12	14.57	100.00
Hungary	76.40	13.97	9.63	100.00
Italy	58.48	14.82	26.70	100.00
Latvia	71.72	17.93	10.35	100.00
Lithuania	71.61	18.81	9.58	100.00
Malta	80.01	10.95	9.04	100.00
Netherlands	48.59	27.46	23.95	100.00
Norway	49.26	20.51	30.23	100.00
Poland	68.85	18.24	12.91	100.00
Romania	76.53	13.94	9.53	100.00

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Sweden	58.91	20.57	20.52	100.00
Switzerland	67.98	16.85	15.17	100.00
Ukraine	68.54	20.97	10.49	100.00
U.S.S.R.	77.71	13.59	8.70	100.00
Yugoslavia	55.89	23.14	20.97	100.00
Other Countries in Europe	55.46	19.21	25.33	100.00
Total Europe	63.94	20.15	15.91	100.00

In the metropolitan urban areas, of the birthplaces comprising the United Kingdom and Ireland, England had the highest proportion, 65.6 per cent, and Wales the lowest, 57.0 per cent. Of all the birthplaces shown, Malta, with 80.0 per cent had the highest metropolitan urban proportion, the lowest other urban proportion (11.0 per cent), and after the group U.S.S.R., the second lowest proportion, 9.0 per cent, in the rural divisions. In the metropolitan urban divisions the next highest proportion after Malta was that for the U.S.S.R. birthplace group; the lowest proportion recorded, 48.6 per cent being for the Netherlands-born. This latter group was also second highest, after Wales, in the other urban divisions, and third highest after Norway and Italy, in the rural divisions. The proportion of Italian-born recorded in rural divisions was 26.7 per cent, or almost double that shown for any of the United Kingdom and Ireland birthplaces.

(iv) *Period of Residence of European-born*. The period of residence in Australia of persons born in Europe is dealt with in the next table in respect of the periods " under seven years " and " seven years and over ". This division approximately separates post-war immigrants from those who arrived in earlier years. Further information on the period of residence in Australia of European-born persons is contained in Chapter XII.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Males			Females			Persons			Percentage Persons Resident 7 Years and Over
	Resident Under 7 Years	Resident 7 Years and Over	Total	Resident Under 7 Years	Resident 7 Years and Over	Total	Resident Under 7 Years	Resident 7 Years and Over	Total	
England	89,784	166,915	256,699	74,585	147,127	221,712	164,369	314,042	478,411	65.64
Wales	2,546	5,797	8,343	1,879	4,265	6,144	4,425	10,062	14,487	69.46
Scotland	21,171	45,621	66,792	16,882	39,960	56,842	38,053	85,581	123,634	69.22
Northern Ireland	2,604	2,923	5,527	1,777	2,199	3,976	4,381	5,122	9,503	53.90
Ireland (Republic of)	1,955	1,640	3,595	937	1,460	2,397	2,892	3,100	5,992	51.74
Ireland (undefined)	4,964	13,090	18,054	2,774	11,350	14,124	7,738	24,440	32,178	75.95
Austria	3,437	2,145	5,582	3,495	1,791	5,286	6,932	3,936	10,868	36.22
Czechoslovakia	7,744	771	8,515	3,679	486	4,165	11,423	1,257	12,680	9.91
Denmark	609	1,519	2,128	310	516	826	919	2,035	2,954	68.89
Estonia	2,792	601	3,393	2,731	425	3,156	5,523	1,026	6,549	15.67
France	1,701	716	2,417	1,347	935	2,282	3,048	1,651	4,699	35.14
Germany	26,680	6,983	33,663	27,179	4,580	31,759	53,859	11,563	65,422	17.67
Greece	8,385	8,409	16,794	5,734	3,334	9,068	14,119	11,743	25,862	45.41
Hungary	8,394	660	9,054	5,012	536	5,548	13,406	1,196	14,602	8.19
Italy	60,399	19,880	80,279	29,096	10,522	39,618	89,495	30,402	119,897	25.36
Latvia	9,133	391	9,524	7,534	200	7,734	16,667	591	17,258	3.42
Lithuania	5,031	241	5,272	3,038	114	3,152	8,069	355	8,424	4.21
Malta	10,149	2,262	12,411	6,809	768	7,577	16,958	3,030	19,988	15.16
Netherlands	28,816	1,230	30,046	21,528	461	21,989	50,344	1,691	52,035	3.25
Norway	1,097	1,268	2,365	258	212	470	1,355	1,480	2,835	52.20
Poland	31,984	3,668	35,652	18,226	2,716	20,942	50,210	6,384	56,594	11.28
Romania	1,785	218	2,003	1,112	199	1,311	2,897	417	3,314	12.58
Sweden	533	1,310	1,843	168	180	348	701	1,490	2,191	68.01
Switzerland	822	864	1,686	726	506	1,232	1,548	1,370	2,918	46.95
Ukraine	8,657	71	8,728	5,983	46	6,029	14,640	117	14,757	0.79
U.S.S.R.	4,261	2,158	6,419	4,899	1,773	6,672	9,160	3,931	13,091	30.03
Yugoslavia	12,091	3,382	15,473	5,940	1,443	7,383	18,031	4,825	22,856	21.11
Other Countries in Europe	3,611	3,835	7,446	1,943	1,676	3,619	5,554	5,511	11,065	49.81
Total Europe	361,135	298,568	659,703	255,581	239,780	495,361	616,716	538,348	1,155,064	46.61

Of the birthplaces shown in the table, in only nine cases had the majority of persons been resident in Australia for periods of seven or more years. Of those birthplaces for which the proportion was in excess of 50 per cent, Ireland (undefined) was highest, with 76.0 per cent; followed by Wales, 69.5 per cent; and Scotland, 69.2 per cent. Next in order were Denmark, 68.9 per cent; Sweden, 68.0 per cent; England, 65.6 per cent; then Northern Ireland, 53.9 per cent; Norway, 52.2 per cent; and the Republic of Ireland, 51.7 per cent. These birthplaces may be divided into two geographically related groups, those included by the United Kingdom and Ireland, which accounted for six of the nine foregoing places of birth, with the second group comprising Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The total populations contained by these groups in 1954 were 664,205 persons of the United Kingdom and Ireland group, and 7,980 persons of the three Scandinavian countries of birth. The largest number of persons resident seven years and over, from a single European birthplace, was 314,042 of English birth.

For the six birthplaces with the largest numerical representations in the European-born population, the proportions of persons with periods of residence of seven or more years, were, in order of numerical strength:—England, 65.6 per cent; Scotland, 69.2 per cent; Italy, 25.4 per cent; Germany, 17.7 per cent; Poland, 11.3 per cent; and Netherlands, 3.3 per cent.

At the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 the proportions of European-born persons resident 20 years and over were 54.1 per cent and 79.9 per cent respectively. In 1954, the proportion resident seven years and over was only 46.6 per cent.

(v) *Ages of European-born.* Particulars concerning the ages of the European-born population of each birthplace are given in the following table.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	United Kingdom, &c. (*a*)	Baltic Countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)	Germany	Greece	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Yugoslavia	Other European Countries	Total Europe
MALES											
0– 4	3,674	13	1,349	343	1,567	449	1,679	34	68	455	9,631
5– 9	13,315	137	10,216	487	4,015	1,621	4,183	503	234	2,696	37,407
10–14	11,094	1,190	1,699	298	2,291	888	2,843	617	467	1,542	22,929
15–19	10,192	930	787	1,046	3,671	992	2,034	823	536	1,627	22,638
20–24	10,504	1,032	4,310	2,245	10,557	1,719	2,839	1,327	1,307	3,685	39,525
25–29	22,463	2,754	3,674	1,992	15,556	1,479	4,197	5,080	2,148	7,825	67,168
30–34	29,012	3,394	2,354	1,602	11,944	1,217	3,684	8,731	2,984	9,495	74,417
35–39	23,315	1,903	1,344	1,182	5,942	844	3,076	6,232	1,684	5,757	51,279
40–44	31,918	2,221	1,583	1,563	7,223	865	2,421	5,955	2,189	6,186	62,124
45–49	40,933	1,958	1,345	1,563	5,803	832	1,543	3,109	1,421	5,191	63,698
50–54	37,738	1,078	1,080	1,740	4,822	657	676	1,411	1,102	4,042	54,346
55–59	28,822	546	747	1,107	2,860	347	299	721	668	2,730	38,847
60–64	27,789	413	722	707	1,825	278	244	522	324	2,380	35,204
65–69	26,375	310	783	478	1,061	129	186	295	181	2,047	31,845
70–74	20,039	195	689	252	655	56	89	165	104	1,267	23,511
75 and over ..	21,827	115	981	189	487	38	53	127	56	1,261	25,134
Total ..	359,010	18,189	33,663	16,794	80,279	12,411	30,046	35,652	15,473	58,186	659,703
FEMALES											
0– 4	3,487	11	1,278	281	1,449	471	1,619	24	87	462	9,169
5– 9	12,176	164	9,809	412	3,798	1,433	3,657	414	241	2,462	34,566
10–14	9,737	1,221	1,647	251	2,007	802	2,442	567	432	1,424	20,530
15–19	7,889	955	776	579	2,390	657	1,670	885	500	1,247	17,548
20–24	7,535	901	1,927	925	3,866	769	1,821	1,034	662	1,740	21,180
25–29	13,644	1,539	4,542	1,238	5,703	818	2,365	4,364	1,161	5,052	40,426
30–34	23,554	2,114	3,892	959	5,697	720	2,580	5,311	1,263	6,112	52,202
35–39	20,482	1,424	1,646	816	2,956	483	2,197	2,458	589	3,635	36,686
40–44	26,194	1,686	1,523	884	3,161	468	1,756	1,966	756	3,610	42,004
45–49	28,888	1,307	1,133	743	2,533	353	975	1,334	526	2,876	40,668
50–54	28,219	941	829	727	2,217	253	401	984	484	2,483	37,538
55–59	27,760	568	610	499	1,627	146	206	626	291	2,075	34,408
60–64	25,227	454	454	287	971	91	130	407	186	1,513	29,720
65–69	23,363	331	390	211	563	70	89	247	120	1,262	26,646
70–74	20,629	231	468	125	370	24	42	171	53	876	22,989
75 and over ..	26,411	195	835	131	310	19	39	150	32	959	29,081
Total ..	305,195	14,042	31,759	9,068	39,618	7,577	21,989	20,942	7,383	37,788	495,361

(*a*) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	United Kingdom, &c. (*a*)	Baltic Countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)	Germany	Greece	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Yugoslavia	Other European Countries	Total Europe
PERSONS											
0– 4	7,161	24	2,627	624	3,016	920	3,298	58	155	917	18,800
5– 9	25,491	301	20,025	899	7,813	3,054	7,840	917	475	5,158	71,973
10–14	20,831	2,411	3,346	549	4,298	1,690	5,285	1,184	899	2,966	43,459
15–19	18,081	1,885	1,563	1,625	6,061	1,649	3,704	1,708	1,036	2,874	40,186
20–24	18,039	1,933	6,237	3,170	14,423	2,488	4,660	2,361	1,969	5,425	60,705
25–29	36,107	4,293	8,216	3,230	21,259	2,297	6,562	9,444	3,309	12,877	107,594
30–34	52,566	5,508	6,246	2,561	17,641	1,937	6,264	14,042	4,247	15,607	126,619
35–39	43,797	3,327	2,990	1,998	8,898	1,327	5,273	8,690	2,273	9,392	87,965
40–44	58,112	3,907	3,106	2,447	10,384	1,333	4,177	7,921	2,945	9,796	104,128
45–49	69,821	3,265	2,478	2,306	8,336	1,185	2,518	4,443	1,947	8,067	104,366
50–54	65,957	2,019	1,909	2,467	7,039	910	1,077	2,395	1,586	6,525	91,884
55–59	56,582	1,114	1,357	1,606	4,487	493	505	1,347	959	4,805	73,255
60–64	53,016	867	1,176	994	2,796	369	374	929	510	3,893	64,924
65–69	49,738	641	1,173	689	1,624	199	275	542	301	3,309	58,491
70–74	40,668	426	1,157	377	1,025	80	131	336	157	2,143	46,500
75 and over ..	48,238	310	1,816	320	797	57	92	277	88	2,220	54,215
Total ..	664,205	32,231	65,422	25,862	119,897	19,988	52,035	56,594	22,856	95,974	1,155,064

(*a*) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

The age group of all European-born with the greatest numbers, whether by separate sexes or in total, was 30-34 years, as for the total oversea-born population. This, however, did not apply to all the individual countries shown. For instance, for the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland birthplace group, the largest age group was 45-49 years. This applied to males, females, and total persons. The total number of persons of these birthplaces with ages 45 years or over was 384,020, exceeding those aged under 45 years, numbering 280,185, by 103,835 persons. This resulted from the fact that, while this birthplace group was numerically largest of all European birthplaces, post-war additions of population from these sources have not been as large in proportion to the corresponding previously existing population as have those for other European birthplaces, particularly those others with large representations in the European-born section of the community.

The age group with the largest populations of German, Maltese and Netherlands birth was 5-9 years, a considerably younger group than the largest age group for all birthplaces combined. In this connexion, it has previously been noted (*see* paragraph (i) of this Section) that the numbers of German-born in the 5-9 years group are subject to certain qualifications, so that it is perhaps more correct to regard 25-29 years as the largest group for persons of this birthplace. For Malta and the Netherlands, while the age group containing the largest number of females separately and of total persons was 5-9 years, the ages 20-24 years and 25-29 years, respectively, were the largest groups for males. The largest number of persons of either Greek or Italian birth was found in the 25-29 years category.

The largest age group for the total European-born population, 30-34 years, is evidence of the marked changes since 1947 in the age structure of this section of the population when the largest group was 45-49 years, the same as that recorded at the 1933 Census.

(vi) *Numbers, Proportions and Masculinity.* At the 1954 Census the numbers, proportions and masculinity of persons of each country of European birthplace were as shown in the following table.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace	Males		Females		Persons		Masculinity (Males per 100 Females)
	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population	
England	256,699	56.47	221,712	49.93	478,411	53.24	115.78
Wales	8,343	1.84	6,144	1.38	14,487	1.61	135.79
Scotland	66,792	14.69	56,842	12.80	123,634	13.76	117.50
Northern Ireland.. ..	5,527	1.22	3,976	0.90	9,503	1.06	139.01
Ireland (Republic of) ..	3,595	0.79	2,397	0.54	5,992	0.67	149.98
Ireland (undefined) ..	18,054	3.97	14,124	3.18	32,178	3.58	127.82
Albania	1,188	0.26	190	0.04	1,378	0.15	625.26
Austria	5,582	1.23	5,286	1.19	10,868	1.21	105.60
Belgium	674	0.15	789	0.18	1,463	0.16	85.42
Bulgaria	947	0.21	277	0.06	1,224	0.14	341.88
Czechoslovakia	8,515	1.87	4,165	0.94	12,680	1.41	204.44
Denmark	2,128	0.47	826	0.19	2,954	0.33	257.63
Estonia	3,393	0.75	3,156	0.71	6,549	0.73	107.51
Finland	1,334	0.29	399	0.09	1,733	0.19	334.34
France	2,417	0.53	2,282	0.51	4,699	0.52	105.92
Germany	33,663	7.40	31,759	7.15	65,422	7.28	106.00
Greece	16,794	3.69	9,068	2.04	25,862	2.88	185.20
Hungary	9,054	1.99	5,548	1.24	14,602	1.62	163.19
Italy	80,279	17.66	39,618	8.92	119,897	13.34	202.63
Latvia	9,524	2.09	7,734	1.74	17,258	1.92	123.14
Lithuania	5,272	1.16	3,152	0.71	8,424	0.94	167.26
Malta	12,411	2.73	7,577	1.71	19,988	2.22	163.80
Netherlands	30,046	6.61	21,989	4.95	52,035	5.79	136.64
Norway	2,365	0.52	470	0.11	2,835	0.32	503.19
Poland	35,652	7.84	20,942	4.72	56,594	6.30	170.24
Romania	2,003	0.44	1,311	0.30	3,314	0.37	152.78
Spain	919	0.20	438	0.10	1,357	0.15	209.82
Sweden	1,843	0.41	348	0.08	2,191	0.24	529.60
Switzerland	1,686	0.37	1,232	0.28	2,918	0.32	136.85
Ukraine	8,728	1.92	6,029	1.36	14,757	1.64	144.77
U.S.S.R.	6,419	1.41	6,672	1.50	13,091	1.46	96.21
Yugoslavia	15,473	3.40	7.383	1.66	22,856	2.54	209.58
Other Countries in Europe	2,384	0.53	1,526	0.35	3,910	0.44	156.23
Total Europe ..	659,703	145.11	495,361	111.56	1,155,064	128.53	133.18

Persons of European birth numbered 128.5 in every 1,000 persons enumerated at the Census. For males the proportion was 145.1 and for females 111.6. These figures illustrate the generally high masculinity of the European-born population, in which 133.2 males were recorded for every 100 females. Of the six countries of greatest numerical representation in the total population, the masculinity ratio was highest in the Italian-born population at 202.6, and next highest in the Polish group at 170.2. For persons of Dutch birthplace the masculinity was 136.6, for Scotland 117.5, and for England 115.8. The German-born population, with a ratio of 106.0 showed the smallest excess of males in this group of birthplaces with large representations in the population. This was due partly to the high proportion of children, largely born of displaced person parents in holding camps in Germany, in the population from this country of birth, and partly to the number of male displaced persons of other than German birthplace who contracted marriages with German women in the intercensal period, during which there was a considerable excess of females in Germany resulting from losses of male population in the second World War.

The only European birthplaces showing an excess of females in 1954 were Belgium and the U.S.S.R.

The next table shows the masculinity of the European-born population by country of birth and in five-year age groups.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: MASCULINITY (*a*) FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	United Kingdom, &c. (*b*)	Baltic Countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)	Germany	Greece	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Yugoslavia	Other European Countries	Total Europe
0– 4	105.36	118.18	105.56	122.06	108.14	95.33	103.71	141.67	78.16	98.48	105.04
5– 9	109.35	83.54	104.15	118.20	105.71	113.12	114.38	121.50	97.10	109.50	108.22
10–14	113.94	97.46	103.16	118.73	114.15	110.72	116.42	108.82	108.10	108.29	111.69
15–19	129.19	97.38	101.42	180.66	153.60	150.99	121.80	92.99	107.20	130.47	129.01
20–24	139.40	114.54	223.66	242.70	273.07	223.54	155.90	128.34	197.43	211.78	186.61
25–29	164.64	178.95	80.89	160.90	272.77	180.81	177.46	116.41	185.01	154.89	166.15

(*a*) Males per 100 Females. (*b*) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: MASCULINITY (*a*) FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	United Kingdom, &c. (*b*)	Baltic Countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)	Germany	Greece	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Yugoslavia	Other European Countries	Total Europe
30–34	123.17	160.55	60.48	167.05	209.65	169.03	142.79	164.39	236.26	155.35	142.56
35–39	113.83	133.64	81.65	144.85	201.01	174.74	140.01	253.54	285.91	158.38	139.78
40–44	121.85	131.73	103.94	176.81	228.50	184.83	137.87	302.90	289.55	171.36	147.90
45–49	141.70	149.81	118.71	210.36	229.10	235.69	158.26	233.06	270.15	180.49	156.63
50–54	133.73	114.56	130.28	239.34	217.50	259.68	168.58	143.39	227.69	162.79	144.78
55–59	103.83	96.13	122.46	221.84	175.78	237.67	145.15	115.18	229.55	131.57	112.90
60–64	110.16	90.97	159.03	246.34	187.95	305.49	187.69	128.26	174.19	157.30	118.45
65–69	112.89	93.66	200.77	226.54	188.45	184.29	208.99	119.43	150.83	162.20	119.51
70–74	97.14	84.42	147.22	201.60	177.03	233.33	211.90	96.49	196.23	144.63	102.27
75 and over ..	82.64	58.97	117.49	144.27	157.10	200.00	135.90	84.67	175.00	131.49	86.43
Total ..	117.63	129.53	106.00	185.20	202.63	163.80	136.64	170.24	209.58	153.98	133.18

(*a*) Males per 100 Females. (*b*) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

Females exceeded males in the higher age groups of persons born in the United Kingdom, the Baltic Countries, and Poland, but each of the other birthplaces except Germany showed a consistently high ratio of males to females in all age groupings from 20-24 years upwards. For the total European-born population the highest masculinity, 186.6 males per 100 females, occurred in the 20-24 years age group, followed by the group 25-29 years in which the ratio was 166.2. In these groups also, and in the same order, were found the largest increases in masculinity when compared with the results of the 1947 Census. However, a noticeable decline took place in the ratios found for those aged 55 years and over, and among persons aged 75 years and over, females were considerably in excess of males where near equality in numbers had been found in 1947. On the whole, the masculinity was slightly higher than in 1947, and was identical with that recorded at the 1933 Census.

(vii) *Comparison of Australian Population Born in the British Isles with Populations of those Islands,* 1891 *to* 1954. The next table shows the percentages which those sections of the Australian population born in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland bore to the total population in each of those countries.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA BORN IN COUNTRIES OF BRITISH ISLES: RATIO TO TOTAL POPULATION OF RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES AT CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

PERCENTAGE.

Year	Ratio of Australian Population Born in—				
	England to Population of England	Wales to Population of Wales	Scotland to Population of Scotland	Ireland to Population of Ireland (*a*)	British Isles to Population of the British Isles
1891	1.65	0.97	3.09	4.84	2.17
1901	1.23	0.70	2.28	4.14	1.63
1911	1.03	0.61	1.98	3.22	1.32
1921	1.26	0.61	2.24	2.38	1.43
1933	1.29	0.56	2.70	1.86	1.44
1947	0.94	0.47	1.99	1.04	1.03
1954	1.15	0.56	2.41	1.10	1.24

(*a*) Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland combined.

From 1933 to 1947 each birthplace showed a decline in the proportion of its population contributed to the Australian population, but the effect of migration in the post-war years has been to reverse this trend by 1954. From the 1954 figures an increase over 1947 is seen in each case, but it is only for Wales that the contribution relative to total population has regained the level recorded in 1933. The percentage shown for Scotland, besides having been first in order of magnitude at each Census since 1933, showed the largest increase between 1947 and 1954 of any of the British Isles birthplaces. The smallest increase recorded was that for Ireland.

20. Asiatic-born Population.

The Australian population of Asiatic birth in 1954 numbered 51,581 persons. This number represented only 0.6 per cent of the total population; nevertheless, by comparison with the 1947 Census, when 24,096 persons or 0.3 per cent of total population were recorded, the Asiatic-born population had more than doubled in number, and their proportion to total population had increased to almost the same degree. Of the 51,581 persons of Asiatic birth enumerated in 1954, India accounted for 11,955 persons, and India, Pakistan and Ceylon together for 14,860 persons or 28.8 per cent, including a very large proportion of European race. Cyprus supplied 5,773 persons, with Lebanon 3,861 persons, and Indonesia, 3,631 persons, next in importance. Included in the total of 32,271 males of Asiatic birth were 3,244 who were enumerated in the migratory group. In the case of Asiatic birthplaces, the migratory group comprises very largely crew on oversea ships in Australia at the time of the Census, who do not form part of the permanent population of Australia. As the inclusion of this element would affect the results for some birthplaces considerably, they have been excluded from the following tables.

Particulars for most of the Asiatic countries recorded at the Census, excluding the migratory element, are given in the next table.

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace	Males		Females		Persons		Masculinity (Males per 100 Females)
	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population	
Ceylon	1,106	0.24	843	0.19	1,949	0.22	131.20
China	6,227	1.37	3,073	0.69	9,300	1.03	202.64
Cyprus	4,228	0.93	1,513	0.34	5,741	0.64	279.44
Hong Kong	882	0.19	628	0.14	1,510	0.17	140.45
India	5,886	1.29	5,356	1.21	11,242	1.25	109.90
Indonesia	1,999	0.44	1,417	0.32	3,416	0.38	141.07
Israel	1,352	0.30	1,310	0.30	2,662	0.30	103.21
Japan	351	0.08	508	0.12	859	0.10	69.09
Lebanon	2,440	0.54	1,409	0.32	3,849	0.43	173.17
Malaya, Federation of	1,465	0.32	758	0.17	2,223	0.25	193.27
Pakistan	303	0.07	148	0.03	451	0.05	204.73
Philippines	116	0.03	100	0.02	216	0.02	116.00
Singapore	637	0.14	434	0.10	1,071	0.12	146.77
Syria	164	0.04	140	0.03	304	0.03	117.14
Turkey	568	0.12	452	0.10	1,020	0.11	125.66
Other Countries in Asia	1,303	0.29	1,163	0.26	2,466	0.27	112.04
Total Asia	29,027	6.39	19,252	4.34	48,279	5.37	150.77

These figures, from which persons in the migratory group have been excluded, represent an increase since 1947 of 27,217 persons, or 129.2 per cent, comprising 15,896 males and 11,321 females. The countries of birth chiefly responsible for the increase were India, Pakistan and Ceylon with an excess of 7,074 persons over the number recorded for British India and Ceylon at the 1947 Census; Cyprus, 5,062 persons, and China, 3,661 persons. No comparison can be made with 1947 Census results for the Federation of Malaya, which was classified as such for the first time at the 1954 Census.

The distribution of the Asiatic-born population in States and Territories of Australia is dealt with in the succeeding table. It should be noted that in this and the preceding table the Dominion (later Republic) of Pakistan, and the Republic of India, both of which were set up by the partition of the former British India during the intercensal period, are shown as separate birthplaces, as Pakistan and India respectively. Thus the birthplace India shown in this table is not comparable with the category British India used at the 1947 Census. At that Census persons born in the present Pakistan were enumerated as of British Indian birth; the figures given below for Pakistan, taking account of arrivals in only the period of less than seven years between the constitution of Pakistan and the 1954 Census, do not include all persons whose birthplaces lie within the present area of Pakistan.

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace	Enumerated in—								
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Males									
Ceylon	212	466	95	46	264	16	2	5	1,106
China	3,573	1,322	854	110	238	88	26	16	6,227
Cyprus	1,582	1,753	318	448	59	15	44	9	4,228
Hong Kong	481	196	129	25	29	11	7	4	882
India	1,651	1,423	582	502	1,526	158	18	26	5,886
Indonesia	732	389	365	79	325	43	45	21	1,999
Israel	312	771	34	66	164	2	..	3	1,352
Japan	125	88	51	15	59	6	3	4	351
Lebanon	1,802	274	139	197	20	6	..	2	2,440
Malaya, Federation of	391	428	93	125	391	27	4	6	1,465
Pakistan	81	96	20	17	76	10	2	1	303
Philippines	56	19	18	4	12	1	6	..	116
Singapore	198	155	36	49	170	13	16	..	637
Syria	86	38	16	19	4	1	..	..	164
Turkey	260	146	27	79	47	2	..	7	568
Other Countries in Asia	410	290	144	49	357	26	9	18	1,303
Total Asia	11,952	7,854	2,921	1,830	3,741	425	182	122	29,027
Females									
Ceylon	135	349	63	34	236	18	2	6	843
China	1,900	489	489	49	81	29	22	14	3,073
Cyprus	532	630	108	217	15	2	9	..	1,513
Hong Kong	370	112	88	7	30	10	7	4	628
India	1,530	1,228	443	473	1,502	162	1	17	5,356
Indonesia	547	275	240	60	241	38	4	12	1,417
Israel	287	753	33	66	160	5	..	6	1,310
Japan	188	150	70	33	36	16	4	11	508
Lebanon	963	193	102	137	13	..	..	1	1,409
Malaya, Federation of	206	209	57	44	210	21	4	7	758
Pakistan	37	39	10	7	46	8	1	..	148
Philippines	58	25	8	1	8	..	..	..	100
Singapore	138	85	24	16	157	10	..	4	434
Syria	77	29	16	10	7	1	..	..	140
Turkey	187	134	25	59	39	6	..	2	452
Other Countries in Asia	377	245	90	49	365	25	10	2	1,163
Total Asia	7,532	4,945	1,866	1,262	3,146	351	64	86	19,252
Persons									
Ceylon	347	815	158	80	500	34	4	11	1,949
China	5,473	1,811	1,343	159	319	117	48	30	9,300
Cyprus	2,114	2,383	426	665	74	17	53	9	5,741
Hong Kong	851	308	217	32	59	21	14	8	1,510
India	3,181	2,651	1,025	975	3,028	320	19	43	11,242
Indonesia	1,279	664	605	139	566	81	49	33	3,416
Israel	599	1,524	67	132	324	7	..	9	2,662
Japan	313	238	121	48	95	22	7	15	859
Lebanon	2,765	467	241	334	33	6	..	3	3,849
Malaya, Federation of	597	637	150	169	601	48	8	13	2,223
Pakistan	118	135	30	24	122	18	3	1	451
Philippines	114	44	26	5	20	1	6	..	216
Singapore	336	240	60	65	327	23	16	4	1,071
Syria	163	67	32	29	11	2	..	..	304
Turkey	447	280	52	138	86	8	..	9	1,020
Other Countries in Asia	787	535	234	98	722	51	19	20	2,466
Total Asia	19,484	12,799	4,787	3,092	6,887	776	246	208	48,279

In general, both males and females were distributed among the States in the order of the population of the latter, although Western Australia was an exception in most cases with more persons than this order would allot. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the Indian-born, where Western Australia ranked second, although only fifth in order of total population.

The largest increases in numbers since the 1947 Census were in New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia, in that order, and in proportions, South Australia, Western Australia, and Victoria. Only in Queensland did the Asiatic-born fail to double in numbers between 1947 and 1954.

21. African-born Population.

The population of African birth in 1954 numbered 15,826 persons — 8,435 males and 7,391 females—and represented 0.2 per cent of the population of Australia. Of the total, Egypt contributed 8,150 persons or 51.5 per cent, and the Union of South Africa 5,971 persons or 37.7 per cent. Between 1947 and 1954 the African-born population increased by 8,289 persons — 4,458 males and 3,831 females.

22. American-born Population.

The population of American birth in 1954 numbered 14,496 persons, or 0.2 per cent of the Australian population. Of these 8,548 were males and 5,948 females. Persons born in the United States accounted for 57.2 per cent of the total, and persons born in Canada 31.0 per cent. The increase in the period 1947 to 1954 was 2,866 persons, comprising 1,671 males and 1,195 females.

23. Polynesian-born Population.

The population of Polynesian birth in Australia in 1954 numbered 3,358 persons — 1,628 males and 1,730 females—and formed less than 0.1 per cent of the population. The number of persons of Polynesian birth in 1954 was 213 greater than in 1947.

24. Population Born at Sea.

At the Census of 1954 there were 668 persons who had been born at sea, as against 977 in 1947 and 2,051 persons in 1933. The number in 1954 consisted of 310 males and 358 females, and represented a reduction of 155 males and 154 females in the seven years 1947 to 1954.

CHAPTER XII

MIGRANT COMPONENT OF THE POPULATION (PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA)

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GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PERIOD OF RESIDENCE STATISTICS.

1. Characteristics of Oversea-born Population other than Period of Residence.

This Chapter is concerned primarily with the period of residence in Australia of its oversea-born population, although birthplace is also discussed briefly. For a more detailed analysis of the latter characteristic, and also of the age, conjugal condition, nationality and religion of this section of the community, reference should be made to the appropriate Chapter dealing with each characteristic.

2. Objects and Form of Inquiry.

Prior to 1901, inquiries relative to Period of Residence in Australia had been made only on rare occasions in connexion with any Census in Australia. The chief reason for the introduction of the period of residence inquiry at the Census of 1901 was the value placed on the information for old-age pension purposes, since the legislation passed by some of the States provided for a minimum period of residence, amounting in certain cases to as much as 25 years. The Commonwealth Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act 1908, which superseded the Acts in operation in the various States, fixed the minimum qualifying period of residence in Australia at 20 years.

In addition to their use for the administration of old-age pensions, period of residence statistics furnish valuable evidence of the permanency of migration from overseas. They afford a measure of the degree of stability of that part of a country's population which is derived from without its borders. The stability of the native-born population may be measured by comparison of numbers by age from one Census to the next, with allowance made in the comparison for births and deaths.

Although the content of this inquiry has remained basically unchanged, the wording of the question in the Census Schedule has been altered from time to time. For the form of the inquiry at Censuses prior to 1947 *see* Chapter III, page 12. At the 1947 and 1954 Censuses the wording used was as follows: " For persons born outside Australia, write the number of years of residence in Australia, ignoring temporary absences. (If resident less than one year, write " O ".)".

In order to present a more accurate picture of permanent migration, all the data appearing in this Chapter (unless otherwise stated) are exclusive of particulars of those males and females constituting the Migratory Division of the population. The Migratory Division comprises persons not elsewhere enumerated who at midnight between 30th June and 1st July, 1954 were travelling on ships in Australian waters or on long-distance trains or aircraft. Of those so excluded from the figures in this Chapter (14,916 persons), the majority (73.2 per cent) were transients (mainly ships' crews and passengers) whose period of residence in Australia was less than one year.

3. Unspecified Birthplace and Period of Residence.

Included in the total recorded population of Australia (including the Migratory Division) at the Census of 1954 were 7,700,064 persons born in Australia and 1,286,466 persons born elsewhere than in Australia. Persons who failed to state their birthplace were assigned birthplaces at the coding stage, as mentioned in the " Birthplace " Chapter, on the basis of other information supplied on the Census form. Of the 1,286,466 persons constituting the population from overseas, 22,132, or 1.7 per cent failed to indicate their period of residence in Australia. This proportion was the lowest ever recorded in a Commonwealth Census, as indicated in the following data giving comparable figures for the earlier Censuses: 1911—5.3 per cent, 1921—3.1 per cent, 1933—3.0 per cent, 1947—2.9 per cent. There seems little doubt that the fact that more than half of the oversea-born population were persons who arrived in the country since the end of the 1939-45 War has reduced the proportion of persons who were unable to specify the date of arrival.

In preparing the Census data for analysis in the present Chapter, persons with unspecified period of residence have been distributed proportionately.

MIGRATION AS AN ELEMENT OF POPULATION INCREASE.

4. General View of Results in 1954.

The numbers and percentage distribution of the oversea-born population according to period of residence in Australia in 1954 are shown in the following table.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 year	38,463	34,308	72,771	5.34	6.22	5.72
1 year and under 2 years	32,597	27,520	60,117	4.53	4.99	4.73
2 years and under 3 years	66,179	39,987	106,166	9.19	7.26	8.35
3 " " " 4 "	72,039	51,171	123,210	10.00	9.28	9.69
4 " " " 5 "	88,706	63,194	151,900	12.31	11.47	11.95
5 " " " 6 "	65,302	46,147	111,449	9.07	8.37	8.76
6 " " " 7 "	21,713	15,665	37,378	3.01	2.84	2.94
7 " " " 8 "	9,534	8,017	17,551	1.32	1.45	1.38
8 " " " 15 "	15,755	12,767	28,522	2.19	2.32	2.24
15 " " over	310,068	252,418	562,486	43.04	45.80	44.24
Total	720,356	551,194	1,271,550	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table shows that of the total oversea-born population resident in Australia at the time of the 1954 Census 662,991 persons or 52.1 per cent arrived in Australia during the intercensal period 1947 to 1954. This high proportion of post-war immigrants in the oversea-born population reflects the large increase in immigration after 1948, due particularly to government assistance. The relatively large number of persons with a period of residence of four years and under five, and three years and under four, 151,900 and 123,210 persons respectively, is associated with the peak of the post-war immigration programme in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. The reduction in immigration targets is reflected in the decline of oversea-born at two and under three years of residence to 106,166 persons in 1951-52 and to 60,117 persons in the following twelve months, the period of a minor trade recession.

The differences for the distribution of males and females are of interest. Males exceeded females at each duration of residence, and this is a reflection of a tendency towards a male surplus typical of any large scale immigration. The proportions of males exceeded those of females for each period except in the two periods under two years, and in the three periods seven years and above.

It is not possible to compare in detail the results of the 1954 Census with the earlier Censuses in so far as period of residence is concerned. In view of the large scale immigration after 1948 and the particular significance of this for the structure of the population, it was considered desirable to concentrate the analysis of the 1954 Census results upon single year groupings up to the eighth year, with the next grouping covering the period from eight to fifteen years and the last grouping fifteen years and over. Comparison with earlier Censuses must therefore be restricted to these groupings. One striking fact which emerges from this comparison has already been noticed in the examination of the intercensal period. In 1947, the immigrant population was composed predominantly of permanent settlers of long standing. Those resident in Australia fifteen years and over numbered 631,322 persons or 86.1 per cent in a resident oversea-born population of 733,372. In 1954, however, the comparable group of immigrants was not only numerically smaller (562,486 persons) but it constituted a considerably smaller proportion of the total (44.2 per cent).

5. Period of Residence and Birthplace.

The impact of post-1945 immigration on Australia's oversea-born population can be best seen when period of residence is examined in conjunction with birthplace. The results of such an analysis are contained in the following table, which shows the pattern for certain countries of birth grouped together on a geographical basis. These groups are as follows:—Australasia—New Zealand and the External Territories of Australia; United Kingdom and Ireland—England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland; North-western Europe—Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland; Southern Europe—Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain; Central and Eastern Europe—Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia; Other Countries in Europe.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA AND SPECIFIED GROUPS OF BIRTHPLACES: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace	Period of Residence in Australia										
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 6 years	6 years and under 7 years	7 years and under 8 years	8 years and under 15 years	15 years and over	Total
MALES											
Australasia	1,382	357	556	671	668	584	339	271	1,303	16,282	22,413
Europe—											
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	10,509	10,783	23,084	22,867	20,773	19,593	9,765	4,518	6,808	223,274	351,974
North Western Europe	5,212	5,590	7,381	8,816	4,393	1,222	500	327	898	6,719	41,058
Southern Europe	9,989	9,352	21,290	15,531	13,420	7,657	1,915	698	861	29,467	110,180
Central and Eastern Europe ..	7,664	4,153	9,174	18,409	44,843	32,144	6,281	1,848	2,229	18,376	145,121
Other Countries in Europe ..	577	54	101	111	193	122	39	14	27	853	2,091
Total Europe	33,951	29.932	61,030	65,734	83,622	60,738	18,500	7,405	10,823	278,689	650,424
Rest of the World	3,130	2,308	4,593	5,634	4,416	3,980	2,874	1,858	3,629	15,097	47,519
Total	38,463	32,597	66,179	72,039	88,706	65,302	21,713	9,534	15,755	310,068	720,356
FEMALES											
Australasia	1,273	449	569	611	620	565	337	345	1,473	16,356	22,598
Europe—											
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	10,208	10,655	19,319	18,837	15,913	15,342	7,909	3,845	6,098	196,209	304,335
North Western Europe	4,387	4,723	5,386	6,529	2,712	645	245	151	252	2,885	27,915
Southern Europe	9,269	5,940	6,409	7,691	6,472	4,052	1,999	679	661	13,546	56,718
Central and Eastern Europe ..	6,064	3,779	5,195	14,167	34,204	22,527	3,071	1,577	1,421	11,533	103,538
Other Countries in Europe ..	364	34	87	86	130	72	13	13	25	650	1,474
Total Europe	30,292	25,131	36,396	47,310	59,431	42,638	13,237	6,265	8,457	224,823	493,980
Rest of the World	2,743	1,940	3,022	3,250	3,143	2,944	2,091	1,407	2,837	11,239	34,616
Total	34,308	27,520	39,987	51,171	63,194	46,147	15,665	8,017	12,767	252,418	551,194
PERSONS											
Australasia	2,655	806	1,125	1,282	1,288	1,149	676	616	2,776	32,638	45,011
Europe—											
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	20,717	21,438	42,403	41,704	36,686	34,935	17,674	8,363	12,906	419,483	656,309
North Western Europe	9,599	10,313	12,767	15,345	7,105	1,867	745	478	1,150	9,604	68,973
Southern Europe	19,258	15,292	27,699	23,222	19,892	11,709	3,914	1,377	1,522	43,013	166,898
Central and Eastern Europe ..	13,728	7,932	14,369	32,576	79,047	54,671	9,352	3,425	3,650	29,909	248,659
Other Countries in Europe ..	941	88	188	197	323	194	52	27	52	1,503	3,565
Total Europe	64,243	55,063	97,426	113,044	143,053	103,376	31,737	13,670	19,280	503,512	1,144,404
Rest of the World	5,873	4,248	7,615	8,884	7,559	6,924	4,965	3,265	6,466	26,336	82,135
Total	72,771	60,117	106,166	123,210	151,900	111,449	37,378	17,551	28,522	562,486	1,271,550

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA AND SPECIFIED GROUPS OF BIRTHPLACES: PERCENTAGES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace	Period of Residence in Australia										
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 6 years	6 years and under 7 years	7 years and under 8 years	8 years and under 15 years	15 years and over	Total
MALES											
Australasia	6.17	1.59	2.48	2.99	2.98	2.61	1.51	1.21	5.81	72.65	100.00
Europe—											
United Kingdom and Ireland	2.99	3.06	6.56	6.50	5.90	5.57	2.77	1.28	1.93	63.44	100.00
North Western Europe ..	12.69	13.61	17.98	21.47	10.70	2.98	1.22	0.80	2.19	16.36	100.00
Southern Europe	9.07	8.49	19.32	14.10	12.18	6.95	1.74	0.63	0.78	26.74	100.00
Central and Eastern Europe	5.28	2.86	6.32	12.69	30.90	22.15	4.33	1.27	1.54	12.66	100.00
Other Countries in Europe ..	27.59	2.58	4.83	5.31	9.23	5.84	1.87	0.67	1.29	40.79	100.00
Total Europe	5.22	4.60	9.38	10.11	12.86	9.34	2.84	1.14	1.66	42.85	100.00
Rest of the World	6.59	4.86	9.66	11.86	9.29	8.37	6.05	3.91	7.64	31.77	100.00
Total	5.34	4.53	9.19	10.00	12.31	9.07	3.01	1.32	2.19	43.04	100.00

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA AND SPECIFIED GROUPS OF BIRTHPLACES: PERCENTAGES, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	Period of Residence in Australia										
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 6 years	6 years and under 7 years	7 years and under 8 years	8 years and under 15 years	15 years and over	Total
FEMALES											
Australasia	5.63	1.99	2.52	2.70	2.74	2.50	1.49	1.53	6.52	72.38	100.00
Europe—											
United Kingdom and Ireland	3.36	3.50	6.35	6.19	5.23	5.04	2.60	1.26	2.00	64.47	100.00
North Western Europe . .	15.72	16.92	19.29	23.39	9.72	2.31	0.88	0.54	0.90	10.33	100.00
Southern Europe	16.34	10.47	11.30	13.56	11.41	7.14	3.53	1.20	1.17	23.88	100.00
Central and Eastern Europe	5.86	3.65	5.02	13.68	33.03	21.76	2.97	1.52	1.37	11.14	100.00
Other Countries in Europe . .	24.69	2.31	5.90	5.83	8.82	4.89	0.88	0.88	1.70	44.10	100.00
Total Europe . .	6.13	5.09	7.37	9.58	12.03	8.63	2.68	1.27	1.71	45.51	100.00
Rest of the World	7.92	5.60	8.73	9.39	9.08	8.51	6.04	4.06	8.20	32.47	100.00
Total	6.22	4.99	7.26	9.28	11.47	8.37	2.84	1.45	2.32	45.80	100.00
PERSONS											
Australasia	5.90	1.79	2.50	2.85	2.86	2.55	1.50	1.37	6.17	72.51	100.00
Europe—											
United Kingdom and Ireland	3.16	3.27	6.46	6.35	5.59	5.32	2.69	1.27	1.97	63.92	100.00
North Western Europe . .	13.92	14.95	18.51	22.25	10.30	2.71	1.08	0.69	1.67	13.92	100.00
Southern Europe	11.54	9.16	16.60	13.91	11.92	7.02	2.35	0.82	0.91	25.77	100.00
Central and Eastern Europe	5.52	3.19	5.78	13.10	31.79	21.98	3.76	1.38	1.47	12.03	100.00
Other Countries in Europe . .	26.39	2.47	5.27	5.53	9.06	5.44	1.46	0.76	1.46	42.16	100.00
Total Europe	5.61	4.81	8.51	9.88	12.50	9.03	2.77	1.20	1.69	44.00	100.00
Rest of the World	7.15	5.17	9.27	10.82	9.20	8.43	6.05	3.98	7.87	32.06	100.00
Total	5.72	4.73	8.35	9.69	11.95	8.76	2.94	1.38	2.24	44.24	100.00

These figures disclose some significant differences in the pattern of settlement of Australia's immigrant population. The largest proportion resident fifteen years and over is among persons born in New Zealand and the Australian External Territories (collectively referred to as " Australasia "), and it amounts to 32,638 out of 45,011 persons or 72.5 per cent. The next major group with a relatively high proportion of the same length of residence is persons born in the United Kingdom and Ireland (419,483 out of 656,309 persons or 63.9 per cent).

The corresponding proportions are considerably smaller among the remaining European groups, a fact which is a reflection of the ethnic composition of pre-1939 and also post-1945 immigration. Thus the proportion of Southern Europeans resident fifteen years and over in 1954 was 25.8 per cent (43,013 out of 166,898 persons). The corresponding figures were even lower for North-western Europe (9,604 out of 68,973 persons or 13.9 per cent), and Central and Eastern Europe (29,909 out of 248,659 persons or 12.0 per cent). With few exceptions, the North-western European and Central and Eastern European groups were represented in Australia only by small nuclei before 1939. For example, there were only 983 persons born in the Netherlands and resident here fifteen years and over at the time of the 1954 Census; the bulk of the 50,907 persons born in that country arrived in Australia after 1947. Poland is another case in point, with only 8.0 per cent of the total of persons born in that country recorded as resident for fifteen years and over. Latvia and Lithuania have even smaller proportions (2.5 and 2.8 per cent respectively), but the numbers here are considerably smaller than in the case of the Netherlands or Poland. The proportions of persons born in some countries in northern and central Europe and resident 15 years and over were much higher than these, but the numbers involved were in most cases small.

6. Elements of Population Increase.

This section analyses the increase in the total population for each intercensal period from 1911 in terms of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net migration. The unequal intervals of the last two intercensal periods made it desirable to calculate average annual figures for each of these variables. The results of this analysis are presented in the following table. *The data in this section relate to the total population, including its migratory element.*

ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES OF POPULATION: ANNUAL AVERAGES, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

(Including Migratory.)

Period	Natural Increase (*a*)			Net Migration (*b*)			Total Increase (*c*)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1911–1921 ..	36,728	41,282	78,010	8,691	12,611	21,302	44,984	53,089	98,073
1921–1933 ..	34,899	38,716	73,615	14,058	8,976	23,034	49,326	48,152	97,478
1933–1947 ..	28,387 (*d*)	35,123 (*d*)	63,510 (*d*)	1,650	1,286	2,936	30,733	37,090	67,823
1947–1954 ..	53,791	58,233	112,024	54,584	36,706	91,290	106,964	94,061	201,025

(*a*) Excess of births over deaths; derived from recorded statistics of births and deaths. (*b*) Excess of total arrivals over total departures; derived from recorded statistics of oversea migration. (*c*) Derived from Census results; includes provision for unrecorded movements disclosed by results of Censuses. (*d*) Includes allowance for deaths of defence personnel.

The increase in the population from each of the two elements (natural increase and net migration) has varied greatly from one intercensal period to another. The decline in the average annual natural increase in the intercensal periods from 1911 to 1947 reflects a marked drop in the rate of natural increase, which fell from a maximum rate of 17.4 per thousand of mean population in 1914 to 7.1 in 1934. There was little change until 1939, but during the war and in the post-war period the rate rose sharply, reaching the level of 14.4 in 1947, and it has since remained at between 13 and 14 per thousand of population.

The average annual net migration figures in the intercensal periods under review have also fluctuated greatly. Between 1911 and 1933 average annual net migration accounted for about one-fifth of the total average annual increase. The flow of immigrants, however, was not spread evenly over the years, but concentrated in certain periods, viz., 1911-13, and in the 1920's. During the period 1931-1935 of the depression years, departures exceeded arrivals by 10,886 persons. This tendency was reversed in 1936, and for the period 1936-1940 a net gain of 43,128 persons was recorded from migration. During the war years, however, net migration decreased substantially, and an excess of only 7,809 persons was recorded in 1941-45. In 1946 there was a net loss of 15,148 persons, due mainly to the departure of refugees and evacuees, and also fiancees, wives and children of British and Allied servicemen. For the whole of the intercensal period 1933-47, average annual net migration was the lowest on record for any intercensal period in the history of the Commonwealth, and amounted to only 2,936 persons. The corresponding figure for total increase was 67,823 persons.

The period 1947-1954 saw a striking increase in net migration, which for the whole of this period provided about 45 per cent of the total population increase. Improved transport facilities and the resumption of assisted immigration helped to bring a net gain of 10,611 in 1947, and this gain increased rapidly to 55,115 in 1948, 150,001 in 1949 and 152,505 in 1950. This large net gain after 1947 was due in great measure to the arrival of successive contingents from Australia's quota of 176,000 former displaced persons, of whom 156,491 had arrived by the end of 1950. The fall in immigration as this flow diminished was partly offset by new schemes for assisted migrants. Net migration in 1951 amounted to 111,433 persons. There was a decline to 94,032 in 1952, and in 1953 the total net gain decreased to 42,897. It increased again in 1954 to 68,207. The annual rate of population growth for the period 1947-1954 was 2.4 per cent, the rate for natural increase being 1.4 per cent, and that for net migration 1.1 per cent.

7. Oversea-born Population of States and Territories.

Recorded period of residence data have been published for Statistical Divisions of each State and also for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory in the detailed tables of the Census. The following table shows, for each period of residence specified up to 15 years and over, the numbers of oversea-born males and females enumerated in the States and Territories at the Census of 1954 after the proportionate distribution of "not stated" period of residence.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Period of Arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
MALES										
Under 1 year	1953–54	10,404	13,835	3,636	4,298	5,121	884	88	197	38,463
1 year and under 2 years	1952–53	9,350	10,555	3,484	3,559	4,334	977	114	224	32,597
2 years and under 3 years	1951–52	18,434	22,714	6,767	8,157	7,229	2,174	274	430	66,179
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1950–51	23,781	24,416	6,987	6,860	6,897	2,343	231	524	72,039
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	1949–50	30,119	26,835	8,989	10,675	9,127	2,009	279	673	88,706
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	1948–49	23,464	19,771	5,854	7,422	6,407	1,547	265	572	65,302
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	1947–48	7,674	6,044	2,116	2,347	2,415	875	87	155	21,713
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	1946–47	3,796	2,601	828	610	1,210	373	30	86	9,534
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	1939–46	7,375	4,263	1,596	746	1,309	317	60	89	15,755
15 ,, ,, over ..	Before 1939	121,747	73,794	49,576	18,639	41,068	3,554	864	826	310,068
Total		256,144	204,828	89,833	63,313	85,117	15,053	2,292	3,776	720,356
FEMALES										
Under 1 year	1953–54	9,577	12,587	2,860	3,736	4,665	628	54	201	34,308
1 year and under 2 years	1952–53	8,003	9,260	2,788	2,931	3,514	805	50	169	27,520
2 years and under 3 years	1951–52	12,010	13,854	3,828	4,446	4,210	1,322	72	245	39,987
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1950–51	16,961	17,578	4,829	4,790	5,086	1,500	39	388	51,171
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	1949–50	21,877	19,406	6,150	6,893	6,986	1,309	68	505	63,194
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	1948–49	17,383	14,202	3,715	5,002	4,315	1,128	58	344	46,147
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	1947–48	5,635	4,537	1,492	1,428	2,019	424	34	96	15,665
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	1946–47	3,178	2,276	756	578	990	165	13	61	8,017
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	1939–46	5,553	3,389	1,384	780	1,271	288	32	70	12,767
15 ,, ,, over ..	Before 1939	103,712	60,390	38,506	15,026	30,648	3,306	218	612	252,418
Total ..		203,889	157,479	66,308	45,610	63,704	10,875	638	2,691	551,194
PERSONS										
Under 1 year	1953–54	19,981	26,422	6,496	8,034	9,786	1,512	142	398	72,771
1 year and under 2 years	1952–53	17,353	19,815	6,272	6,490	7,848	1,782	164	393	60,117
2 years and under 3 years	1951–52	30,444	36,568	10,595	12,603	11,439	3,496	346	675	106,166
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1950–51	40,742	41,994	11,816	11,650	11,983	3,843	270	912	123,210
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	1949–50	51,996	46,241	15,139	17,568	16,113	3,318	347	1,178	151,900
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	1948–49	40,847	33,973	9,569	12,424	10,722	2,675	323	916	111,449
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	1947–48	13,309	10,581	3,608	3,775	4,434	1,299	121	251	37,378
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	1946–47	6,974	4,877	1,584	1,188	2,200	538	43	147	17,551
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	1939–46	12,928	7,652	2,980	1,526	2,580	605	92	159	28,522
15 ,, ,, over ..	Before 1939	225,459	134,184	88,082	33,665	71,716	6,860	1,082	1,438	562,486
Total ..		460,033	362,307	156,141	108,923	148,821	25,928	2,930	6,467	1,271,550

As previously mentioned, the intercensal period 1947-1954 had contributed 662,991 persons, or 52.1 per cent of the total oversea-born population of Australia, at the 1954 Census. However, a better idea of the proportion contributed to the population by post-war immigration compared with the pre-1939 inflow can be gained from the next table, which shows for each State and Territory the percentage distribution of the oversea-born population according to period of residence.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Period of Arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
MALES										
Under 1 year	1953–54	4.06	6.76	4.05	6.79	6.02	5.87	3.84	5.22	5.34
1 year and under 2 years	1952–53	3.65	5.15	3.88	5.62	5.09	6.49	4.97	5.93	4.53
2 years and under 3 years	1951–52	7.20	11.09	7.53	12.88	8.49	14.44	11.95	11.39	9.19
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1950–51	9.28	11.92	7.78	10.84	8.10	15.57	10.08	13.88	10.00
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	1949–50	11.76	13.10	10.00	16.86	10.72	13.35	12.17	17.82	12.31
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	1948–49	9.16	9.65	6.52	11.72	7.53	10.28	11.56	15.14	9.07
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	1947–48	3.00	2.95	2.36	3.71	2.84	5.81	3.80	4.10	3.01
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	1946–47	1.48	1.27	0.92	0.96	1.42	2.48	1.31	2.28	1.32
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	1939–46	2.88	2.08	1.78	1.18	1.54	2.10	2.62	2.36	2.19
15 ,, ,, over ..	Before 1939	47.53	36.03	55.18	29.44	48.25	23.61	37.70	21.88	43.04
Total ..		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGES, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Period of Residence in Australia	Period of Arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					FEMALES					
Under 1 year	1953–54	4.70	7.99	4.31	8.19	7.32	5.78	8.46	7.47	6.22
1 year and under 2 years	1952–53	3.93	5.88	4.21	6.43	5.52	7.40	7.84	6.28	4.99
2 years and under 3 years	1951–52	5.89	8.80	5.77	9.75	6.61	12.16	11.29	9.10	7.26
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1950–51	8.32	11.16	7.28	10.50	7.98	13.79	6.11	14.42	9.28
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	1949–50	10.72	12.32	9.28	15.11	10.97	12.04	10.66	18.77	11.47
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	1948–49	8.53	9.02	5.60	10.97	6.77	10.37	9.09	12.78	8.37
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	1947–48	2.76	2.88	2.25	3.13	3.17	3.90	5.33	3.57	2.84
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	1946–47	1.56	1.45	1.14	1.27	1.55	1.51	2.04	2.27	1.45
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	1939–46	2.72	2.15	2.09	1.71	2.00	2.65	5.01	2.60	2.32
15 ,, ,, over ..	Before 1939	50.87	38.35	58.07	32.94	48.11	30.40	34.17	22.74	45.80
Total ..		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
					PERSONS					
Under 1 year	1953–54	4.34	7.29	4.16	7.38	6.58	5.83	4.85	6.15	5.72
1 year and under 2 years	1952–53	3.77	5.47	4.01	5.96	5.27	6.87	5.60	6.08	4.73
2 years and under 3 years	1951–52	6.62	10.09	6.79	11.57	7.69	13.48	11.81	10.44	8.35
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1950–51	8.86	11.59	7.57	10.70	8.05	14.82	9.22	14.10	9.69
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	1949–50	11.30	12.76	9.70	16.12	10.83	12.80	11.84	18.22	11.95
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	1948–49	8.88	9.38	6.13	11.40	7.20	10.32	11.02	14.16	8.76
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	1947–48	2.89	2.92	2.31	3.47	2.98	5.01	4.13	3.88	2.94
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	1946–47	1.52	1.35	1.01	1.09	1.48	2.08	1.47	2.27	1.38
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	1939–46	2.81	2.11	1.91	1.40	1.73	2.33	3.13	2.46	2.24
15 ,, ,, over ..	Before 1939	49.01	37.04	56.41	30.91	48.19	26.46	36.93	22.24	44.24
Total ..		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The largest proportions of post-war immigrants (i.e., persons resident under seven years in Australia) in any State or Territory in 1954 were in the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania, amounting to 73.0 and 69.1 per cent respectively of the total oversea-born. South Australia followed with 66.6 per cent, Victoria (59.5 per cent), Nor. Terr. (58.5 per cent), West. Australia (48.6 per cent), N. S. Wales (46.7 per cent), Queensland (40.7 per cent). Taking the intercensal period 1947-1954 separately, the largest proportion of the oversea-born population was contributed in 1949-50 (11.9 per cent). As previously mentioned, this was the period which marked the peak of post-war immigration. South Australia had the largest proportion of oversea-born population with less than one year's residence in Australia (7.4 per cent) followed closely by Victoria with 7.3 per cent.

8. Period of Residence and Age.

A classification of the 1954 Census data for periods of residence in five-year age groups will be found in the relevant Parts of the separate volumes of the detailed tables of the Census. A summary of the data for Australia, showing specified periods of residence in conjunction with age groups of importance, is contained in the following table.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Age Last Birthday (Years)						Total
	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	
				MALES			
Under 1 year	3,874	7,422	23,461	2,704	352	650	38,463
1 year and under 2 years	2,233	6,359	20,726	2,603	294	382	32,597
2 years and under 3 years	2,399	9,746	47,839	5,236	446	513	66,179
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1,894	13,245	48,419	7,250	568	663	72,039
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	482	15,538	60,786	10,301	700	899	88,706
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	....	9,299	45,426	9,308	576	693	65,302
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	....	2,555	15,054	3,481	281	342	21,713
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	....	1,167	6,197	1,639	228	303	9,534
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	....	1,338	10,283	3,080	445	609	15,755
15 ,, ,, over	....	....	67,417	124,468	33,976	84,207	310,068
Total	10,882	66,669	345,608	170,070	37,866	89,261	720,356

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Period of Residence in Australia	Age Last Birthday (Years)						Total
	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-59	60-64	65 & Over	
			FEMALES				
Under 1 year	3,732	6,510	19,346	3,031	666	1,023	34,308
1 year and under 2 years	2,124	5,571	16,086	2,626	449	664	27,520
2 years and under 3 years	2,284	8,543	23,416	4,206	611	927	39,987
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1,830	11,972	30,314	5,272	714	1,069	51,171
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	476	14,905	38,256	7,087	944	1,526	63,194
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	....	8,607	28,877	6,558	797	1,308	46,147
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	....	2,395	9,372	2,951	330	617	15,665
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	....	1,068	4,616	1,581	242	510	8,017
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	....	1,267	8,172	2,346	353	629	12,767
15 ,, ,, over	....	....	57,023	89,046	27,221	79,128	252,418
Total	10,446	60,838	235,478	124,704	32,327	87,401	551,194
			PERSONS				
Under 1 year	7,606	13,932	42,807	5,735	1,018	1,673	72,771
1 year and under 2 years	4,357	11,930	36,812	5,229	743	1,046	60,117
2 years and under 3 years	4,683	18,289	71,255	9,442	1,057	1,440	106,166
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	3,724	25,217	78,733	12,522	1,282	1,732	123,210
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	958	30,443	99,042	17,388	1,644	2,425	151,900
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	....	17,906	74,303	15,866	1,373	2,001	111,449
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	....	4,950	24,426	6,432	611	959	37,378
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	....	2,235	10,813	3,220	470	813	17,551
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	....	2,605	18,455	5,426	798	1,238	28,522
15 ,, ,, over	....	....	124,440	213,514	61,197	163,335	562,486
Total	21,328	127,507	581,086	294,774	70,193	176,662	1,271,550

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND LOCATION.

9. Migration and Intercensal Population Increase.

The following table shows the contribution made by post-war immigrants, expressed in absolute numbers and in percentages, to the intercensal population increase in the Statistical Divisions of each State.

POPULATION INCREASES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947 TO 30th JUNE, 1954, DUE TO POST-WAR MIGRANTS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Statistical Division	Total Intercensal Increase, 1947-1954	Post-war Migrants (*a*)	
		Number	Percentage of Total Intercensal Increase
New South Wales—			
Cumberland—			
Metropolitan Area	217,289	136,687	62.91
Balance	20,066	8,158	40.66
Total	237,355	144,845	61.02

(*a*) Persons whose period of residence in Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1954, was stated as less than seven years.

POPULATION INCREASES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947 to 30th JUNE, 1954, DUE TO POST-WAR MIGRANTS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES—*continued.*

Statistical Division	Total Intercensal Increase, 1947-1954	Post-war Migrants (*a*)	
		Number	Percentage of Total Intercensal Increase
North Coast	12,113	2,843	23.47
Hunter and Manning	56,561	18,131	32.06
South Coast	42,574	17,433	40.95
Northern Tableland	2,814	981	34.86
Central Tableland	12,116	7,698	63.54
Southern Tableland	14,579	7,486	51.35
North Western Slope	8,444	1,320	15.63
Central Western Slope	7,887	1,815	23.01
South Western Slope	15,521	4,230	27.25
North Central Plain	3,385	681	20.12
Central Plain	4,689	792	16.89
Riverina	11,613	4,311	37.12
Western	9,413	2,100	22.31
Lord Howe Island	99	6	6.06
Total	439,163	214,672	48.88
Victoria—			
Metropolitan	231,423	150,204	64.90
Gippsland	37,131	14,214	38.28
North Eastern	18,610	9,759	52.44
Central	45,603	22,146	48.56
North Central	12,966	4,407	33.99
Northern	18,219	5,140	28.21
Western	20,683	6,135	29.66
Wimmera	3,515	1,255	35.70
Mallee	5,300	2,334	44.04
Total	393,450	215,594	54.80
Queensland—			
Metropolitan	100,290	31,495	31.40
Moreton	28,723	6,267	21.82
Maryborough	10,742	2,497	23.25
Downs	16,033	3,853	24.03
Roma	3,076	457	14.86
South Western	3,161	401	12.69
Rockhampton	9,526	1,993	20.92
Central Western	1,680	533	31.73
Far Western	441	194	43.99
Mackay	5,598	1,892	33.80
Townsville	8,746	3,243	37.08
Cairns	17,298	8,960	51.80
Peninsula	1,169	73	6.24
North Western	4,277	1,637	38.27
Total	210,760	63,495	30.13
South Australia—			
Metropolitan	101,054	53,925	53.36
Central	14,524	6,295	43.34
Lower North	4,055	1,540	37.98
Upper North	2,822	1,567	55.53
South Eastern	11,058	2,998	27.11
Western	4,869	2,103	43.19
Murray-Mallee	8,110	2,427	29.93
Balance of State	3,884	1,689	43.49
Total	150,376	72,544	48.24
Western Australia—			
Metropolitan	76,119	40,139	52.73
Swan	15,962	8,556	53.60

(*a*) Persons whose period of residence in Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1954, was stated as less than seven years.

POPULATION INCREASES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947 to 30th JUNE, 1954, DUE TO POST-WAR MIGRANTS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES—*continued.*

Statistical Division	Total Intercensal Increase, 1947-1954	Post-war Migrants (*a*)	
		Number	Percentage of Total Intercensal Increase
South West	16,572	7,727	46.63
Southern Agricultural	11,185	3,858	34.49
Central Agricultural	12,083	5,932	49.09
Northern Agricultural	7,454	2,387	32.02
Eastern Goldfields	—3,144	2,246	....
Central	—1,576	315	....
North West	1,582	440	27.81
Pilbara	999	393	39.34
Kimberley	769	332	43.17
Total	138,005	72,325	52.41
Tasmania—			
Metropolitan	17,595	6,310	35.86
Launceston and Suburbs	7,599	3,111	40.94
North Western	11,815	3,071	25.99
North Eastern	4,500	1,459	32.42
North Midland	1,344	318	23.66
Midland	3,264	1,772	54.29
South Eastern	2,677	335	12.51
Southern	2,756	1,043	37.84
Western	177	506	285.88
Total	51,727	17,925	34.65
Northern Territory	5,515	1,713	31.06
Australian Capital Territory	13,410	4,723	35.22
AUSTRALIA	1,402,406	662,991	47.28

(*a*) Persons whose period of residence in Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1954, was stated as less than seven years.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The overall picture which emerges from the foregoing table gives no impression of uniformity. Clearly the impact of post-war immigration has been concentrated on some parts of the country, but is almost wholly lacking in others.

The overall Australian proportion of intercensal population increase due to immigration after the 1947 Census was 47.3 per cent. Areas with percentages above the Australian figure (excluding the Western Division of Tasmania, where the increase may be regarded as exceptional) were headed by the Metropolitan Division of Melbourne, followed by the Central Tableland Division of New South Wales, the Metropolitan Area of Sydney, and the Upper North Division of South Australia. In all these areas the proportion of intercensal population increase due to post-Census immigration was above the 55 per cent mark. The Statistical Divisions where the contribution was relatively low and did not exceed 20 per cent were the Peninsula Division of Queensland (6.2 per cent) followed by the South Eastern Division of Tasmania (12.5 per cent), the South Western and Roma Divisions of Queensland (12.7 per cent and 14.9 per cent respectively) and the North Western Slope and Central Plain Divisions of New South Wales (15.6 per cent and 16.9 per cent respectively). These divisions, with the exception of the South Eastern Division of Tasmania and the North Western Slope of New South Wales, are sparsely inhabited and among the more remote areas of the States concerned.

10. Metropolitan Population.

One of the significant characteristics of the oversea-born population in Australia has been its tendency to congregate in the capital cities to a relatively greater extent than the Australian-born. There are three aspects of this phenomenon: comparison of the native- and oversea-born elements of the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan populations; analysis of the composition of the oversea-born population in terms of period of residence; and examination of the proportion of the oversea-born population in each State resident in the metropolitan area at each period of residence.

The first aspect is examined in the following table in which the total population and the Australian-born and oversea-born population of metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas in the several States and Territories are compared.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
MALES—NUMBER								
Australia	742,266	602,296	205,396	191,474	125,605	41,128	11,511	1,919,676
Outside Australia	167,712	145,416	39,508	46,177	46,227	5,416	3,565	454,021
Total	909,978	747,712	244,904	237,651	171,832	46,544	15,076	2,373,697
FEMALES—NUMBER								
Australia	812,117	660,345	222,634	210,461	138,018	44,327	10,622	2,098,524
Outside Australia	141,066	116,054	34,782	35,396	38,797	4,335	2,579	373,009
Total	953,183	776,399	257,416	245,857	176,815	48,662	13,201	2,471,533
PERSONS—NUMBER								
Australia	1,554,383	1,262,641	428,030	401,935	263,623	85,455	22,133	4,018,200
Outside Australia	308,778	261,470	74,290	81,573	85,024	9,751	6,144	827,030
Total	1,863,161	1,524,111	502,320	483,508	348,647	95,206	28,277	4,845,230
MALES—PERCENTAGE								
Australia	81.57	80.55	83.87	80.57	73.10	88.36	76.35	80.87
Outside Australia	18.43	19.45	16.13	19.43	26.90	11.64	23.65	19.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES—PERCENTAGE								
Australia	85.20	85.05	86,49	85.60	78.06	91.09	80.46	84.91
Outside Australia	14.80	14.95	13.51	14.40	21.94	8.91	19.54	15.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS—PERCENTAGE								
Australia	83.43	82.84	85.21	83.13	75.61	89.76	78.27	82.93
Outside Australia	16.57	17.16	14.79	16.87	24.39	10.24	21.73	17.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total Extra-Metropolitan Areas
MALES—NUMBER									
Australia ..	716,258	417,480	378,437	146,916	117,731	100,302	7,778	942	1,885,844
Outside Australia	88,432	59,412	50,325	17,136	38,890	9,637	2,292	211	266,335
Total	804,690	476,892	428,762	164,052	156,621	109,939	10,070	1,153	2,152,179

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total Extra-Metropolitan Areas
FEMALES—NUMBER									
Australia ..	685,985	401,872	352,680	136,974	107,329	96,417	5,537	773	1,787,567
Outside Australia	62,823	41,425	31,526	10,214	24,907	6,540	638	112	178,185
Total	748,808	443,297	384,206	147,188	132,236	102,957	6,175	885	1,965,752
PERSONS—NUMBER									
Australia ..	1,402,243	819,352	731,117	283,890	225,060	196,719	13,315	1,715	3,673,411
Outside Australia	151,255	100,837	81,851	27,350	63,797	16,177	2,930	323	444,520
Total	1,553,498	920,189	812,968	311,240	288,857	212,896	16,245	2,038	4,117,931
MALES—PERCENTAGE									
Australia ..	89.01	87.54	88.26	89.55	75.17	91.23	77.24	81.70	87.62
Outside Australia	10.99	12.46	11.74	10.45	24.83	8.77	22.76	18.30	12.38
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES—PERCENTAGE									
Australia ..	91.61	90.66	91.79	93.06	81.16	93.65	89.67	87.34	90.94
Outside Australia	8.39	9.34	8.21	6.94	18.84	6.35	10.33	12.66	9.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS—PERCENTAGE									
Australia ..	90.26	89.04	89.93	91.21	77.91	92.40	81.96	84.15	89.21
Outside Australia	9.74	10.96	10.07	8.79	22.09	7.60	18.04	15.85	10.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The general pattern revealed from the foregoing tables shows the proportion of oversea-born in the total population higher in all metropolitan areas than in extra-metropolitan areas. It was highest in Perth (24.4 per cent), followed by Canberra (21.7 per cent), and lowest in Hobart (10.2 per cent). The average figures for all States were 17.1 per cent in metropolitan areas and 10.8 per cent for extra-metropolitan areas.

The composition of the oversea-born metropolitan population of the States and the Australian Capital Territory in terms of period of residence is shown in the following tables.

OVERSEA-BORN METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
				MALES				
Under 1 year	6,582	8,450	1,593	2,978	2,719	213	188	**22,723**
1 **year and under 2 years**	5,210	6,963	1,357	2,349	2,246	240	210	**18,575**
2 **years and under 3 years**	10,367	15,628	2,515	5,346	3,831	588	397	**38,672**
3 **years and under 4 years**	14,714	17,079	3,175	4,890	3,717	722	489	**44,786**
4 **years and under 5 years**	18,872	18,692	4,547	8,096	4,690	752	638	**56,287**
5 **years and under 6 years**	15,773	14,272	2,914	5,930	3,661	751	551	**43,852**
6 **years and under 7 years**	5,629	4,655	1,058	1,887	1,506	360	149	**15,244**
7 **years and under 8 years**	2,985	2,179	427	470	786	144	84	**7,075**
8 **years and under 15 years**	5,725	3,480	847	532	806	147	80	**11,617**
15 **years and over**	81,855	54,018	21,075	13,699	22,265	1,499	779	**195,190**
Total	167,712	145,416	39,508	46,177	46,227	5,416	3,565	**454,021**
				FEMALES				
Under 1 year	6,431	8.229	1,587	2,835	2,654	211	197	**22,144**
1 year and under 2 years	4,942	6,440	1,404	2,000	1,976	206	157	**17,125**
2 years and under 3 years	7,422	9,839	2,039	3,250	2,515	457	232	**25,754**
3 years and under 4 years	10,493	12,226	2,547	3,452	2,879	503	364	**32,464**
4 years and under 5 years	13,700	13,543	3,712	5,498	3,760	514	490	**41,217**
5 years and under 6 years	12,201	10,525	2,237	4,232	2,642	602	337	**32,776**
6 years and under 7 years	4,351	3,663	810	1,182	1,343	191	96	**11,636**
7 years and under 8 years	2,534	1,935	423	476	667	69	59	**6,163**
8 years and under 15 years	4,299	2.708	709	573	838	141	66	**9,334**
15 years and over	74,693	46,946	19,314	11,898	19,523	1,441	581	**174,396**
Total	141,066	116,054	34,782	35,396	38,797	4,335	2,579	**373,009**
				PERSONS				
Under 1 year	13,013	16,679	3,180	5,813	5,373	424	385	**44,867**
1 year and under 2 years	10,152	13,403	2,761	4,349	4,222	446	367	**35,700**
2 years and under 3 years	17,789	25,467	4.554	8,596	6,346	1,045	629	**64,426**
3 years and under 4 years	25,207	29,305	5,722	8,342	6,596	1,225	853	**77,250**
4 years and under 5 years	32,572	32,235	8,259	13,594	8,450	1,266	1,128	**97,504**
5 years and under 6 years	27,974	24,797	5,151	10,162	6,303	1,353	888	**76,628**
6 years and under 7 years	9,980	8,318	1,868	3,069	2.849	551	245	**26,880**
7 years and under 8 years	5,519	4,114	850	946	1,453	213	143	**13,238**
8 years and under 15 years	10,024	6,188	1,556	1,105	1,644	288	146	**20,951**
15 years and over	156,548	100,964	40,389	25.597	41,788	2,940	1,360	**369,586**
Total	308,778	261,470	74,290	81,573	85,024	9,751	6,144	**827,030**

OVERSEA-BORN METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
				MALES				
Under 1 year	3.92	5.81	4.03	6.45	5.88	3.93	5.27	**5.00**
1 year and under 2 years	3.11	4.79	3.43	5.09	4.86	4.43	5.89	**4.09**
2 years and under 3 years	6.18	10.75	6.37	11.58	8.29	10.86	11.14	**8.52**

OVERSEA-BORN METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954 —*continued.*

Period of Residence in Australia	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
MALES—*continued*								
3 years and under 4 years	8.77	11.74	8.04	10.59	8.04	13.33	13.72	9.86
4 years and under 5 years	11.25	12.85	11.51	17.53	10.15	13.88	17.90	12.40
5 years and under 6 years	9.41	9.82	7.38	12.84	7.92	13.87	15.46	9.66
6 years and under 7 years	3.36	3.20	2.68	4.09	3.26	6.65	4.18	3.36
7 years and under 8 years	1.78	1.50	1.08	1.02	1.70	2.66	2.35	1.56
8 years and under 15 years	3.41	2.39	2.14	1.15	1.74	2.71	2.24	2.56
15 years and over	48.81	37.15	53.34	29.66	48.16	27.68	21.85	42.99
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES								
Under 1 year	4.56	7.09	4.56	8.01	6.84	4.87	7.64	5.94
1 year and under 2 years	3.50	5.55	4.04	5.65	5.10	4.75	6.09	4.59
2 years and under 3 years	5.26	8.48	5.86	9.18	6.48	10.54	9.00	6.91
3 years and under 4 years	7.44	10.53	7.32	9.75	7.42	11.60	14.12	8.70
4 years and under 5 years	9.71	11.67	10.67	15.53	9.69	11.86	19.00	11.05
5 years and under 6 years	8.65	9.07	6.43	11.96	6.81	13.89	13.07	8.79
6 years and under 7 years	3.08	3.16	2.33	3.34	3.46	4.41	3.72	3.12
7 years and under 8 years	1.80	1.67	1.22	1.35	1.72	1.59	2.28	1.65
8 years and under 15 years	3.05	2.33	2.04	1.62	2.16	3.25	2.55	2.50
15 years and over	52.95	40.45	55.53	33.61	50.32	33.24	22.53	46.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS								
Under 1 year	4.22	6.38	4.28	7.13	6.32	4.35	6.27	5.42
1 year and under 2 years	3.29	5.13	3.72	5.33	4.97	4.57	5.97	4.32
2 years and under 3 years	5.76	9.74	6.13	10.54	7.46	10.72	10.24	7.79
3 years and under 4 years	8.16	11.21	7.70	10.23	7.76	12.56	13.88	9.34
4 years and under 5 years	10.55	12.33	11.12	16.66	9.94	12.98	18.36	11.79
5 years and under 6 years	9.06	9.48	6.93	12.46	7.41	13.88	14.45	9.27
6 years and under 7 years	3.23	3.18	2.52	3.76	3.35	5.65	3.99	3.25
7 years and under 8 years	1.79	1.57	1.14	1.16	1.71	2.19	2.33	1.60
8 years and under 15 years	3.24	2.37	2.09	1.35	1.93	2.95	2.38	2.53
15 years and over	50.70	38.61	54.37	31.38	49.15	30.15	22.13	44.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

These figures disclose that 51.2 per cent of the oversea-born population of all State and Territory metropolitan areas combined in Australia had arrived in the country as post-war immigrants. Canberra had the highest proportion of post-war migrants to the total oversea-born residents (73.2 per cent), followed by Adelaide (66.1 per cent), Hobart (64.7 per cent) and Melbourne (57.5 per cent). On the other hand, the proportion of post-war migrants was lower than the Australian average in Perth (47.2 per cent), Sydney (44.3 per cent) and Brisbane (42.4 per cent).

The third aspect of the metropolitan settlement of Australia's post-war arrivals from overseas is that the characteristic tendency to concentrate in the capital cities increased in general with the period of residence. In the following table the proportion of the oversea-born population resident in the metropolitan area to the total oversea-born population of each State and the Australian Capital Territory, is shown in conjunction with period of residence.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA, ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
Under 1 year	65.13	63.13	48.95	72.35	54.90	28.04	96.73	61.66
1 year and under 2 years	58.50	67.64	44.02	67.01	53.80	25.03	93.38	59.38
2 years and under 3 years	58.43	69.64	42.98	68.21	55.48	29.89	93.19	60.68
3 years and under 4 years	61.87	69.78	48.43	71.61	55.04	31.88	93.53	62.70
4 years and under 5 years	62.64	69.71	54.55	77.38	52.44	38.16	95.76	64.19
5 years and under 6 years	68.48	72.99	53.83	81.79	58.79	50.58	96.94	68.76
6 years and under 7 years	74.99	78.61	51.77	81.30	64.25	42.42	97.61	71.91
7 years and under 8 years	79.14	84.36	53.66	79.63	66.05	39.59	97.28	75.43
8 years and under 15 years	77.54	80.87	52.21	72.41	63.72	47.60	91.82	73.46
15 years and over	69.44	75.24	45.85	76.03	58.27	42.86	94.58	65.71
Total	67.12	72.17	47.58	74.89	57.13	37.61	95.01	65.04

This table shows that, for all metropolitan areas taken together, the proportion of the oversea-born population increased at each period of residence from one year up to, and including, the eighth year. However, there was a decline after the eighth year and a further marked decrease for those who at the time of the Census had been in Australia for fifteen years or more.

The proportions for individual States contained in the foregoing table do not show a uniform pattern, and there are considerable differences in the degree of concentration of all oversea-born in the separate metropolitan areas. However, the importance of the distribution of the *total* population of each State between metropolitan and other areas must not be overlooked as a factor in determining these proportions, when making comparisons between capitals. There are also differences in the trends shown by the proportions at successive years of residence, some maintaining a fairly steady upward movement, whilst others, notably those for Brisbane and Perth, exhibit fluctuations. In the metropolitan area of Sydney the proportion of oversea-born persons decreased over the first three years. It then increased slightly for the next two years, and thereafter sharply, to reach a maximum at seven to eight years residence, the period of maximum proportion for all metropolitan areas combined. On the other hand, in the metropolitan area of Melbourne the proportion increased quite significantly over the first three years of residence and continued to increase, but more gradually than in Sydney, to reach the maximum proportion at the same period of residence. In the other metropolitan areas there were fluctuations in the general upward trend, and the maxima were reached at earlier stages for Brisbane, Adelaide and Hobart.

11. Urban and Rural Population.

The distribution of the oversea-born population in Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban and Rural Divisions of Australia in 1954 is shown in the next table.

DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN METROPOLITAN URBAN, OTHER URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Birthplace, &c.	Numbers				Percentages			
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total
MALES								
Overseas—								
Pre-war Migrants (*a*)	213,882	66,815	54,660	335,357	63.78	19.92	16.30	100.00
Post-war Migrants (*b*)	240,139	76,352	68,508	384,999	62.37	19.83	17.80	100.00
Total Overseas	454,021	143,167	123,168	720,356	63.03	19.87	17.10	100.00
Australia	1,919,676	974,821	911,023	3,805,520	50.44	25.62	23.94	100.00
Total	2,373,697	1,117,988	1,034,191	4,525,876	52.45	24.70	22.85	100.00

(*a*) Period of residence 7 years and over. (*b*) Period of residence less than 7 years.

DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN METROPOLITAN URBAN, OTHER URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Birthplace, &c.	Numbers				Percentages			
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total
FEMALES								
Overseas—								
Pre-war Migrants (*a*) ..	189,893	50,747	32,562	273,202	69.51	18.57	11.92	100.00
Post-war Migrants (*b*) ..	183,116	55,685	39,191	277,992	65.87	20.03	14.10	100.00
Total Overseas ..	373,009	106,432	71,753	551,194	67.67	19.31	13.02	100.00
Australia	2,098,524	1,005,619	781,948	3,886,091	54.00	25.88	20.12	100.00
Total	2,471,533	1,112,051	853,701	4,437,285	55.70	25.06	19.24	100.00
PERSONS								
Overseas—								
Pre-war Migrants (*a*) ..	403,775	117,562	87,222	608,559	66.35	19.32	14.33	100.00
Post-war Migrants (*b*) ..	423,255	132,037	107,699	662,991	63.84	19.92	16.24	100.00
Total Overseas ..	827,030	249,599	194,921	1,271,550	65.04	19.63	15.33	100.00
Australia	4,018,200	1,980,440	1,692,971	7,691,611	52.24	25.75	22.01	100.00
Total	4,845,230	2,230,039	1,887,892	8,963,161	54.06	24.88	21.06	100.00

(*a*) Period of residence 7 years and over. (*b*) Period of residence under 7 years.

These figures show the same type of contrast in the pattern of settlement of Australian-born and oversea-born that has already been noted in the previous analysis of the metropolitan population. There is, first of all, the contrast in the pattern of urban-rural distribution of the oversea-born and the Australian-born. Of the latter 22.0 per cent were resident in rural divisions compared with 15.3 per cent of the oversea-born. Secondly, there are differences in the proportionate urban-rural distribution of pre-war and post-war immigration. The former, with only 14.3 per cent of its total in rural areas, was more heavily concentrated in urban districts than post-war immigrants; the corresponding proportion for the latter being 16.2 per cent. However, as pointed out earlier in this Chapter, the maximum proportions for oversea-born population were reached at seven and under eight years of residence; thereafter there was a sharp decline in the proportions.

CHAPTER XIII

NATIONALITY

CENSUS STATISTICS OF ALLEGIANCE.

1. Form of Inquiry.

For information required on this subject at Censuses prior to 1947 *see* Chapter III. In 1954, as in 1947, all persons were asked to state their nationality *in relation to the country to which they owed legal allegiance* and, where applicable, to indicate if they were naturalized British subjects. The particulars of naturalization were not tabulated, but were collected primarily to ensure that persons in this category would describe themselves correctly as of British nationality.

Details of the numbers of each nationality recorded in the urban and rural divisions of the States separately and of Australia as a whole, will be found in the Part " Cross-Classifications of the Characteristics of the Population " in the appropriate Census volumes. The particular Local Government Area in which they were enumerated will be found in Part I. " Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas, &c." of each State Volume. Particulars for the Territories are given in the relevant parts of Volume VII.

NATIONALITY OF THE PEOPLE.

2. British and Foreign.

(i) *Australia, Censuses,* 1921 *to* 1954. The following table shows the number and percentage of British and foreign nationals recorded in Australia at successive Censuses from 1921 to 1954. At the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, persons who did not state their nationality were, at the coding stage, assigned a definite nationality on the basis of other information on the Census Schedule, while, for uniformity in the table below, " not stated " nationalities returned in 1921 and 1933, which were coded and tabulated as such, have been distributed proportionately over the two nationality groups.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Nationality	Males				Females				Persons			
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954
						NUMBER						
British—												
Australian-born . .	2,277,958	2,848,282	3,380,324	3,812,435	2,311,498	2,878,284	3,454,847	3,887,629	4,589,456	5,726,566	6,835,171	7,700,064
Oversea-born . .	445,822	469,986	387,767	484,798	354,676	373,027	317,767	397,389	800,498	843,013	705,534	882,187
Total British . .	2,723,780	3,318,268	3,768,091	4,297,233	2,666,174	3,251,311	3,772,614	4,285,018	5,389,954	6,569,579	7,540,705	8,582,251
Foreign	39,090	48,843	29,279	248,885	6,690	11,417	9,374	155,394	45,780	60,260	38,653	404,279
Grand Total . .	2,762,870	3,367,111	3,797,370	4,546,118	2,672,864	3,262,728	3,781,988	4,440,412	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530
						PERCENTAGE						
British—												
Australian-born . .	82.45	84.59	89.02	83.86	86.48	88.22	91.35	87.56	84.43	86.38	90.18	85.68
Oversea-born . .	16.14	13.96	10.21	10.67	13.27	11.43	8.40	8.94	14.73	12.71	9.31	9.82
Total British . .	98.59	98.55	99.23	94.53	99.75	99.65	99.75	96.50	99.16	99.09	99.49	95.50
Foreign	1.41	1.45	0.77	5.47	0.25	0.35	0.25	3.50	0.84	0.91	0.51	4.50
Grand Total . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table shows that the nationality of the Australian population at the 1954 Census was predominantly British, 8,582,251 persons of British nationality having been recorded as compared with 404,279 of foreign allegiance. However, while the percentage of British subjects to total population exceeded 99 per cent at each Census from 1921 to 1947, in 1954 it decreased sharply to 95.5 per cent, as a result of large-scale immigration of non-British population in the intercensal period. The proportion in 1954 was the lowest recorded at a Commonwealth Census. The decrease since 1947 was larger in the male British population, which declined in proportion from 99.2 per cent to 94.5 per cent, than in the female population, where the decrease was from 99.7 per cent to 96.5 per cent. Proportionately, females of British nationality were more strongly represented than the males at each Census since 1911.

On the other hand, the percentage of persons of foreign nationality increased in 1954 to 4.5 per cent of the total population, a figure more than four times greater than any previously found at a Commonwealth Census. The proportion of males of foreign nationality to total male population was considerably higher, at 5.5 per cent, than the corresponding figure for females, 3.5 per cent.

Another important feature of the changes between 1921 and 1954 was the variation in the proportion of Australian-born persons. During the period from 1921 to 1947 the percentage of the total British subjects who were Australian-born increased from 85.1 per cent to 90.6 per cent and the proportion of other British subjects accordingly declined, but at the 1954 Census the Australian-born percentage dropped slightly to 89.7 per cent, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of oversea-born.

Persons recorded as owing allegiance to foreign countries in 1954 represented 1 in every 22 persons (4.5 per cent)—1 in every 18 males and 1 in every 29 females. These figures are in sharp contrast to those recorded in 1947, when persons of foreign nationality represented only 1 in every 196 of total population—1 in every 130 males and 1 in every 403 females. While it should be borne in mind that the figures given above for foreign nationals include a number of persons not belonging to the permanent population of Australia, as referred to in the following sub-section, the number of such persons—4,531 males and 530 females—was not sufficiently large to affect materially the results shown.

(ii) *Urban and Rural Divisions, Australia,* 1954. The following table shows the nationality of all persons recorded at the 1954 Census, together with their distribution throughout Australia in Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban, and Rural Divisions respectively. In addition to the persons of foreign nationality in the areas mentioned, 4,531 males and 530 females are included under the heading " Migratory " population, which comprises all persons not elsewhere enumerated who spent Census night in ships, long-distance railway trains or aircraft. Foreigners in the migratory population were enumerated mainly in oversea ships, the crews of which form no permanent part of the Australian community. Consequently, in order to indicate more precisely the foreign element in the Australian population, non-residents in ocean-going ships in Australian waters should be excluded. Passengers on board oversea ships have not been distinguished from members of the crews in the various Census tabulations, nor are particulars of the nationality of persons in oversea ships available separately from those of persons in vessels engaged in interstate traffic, in long-distance railway trains or in aircraft, who are more likely to belong to the permanent population. It is practical, therefore, to adjust the Census figures for foreign nationality only by omitting the entire foreign element in the migratory group. Particulars of each nationality comprised in this group are given in the following table and the effect of their exclusion from the figures for foreign nationals will be shown in subsequent tables.

NATIONALITY OF POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL, &c., DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Nationality	Metropolitan Urban		Other Urban		Rural		Migratory		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
British—										
Born in Australia ..	1,919,676	2,098,524	974,821	1,005,619	911,023	781,948	6,915	1,538	3,812,435	3,887,629
Born Outside Australia (*a*)	304,664	272,747	95,884	76,675	75,454	46,908	8,796	1,059	484,798	397,389
Total British	2,224,340	2,371,271	1,070,705	1,082,294	986,477	828,856	15,711	2,597	4,297,233	4,285,018
Foreign—										
Albanian ..	328	62	84	21	156	31	2	..	570	114
American (U.S.)	2,720	1,562	499	218	370	154	172	24	3,761	1,958
Austrian ..	1,269	1,265	290	245	297	179	3	7	1,859	1,696
Belgian ..	183	176	39	45	46	24	4	6	272	251
Bulgarian ..	387	128	86	17	83	13	1	..	557	158
Chinese ..	3,116	754	720	156	167	20	1,007	1	5,010	931
Czechoslovak	3,266	1,696	934	401	744	182	14	1	4,958	2,280
Danish ..	341	167	125	52	167	46	145	9	778	274
Dutch ..	14,749	10,974	7,915	6,308	7,075	5,281	779	377	30,518	22,940
Egyptian ..	152	118	2	1	2	1	1	..	157	120
Estonian ..	1,844	1,869	471	438	398	274	7	..	2,720	2,581
Filipino ..	30	24	16	..	..	1	..	..	46	25
Finnish ..	196	72	201	98	117	33	15	2	529	205
French ..	1,264	1,261	301	205	269	152	74	6	1,908	1,624
German ..	8,248	7,877	4,227	3,358	4,721	2,940	66	11	17,262	14,186
Greek ..	7,372	4,512	2,210	1,047	1,752	862	81	7	11,415	6,428
Hungarian ..	3,938	2,637	1,135	679	830	428	7	2	5,910	3,746
Indian (so described) ..	140	51	29	4	62	21	572	8	803	84
Indonesian ..	101	35	54	..	19	3	171	1	345	39
Israeli ..	331	282	11	9	5	4	1	3	348	298
Italian ..	36,133	18,416	8,795	3,514	16,437	6,395	308	20	61,673	28,345
Japanese ..	45	160	60	57	13	48	106	..	224	265
Latvian ..	6,373	5,854	1,678	1,501	1,097	709	13	..	9,161	8,064
Lebanese ..	1,496	653	181	107	57	26	8	2	1,742	788
Lithuanian ..	3,341	2,320	990	655	516	273	7	..	4,854	3,248
Norwegian ..	545	125	205	47	445	93	219	19	1,414	284
Polish ..	17,904	12,720	6,534	4,442	5,067	3,059	19	1	29,524	20,222

(*a*) " Irish " nationality is included with " British " nationality for the purpose of this table.

NATIONALITY OF POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL, &c., DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Nationality	Metropolitan Urban		Other Urban		Rural		Migratory		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Foreign—*contd.*										
Portuguese ..	156	55	75	20	36	..	466	..	733	75
Romanian ..	549	352	181	90	140	76	1	1	871	519
Russian ..	1,570	1,573	343	289	260	215	1	..	2,174	2,077
Spanish ..	206	90	94	39	149	61	8	..	457	190
Swedish ..	386	132	109	10	158	10	125	2	778	154
Swiss	611	521	160	101	115	67	41	7	927	696
Syrian ..	43	23	8	8	6	2	..	..	57	33
Turkish ..	73	46	14	15	1	4	..	..	88	65
Ukrainian ..	6,450	4,851	2,204	1,699	1,213	816	4	2	9,871	7,368
Yugoslav ..	6,564	3,957	2,771	1,528	2,279	1,003	19	3	11,633	6,491
Other Foreign	272	173	56	17	43	15	25	..	396	205
Stateless ..	16,665	12,719	3,476	2,316	2,402	1,324	39	8	22,582	16,367
Total Foreign	149,357	100,262	47,283	29,757	47,714	24,845	4,531	530	248,885	155,394
Total Born Outside Australia	454,021	373,009	143,167	106,432	123,168	71,753	13,327	1,589	733,683	552,783
Grand Total ..	2,373,697	2,471,533	1,117,988	1,112,051	1,034,191	853,701	20,242	3,127	4,546,118	4,440,412

(iii) *States and Territories*, 1954. The first of the two following tables shows the number and percentage of males and females of British and foreign nationalities in each of the States and Territories, while the second shows particulars of individual foreign nationalities for each State and Territory, after excluding those in the migratory group, who have been omitted because they do not in general belong to the permanent population. The figures in this table, however, still include a number of persons of non-European race who had been admitted temporarily to Australia under exemption certificates for business, educational or other purposes.

NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Nationality	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				NUMBER					
British—									
Males	1,642,191	1,148,786	653,640	374,068	303,359	151,279	9,448	14,462	4,297,233
Females ..	1,651,946	1,167,012	629,895	376,054	292,492	148,643	6,027	12,949	4,285,018
Persons ..	3,294,137	2,315,798	1,283,535	750,122	595,851	299,922	15,475	27,411	8,582,251
Foreign—									
Males	78,669	82,313	22,612	29,835	26,999	5,850	840	1,767	248,885
Females ..	50,723	54,230	12,112	17,137	16,921	2,980	154	1,137	155,394
Persons ..	129,392	136,543	34,724	46,972	43,920	8,830	994	2,904	404,279
Total—									
Males	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
Females ..	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
Persons ..	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
				PERCENTAGE					
British—									
Males	95.43	93.31	96.66	92.61	91.83	96.28	91.84	89.11	94.53
Females ..	97.02	95.56	98.11	95.64	94.53	98.03	97.51	91.93	96.50
Persons ..	96.22	94.43	97.37	94.11	93.14	97.14	93.96	90.42	95.50
Foreign—									
Males	4.57	6.69	3.34	7.39	8.17	3.72	8.16	10.89	5.47
Females ..	2.98	4.44	1.89	4.36	5.47	1.97	2.49	8.07	3.50
Persons ..	3.78	5.57	2.63	5.89	6.86	2.86	6.04	9.58	4.50
Total—									
Males	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Females ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Persons ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NATIONALITY OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: NUMBERS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Nationality	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
MALES									
Albanian	64	304	88	26	81	1	4	..	568
American (U.S.)	1,398	983	650	126	359	26	26	21	3,589
Austrian	589	699	59	189	242	56	13	9	1,856
Belgian	98	100	25	13	22	8	2	..	268
Bulgarian	172	158	33	133	45	8	1	6	556
Chinese	2,271	985	480	55	137	50	21	4	4,003
Czechoslovak	1,869	1,462	454	614	286	143	66	50	4,944
Danish	241	139	113	31	88	14	6	1	633
Dutch	9,254	8,691	3,164	2,229	4,865	1,255	61	220	29,739
Egyptian	73	59	..	17	7	..	..	..	156
Estonian	1,254	565	161	430	205	49	8	41	2,713
Filipino	19	8	4	1	10	1	3	..	46
Finnish	122	68	221	41	55	6	1	..	514
French	869	511	196	69	76	91	5	17	1,834
German	3,994	6,071	1,042	3,605	1,345	916	113	110	17,196
Greek	3,988	4,013	718	1,266	1,146	110	51	42	11,334
Hungarian	2,290	1,683	478	788	476	131	25	32	5,903
Indian (so described)	78	65	43	17	12	5	2	9	231
Indonesian	43	32	44	3	35	5	12	..	174
Israeli	124	198	9	1	13	2	..	..	347
Italian	15,150	23,208	6,868	6,510	8,453	746	197	233	61,365
Japanese	28	16	23	4	45	1	1	..	118
Latvian	2,753	2,989	674	1,635	779	201	17	100	9,148
Lebanese	1,373	191	44	107	16	2	..	1	1,734
Lithuanian	1,451	1,645	245	916	358	151	6	75	4,847
Norwegian	577	232	159	55	121	32	4	15	1,195
Polish	9,284	9,365	2,371	4,247	2,987	802	47	402	29,505
Portuguese	153	24	26	5	32	2	9	16	267
Romanian	328	266	69	126	53	13	5	10	870
Russian	971	548	280	220	104	26	6	18	2,173
Spanish	111	120	181	2	26	6	1	2	449
Swedish	264	157	103	54	48	15	9	3	653
Swiss	330	304	114	33	56	32	3	14	886
Syrian	27	17	6	4	2	1	..	..	57
Turkish	47	25	3	10	2	..	..	1	88
Ukrainian	3,360	3,185	646	1,557	788	206	5	120	9,867
Yugoslav	3,845	3,446	826	1,577	1,586	244	24	66	11,614
Other Foreign	108	137	49	17	40	3	1	16	371
Stateless	8,950	7,461	1,651	2,487	1,413	401	67	113	22,543
Total Foreign	77,920	80,130	22,320	29,220	26,414	5,761	822	1,767	244,354
FEMALES									
Albanian	18	55	15	8	18	..	..	..	114
American (U.S.)	809	595	241	64	172	16	7	30	1,934
Austrian	651	649	49	135	171	19	..	15	1,689
Belgian	93	101	15	14	11	11	..	..	245
Bulgarian	44	49	4	49	11	1	..	..	158
Chinese	578	188	107	11	15	9	20	2	930
Czechoslovak	991	809	116	162	145	39	8	9	2,279
Danish	106	77	38	11	24	7	1	1	265
Dutch	6,848	6,676	2,273	1,713	3,766	1,101	19	167	22,563
Egyptian	49	46	1	17	7	..	..	..	120
Estonian	1,176	609	105	427	175	45	..	44	2,581
Filipino	17	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	25
Finnish	38	25	110	13	13	3	..	1	203
French	809	489	125	71	58	52	1	13	1,618
German	3,881	5,406	850	2,357	1,218	346	20	97	14,175
Greek	2,205	2,234	435	687	815	14	12	19	6,421
Hungarian	1,627	1,116	201	389	331	51	1	28	3,744
Indian (so described)	41	13	5	4	8	..	..	5	76
Indonesian	12	13	10	..	..	3	..	..	38
Israeli	90	180	8	3	12	2	..	..	295
Italian	6,766	11,971	2,713	2,781	3,840	161	41	52	28,325
Japanese	81	79	53	21	15	8	3	5	265
Latvian	2,518	2,814	505	1,338	664	131	4	90	8,064
Lebanese	599	105	19	57	6	..	..	..	786
Lithuanian	1,051	1,148	115	574	223	78	1	58	3,248
Norwegian	140	60	30	1	22	12	..	..	265
Polish	6,313	6,889	1,584	2,503	2,254	416	1	261	20,221
Portuguese	45	7	11	1	2	..	7	2	75
Romanian	202	180	27	60	32	5	..	12	518
Russian	968	495	301	179	100	21	1	12	2,077
Spanish	38	67	51	5	27	2	..	..	190
Swedish	87	35	13	8	3	5	..	1	152
Swiss	252	259	60	48	35	24	..	11	689
Syrian	15	9	3	2	3	1	..	..	33
Turkish	25	22	5	8	4	..	..	1	65
Ukrainian	2,620	2,453	442	1,101	550	114	..	86	7,366
Yugoslav	2,137	2,045	360	791	1,044	79	1	31	6,488
Other Foreign	76	82	11	13	21	1	..	1	205
Stateless	6,674	5,739	1,088	1,500	1,066	203	6	83	16,359
Total Foreign	50,690	53,792	12,100	17,126	16,885	2,980	154	1,137	154,864

The relation in 1954 of the number of foreign males, excluding the migratory element in each case, to total males, in each State and Territory and in Australia as a whole, was as follows (corresponding figures for 1947 shown in parentheses) :—New South Wales, 1 in 22 (150); Victoria, 1 in 15 (122); Queensland, 1 in 30 (158); South Australia, 1 in 14 (224); Western Australia, 1 in 12 (70); Tasmania, 1 in 27 (691); Northern Territory, 1 in 12 (47); Australian Capital Territory, 1 in 9 (246); and Australia, 1 in 18 (139). For females the corresponding numbers were—New South Wales, 1 in 34 (368); Victoria, 1 in 23 (340); Queensland, 1 in 53 (569); South Australia, 1 in 23 (784); Western Australia, 1 in 18 (306); Tasmania, 1 in 51 (4,124); Northern Territory, 1 in 40 (268); Australian Capital Territory, 1 in 12 (651); and Australia, 1 in 29 (405).

These results, besides indicating the magnitude of the changes since the 1947 Census in nationality structure of the population of the various States and Territories, show also that in relation to the population of the States the foreign element at the 1954 Census was greatest in Western Australia and least in Queensland. In the Australian Capital Territory, however, the proportion of foreign nationalities in the population was greater than in Western Australia, though the actual number was relatively small.

(iv) *Foreign Subjects in Urban and Rural Divisions of States and Territories,* 1954. The next table shows the number and percentage distributions of males and females of foreign nationality in the urban and rural divisions of each State and Territory of Australia.

FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Division	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					NUMBER				
Metropolitan Urban—									
Males	47,311	54,368	9,450	21,364	13,394	1,819	. .	1,651	149,357
Females . .	31,710	36,926	7,084	13,277	9,056	1,126	. .	1,083	100,262
Persons . .	79,021	91,294	16,534	34,641	22,450	2,945	. .	2,734	249,619
Other Urban—									
Males	19,287	13,665	4,818	2,954	4,175	1,902	482	. .	47,283
Females . .	12,658	9,077	2,419	1,446	2,965	1,064	128	. .	29,757
Persons . .	31,945	22,742	7,237	4,400	7,140	2,966	610	. .	77,040
Rural—									
Males	11,322	12,097	8,052	4,902	8,845	2,040	340	116	47,714
Females . .	6,322	7,789	2,597	2,403	4,864	790	26	54	24,845
Persons . .	17,644	19,886	10,649	7,305	13,709	2,830	366	170	72,559
Total—									
Males	77,920	80,130	22,320	29,220	26,414	5,761	822	1,767	244,354
Females . .	50,690	53,792	12,100	17,126	16,885	2,980	154	1,137	154,864
Persons . .	128,610	133,922	34,420	46,346	43,299	8,741	976	2,904	399,218
					PERCENTAGE				
Metropolitan Urban—									
Males	60.72	67.85	42.34	73.11	50.71	31.57	. .	93.44	61.12
Females . .	62.56	68.65	58.55	77.53	53.63	37.79	. .	95.25	64.74
Persons . .	61.44	68.17	48.04	74.75	51.85	33.69	. .	94.15	62.53
Other Urban—									
Males	24.75	17.05	21.59	10.11	15.81	33.02	58.64	. .	19.35
Females . .	24.97	16.87	19.99	8.44	17.56	35.70	83.12	. .	19.22
Persons . .	24.84	16.98	21.02	9.49	16.49	33.93	62.50	. .	19.29
Rural—									
Males	14.53	15.10	36.07	16.78	33.48	35.41	41.36	6.56	19.53
Females . .	12.47	14.48	21.46	14.03	28.81	26.51	16.88	4.75	16.04
Persons . .	13.72	14.85	30.94	15.76	31.66	32.38	37.50	5.85	18.18
Total—									
Males	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Females . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Persons . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Disregarding the migratory group, the number of foreign nationals recorded in 1954 was 399,218 persons, a figure almost eleven times greater than the corresponding number at the 1947 Census. The greatest gain numerically, of either sex or the sexes combined, took place in the Metropolitan Urban Divisions. For Australia as a whole, 62.5 per cent of those with foreign allegiance were located in metropolitan areas, with the remainder almost equally divided between Other Urban Divisions and Rural Divisions. Corresponding figures for the *total* population of Australia show 54.1 per cent in Metropolitan Urban Divisions, 24.9 per cent in Other Urban and 21.0 per cent in Rural. The distributions for the several States varied widely, but the proportions of foreign nationals were higher than the proportions of the total population in all metropolitan areas, except in Western Australia where the proportion was lower in the metropolitan area and higher in the rural. In Queensland, while the proportion was higher in the metropolitan area, it was also higher in the rural areas. (*See also* Chapter XII, Migrant Component of the Population.)

3. British and Foreign Subjects According to Age.

The following table shows for four main age groupings the numbers and percentage distributions of males, females and of persons of British and foreign nationality for Australia as a whole, but excluding those persons of the migratory group born overseas, both British and foreign.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Oversea-born Migratory.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number			Percentage		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
MALES						
0 - 14	1,268,957	40,295	1,309,252	96.92	3.08	100.00
15 - 44	1,815,701	171,055	1,986,756	91.39	8.61	100.00
45 - 64	872,974	28,774	901,748	96.89	3.19	100.00
65 and over	330,805	4,230	335,035	98.74	1.26	100.00
Total	4,288,437	244,354	4,532,791	94.61	5.39	100.00
FEMALES						
0 - 14	1,216,054	37,295	1,253,349	97.00	3.00	100.00
15 - 44	1,783,283	95,748	1,879,031	94.90	5.10	100.00
45 - 64	877,823	18,002	895,825	97.99	2.01	100.00
65 and over	406,799	3,819	410,618	99.07	0.93	100.00
Total	4,283,959	154,864	4,438,823	96.50	3.50	100.00
PERSONS						
0 - 14	2,485,011	77,590	2,562,601	96.97	3.03	100.00
15 - 44	3,598,984	266,803	3,865,787	93.10	6.90	100.00
45 - 64	1,750,797	46,776	1,797,573	97.40	2.60	100.00
65 and over	737,604	8,049	745,653	98.92	1.08	100.00
Total	8,572,396	399,218	8,971,614	95.55	4.45	100.00

Comparison of the figures in this table with those for the 1947 Census shows that of the large increase in numbers of persons of foreign nationality in the intercensal period, the greatest proportionate increase occurred in the group aged between 0 and 14 years, and this applied to both sexes. Whereas, at the 1947 Census, the proportion of British was approximately 99 per cent for each age-group and for each sex, at the 1954 Census the proportions ranged between 99 per cent for females aged 65 years and over and 91 per cent for males aged 15-44 years. The range was greater for males than for females.

4. Oversea-born Population according to Nationality and Period of Residence in Australia.

In the following table persons of British and foreign nationalities are classified according to period of residence in Australia at the date of the 1954 Census. The number of oversea-born persons for whom period of residence was not stated has been distributed proportionately over the various groups, and the oversea-born section of the migratory group has been excluded.

OVERSEA-BORN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Number			Percentage		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
MALES						
Under 1 year	15,406	23,057	38,463	40.05	59.95	100.00
1 year and under 2 years	13,119	19,478	32,597	40.25	59.75	100.00
2 years and under 3 years	28,144	38,035	66,179	42.53	57.47	100.00
3 years and under 4 years	29,508	42,531	72,039	40.96	59.04	100.00
4 years and under 5 years	28,184	60,522	88,706	31.77	68.23	100.00
5 years and under 6 years	26,493	38,809	65,302	40.57	59.43	100.00
6 years and under 7 years	14,594	7,119	21,713	67.21	32.79	100.00
7 years and under 8 years	7,544	1,990	9,534	79.13	20.87	100.00
8 years and under 15 years	13,033	2,722	15,755	82.72	17.28	100.00
15 years and over	299,977	10,091	310,068	96.75	3.25	100.00
Total	476,002	244,354	720,356	66.08	33.92	100.00
FEMALES						
Under 1 year	14,393	19,915	34,308	41.95	58.05	100.00
1 year and under 2 years	13,151	14,369	27,520	47.79	52.21	100.00
2 years and under 3 years	23,092	16,895	39,987	57.75	42.25	100.00
3 years and under 4 years	24,027	27,144	51,171	46.95	53.05	100.00
4 years and under 5 years	21,678	41,516	63,194	34.30	65.70	100.00
5 years and under 6 years	20,656	25,491	46,147	44.76	55.24	100.00
6 years and under 7 years	11,897	3,768	15,665	75.95	24.05	100.00
7 years and under 8 years	6,723	1,294	8,017	83.86	16.14	100.00
8 years and under 15 years	11,761	1,006	12,767	92.12	7.88	100.00
15 years and over	248,952	3,466	252,418	98.63	1.37	100.00
Total	396,330	154,864	551,194	71.90	28.10	100.00
PERSONS						
Under 1 year	29,799	42,972	72,771	40.95	59.05	100.00
1 year and under 2 years	26,270	33,847	60,117	43.70	56.30	100.00
2 years and under 3 years	51,236	54,930	106,166	48.26	51.74	100.00
3 years and under 4 years	53,535	69,675	123,210	43.45	56.55	100.00
4 years and under 5 years	49,862	102,038	151,900	32.83	67.17	100.00
5 years and under 6 years	47,149	64,300	111,449	42.31	57.69	100.00
6 years and under 7 years	26,491	10,887	37,378	70.87	29.13	100.00
7 years and under 8 years	14,267	3,284	17,551	81.29	18.71	100.00
8 years and under 15 years	24,794	3,728	28,522	86.93	13.07	100.00
15 years and over	548,929	13,557	562,486	97.59	2.41	100.00
Total	872,332	399,218	1,271,550	68.60	31.40	100.00

Although British constituted about two-thirds of the total oversea-born population of Australia, their proportions varied greatly with length of residence. The proportions ranged around 40 per cent under six years of residence increased sharply to about 70 per cent for six to seven years, and then to 80 and 90 per cent and above for longer periods of residence. British predominated in each residence group over six years and foreign subjects in each group under that period, except for females of two years and less than three years residence.

Foreign subjects were numerically and proportionately most numerous at period of residence four to five years, where they constituted about two-thirds of the total for each sex at that period of residence.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of oversea-born British and foreign subjects, separately, according to period of residence.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEA-BORN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA, SEPARATELY, ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Period of Residence in Australia	Males		Females		Persons	
	British	Foreign	British	Foreign	British	Foreign
Under 1 year	3.24	9.44	3.63	12.86	3.42	10.76
1 year and under 2 years	2.76	7.97	3.32	9.28	3.01	8.48
2 years and under 3 years	5.91	15.57	5.83	10.91	5.87	13.76
3 years and under 4 years	6.20	17.41	6.06	17.53	6.14	17.45
4 years and under 5 years	5.92	24.77	5.47	26.81	5.72	25.56
5 years and under 6 years	5.56	15.88	5.21	16.46	5.40	16.11
6 years and under 7 years	3.07	2.91	3.00	2.43	3.04	2.73
7 years and under 8 years	1.58	0.81	1.70	0.83	1.63	0.82
8 years and under 15 years	2.74	1.11	2.97	0.65	2.84	0.93
15 years and over	63.02	4.13	62.81	2.24	62.93	3.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The forgoing table is complementary to the preceding table, and shows that about two-thirds of the oversea-born British subjects in Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1954, were resident for seven years or longer, the majority of them for 15 years or more. By far the greater majority of the foreign-born subjects (92 per cent), on the other hand, were concentrated within a period of residence of less than six years. (*See also* Chapter XII, Migrant Component of the Population.)

CHAPTER XIV

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION

NATURE OF THE INQUIRY.

1. Form of Inquiry.

Section 21 of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1949 provides that " no person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres ", although for refusal to reply to any other inquiry contained in the Census Schedule a penalty of £10 is provided. At the 1921 Census the question on the Personal Slip consisted merely of the word " religion ", with a blank space following it for the insertion of particulars. Of the 5,435,734 persons for whom particulars were received at the 1921 Census, 46,268 refused to state their religion and 45,990 persons gave no reply to the question on religion. At the 1933 Census the question on the Householder's Schedule and the Personal Slip read: " Religion.—State the full name of the religious denomination. There is no legal obligation to answer this question ". Of the 6,629,839 persons for whom particulars were received at this Census, 848,948 gave no reply to the question on religion. The very large increase between 1921 and 1933 in the number of persons who apparently were unwilling to answer the inquiry is to be attributed to the explicit statement in the Householder's Schedule and Personal Slip in 1933 that an answer was not obligatory. In 1947 and 1954, the question was framed in similar language to that used in 1933. In 1947, 824,824 persons out of a total of 7,579,358 persons enumerated, and in 1954, 855,819 out of 8,986,530 persons enumerated, failed to answer the question.

2. Adequacy of the Data.

Owing to the very large numbers of persons who failed to give any particulars regarding religion at the last three Censuses, and the varying percentages of such persons on the total populations at each of the three Census dates, it is not possible to define precisely the composition of the population in terms of religious creed, or to make entirely satisfactory intercensal comparisons with the numbers of persons adhering to the various religious denominations.

3. Tabulation of the Results.

For convenience of compilation and review, the particulars about religious creeds have been divided into two main groups—Christian and Non-Christian—and a third group comprising Indefinite, No Religion and No Reply. Particulars of the religions of males and females in local government areas, &c., and in cross-classification with other characteristics of the population may be found in the detailed tables published in the various volumes of the Census. Including " No Reply ", particulars were classified under a total of 20 headings, as published herein. The tables mentioned above include particulars of religion for each sex in conjunction with age, conjugal condition, birthplace and occupational status, as well as the numbers recorded in Urban and Rural Divisions of each State and Territory and of Australia as a whole, together with comparisons with previous Censuses.

GENERAL VIEW OF RESULTS.

4. Population According to Religious Creeds.

The data relating to religion show that 8,033,754 persons, representing 89.4 per cent of the total population, stated definite adherence to some Christian religion, and 54,817 persons or 0.6 per cent were definitely stated to belong to some non-Christian sect; 23,684 or 0.2 per cent stated definitely that they had no religion; and 855,819 or 9.5 per cent failed to give any information as to religious belief.

Of 8,033,754 persons included in the Christian group, 3,408,850, representing 42.4 per cent of the Christian group and 37.9 per cent of the total population, indicated adherence to the Church of England. Next in order of number of adherents was the Roman Catholic Church, with 2,060,986, consisting of 761,102 who described themselves on the schedules as "Roman Catholic" and 1,299,884 who described themselves as "Catholic". It is presumed that the great majority of the latter were adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. Taken together, these Catholics represented 25.7 per cent of the Christian group and 22.9 per cent of the total population. The adherents of the Methodist Church were the next largest group, with 977,933 persons, followed by 870,242 who stated their religion as Presbyterian. The Methodist and Presbyterian adherents represented 12.2 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively of the Christian group, and 10.9 per cent and 9.7 per cent respectively of the total population. Among the numerically smaller denominations were: Baptist, 127,444 persons, representing 1.4 per cent of the total population; Lutheran, 116,178 persons, representing 1.3 per cent of the total population; Church of Christ (which in 1947 had more adherents than the Lutheran), 80,364 persons, representing 0.9 per cent of the total population; Greek Orthodox, 74,745 persons representing 0.8 per cent of the total population; Congregational, 69,452 persons, representing 0.8 per cent of the total population.

Of 54,817 persons included in the non-Christian group, 48,436 representing 88.4 per cent of that group and 0.5 per cent of the total population, were classified as Hebrew.

The following table shows the numerical distribution of the population according to religious creeds in the States and Territories of Australia.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Christian—									
Baptist	40,283	34,316	20,113	18,797	7,236	6,293	108	298	127,444
Brethren	5,384	3,261	4,142	516	734	2,347	6	14	16,404
Catholic, Roman (a)	289,637	180,211	125,777	43,792	88,011	27,069	2,891	3,714	761,102
Catholic (a)	554,816	383,443	191,185	81,978	55,478	25,973	1,388	5,623	1,299,884
Church of Christ	10,567	33,608	6,751	19,162	7,801	2,267	100	108	80,364
Church of England	1,466,571	832,473	454,095	223,319	268,135	147,407	5,271	11,579	3,408,850
Congregational	21,280	11,922	9,086	15,650	6,844	4,425	60	185	69,452
Greek Orthodox	29,133	20,121	8,402	8,607	7,213	593	250	426	74,745
Lutheran	17,033	22,893	28,612	42,057	3,871	1,046	236	430	116,178
Methodist	275,188	252,802	146,456	193,234	68,489	38,236	1,721	1,807	977,933
Presbyterian	302,984	327,422	151,586	30,778	37,659	15,607	1,200	3,006	870,242
Protestant, undefined	27,363	37,753	10,175	11,449	6,166	2,157	163	190	95,416
Salvation Army	12,825	11,391	7,124	5,823	3,732	1,815	72	56	42,838
Seventh Day Adventist	10,476	4,468	4,331	1,791	2,932	1,280	34	17	25,329
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	22,268	14,948	15,850	5,587	5,492	2,972	296	160	67,573
Total, Christian	3,085,808	2,171,032	1,183,685	702,540	569,793	279,487	13,796	27,613	8,033,754
Non-Christian—									
Hebrew	19,583	24,016	1,340	722	2,555	158	8	54	48,436
Other	1,704	2,283	1,069	710	374	98	109	34	6,381
Total, Non-Christian	21,287	26,299	2,409	1,432	2,929	256	117	88	54,817
Indefinite	6,795	4,818	2,397	1,817	1,746	796	54	33	18,456
No Religion	8,436	6,637	3,777	1,785	2,160	516	152	221	23,684
No Reply	301,203	243,555	125,991	89,520	63,143	27,697	2,350	2,360	855,819
Grand Total	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530

(a) So described in individual Census Schedules.

The next table shows the proportion which the adherents to each religious creed bore to the total population of each State or Territory. The table reveals some striking deviations amongst the State figures from the proportions for Australia as a whole. Amongst the numerically larger denominations, the proportion of adherents of the Church of England in Tasmania was the highest of the States and in South Australia the lowest. The proportion of Roman Catholics in South Australia was also particularly low, and was highest in New South Wales. Methodist were proportionately most numerous in South Australia and fewest in New South Wales, whilst the highest proportion of Presbyterians was in Victoria and the smallest in South Australia.

Amongst the numerically smaller denominations, Baptist, Church of Christ, Congregational, Lutheran and Salvation Army were more strongly represented proportionately in South Australia than in any other State.

Of the States, the proportion failing to reply was highest in South Australia and lowest in New South Wales.

The relative positions of the various creeds as between States differed very little from those in 1947.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Christian—									
Baptist	1.18	1.40	1.53	2.36	1.13	2.04	0.65	0.98	1.42
Brethren	0.16	0.13	0.31	0.07	0.11	0.76	0.04	0.05	0.18
Catholic, Roman (a)	24.66	22.98	24.04	15.78	22.43	17.18	25.98	30.80	22.94
Catholic (a)									
Church of Christ	0.31	1.37	0.51	2.40	1.22	0.73	0.61	0.36	0.90
Church of England	42.84	33.95	34.45	28.02	41.91	47.74	32.00	38.19	37.93
Congregational	0.62	0.49	0.69	1.96	1.07	1.43	0.36	0.61	0.77
Greek Orthodox	0.85	0.82	0.64	1.08	1.13	0.19	1.52	1.40	0.83
Lutheran	0.50	0.93	2.17	5.28	0.60	0.34	1.43	1.42	1.29
Methodist	8.04	10.31	11.11	24.24	10.71	12.38	10.45	5.96	10.88
Presbyterian	8.85	13.35	11.50	3.86	5.89	5.06	7.29	9.92	9.69
Protestant, undefined	0.80	1.54	0.77	1.44	0.96	0.70	0.99	0.63	1.06
Salvation Army	0.37	0.47	0.54	0.73	0.58	0.59	0.44	0.18	0.48
Seventh Day Adventist	0.30	0.18	0.33	0.22	0.46	0.42	0.21	0.06	0.28
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	0.65	0.61	1.20	0.70	0.86	0.96	1.80	0.53	0.75
Total, Christian	90.13	88.53	89.79	88.14	89.06	90.52	83.77	91.09	89.40
Non-Christian—									
Hebrew	0.57	0.98	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.05	0.05	0.18	0.54
Other Non-Christian	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.66	0.11	0.07
Total, Non-Christian	0.62	1.07	0.18	0.18	0.46	0.08	0.71	0.29	0.61
Indefinite	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.33	0.11	0.21
No Religion	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.22	0.34	0.17	0.92	0.73	0.26
No Reply	8.80	9.93	9.56	11.23	9.87	8.97	14.27	7.78	9.52
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) So described in individual Census Schedules.

The proportions in each State and Territory of the adherents throughout Australia to each religious creed is shown in the following table. Generally, but with some exceptions, the largest proportions of adherents were in the more populous States. Deviations from this order were occasioned by the relatively smaller representation of adherents of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches in South Australia, and the greater representation there of Methodists and followers of the Church of Christ, Congregational and Lutheran Churches. In Victoria Presbyterians and adherents to the Church of Christ, and in Queensland Brethren and Lutherans, were relatively numerous.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH RELIGIOUS CREED, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Christian—									
Baptist	31.61	26.93	15.78	14.75	5.68	4.94	0.08	0.23	100.00
Brethren	32.82	19.88	25.25	3.15	4.47	14.31	0.04	0.08	100.00
Catholic, Roman (a)	40.97	27.35	15.38	6.10	6.96	2.58	0.21	0.45	100.00
Catholic (a)									
Church of Christ	13.15	41.82	8.40	23.84	9.71	2.82	0.13	0.13	100.00
Church of England	43.02	24.42	13.32	6.55	7.87	4.32	0.16	0.34	100.00
Congregational	30.64	17.17	13.08	22.53	9.85	6.37	0.09	0.27	100.00
Greek Orthodox	38.98	26.92	11.24	11.52	9.65	0.79	0.33	0.57	100.00
Lutheran	14.66	19.71	24.63	36.20	3.33	0.90	0.20	0.37	100.00
Methodist	28.14	25.85	14.98	19.76	7.00	3.91	0.18	0.18	100.00
Presbyterian	34.82	37.62	17.42	3.54	4.33	1.79	0.14	0.34	100.00
Protestant, undefined	28.68	39.57	10.66	12.00	6.46	2.26	0.17	0.20	100.00
Salvation Army	29.94	26.59	16.63	13.59	8.71	4.24	0.17	0.13	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	41.36	17.64	17.10	7.07	11.58	5.05	0.13	0.07	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	32.95	22.12	23.45	8.27	8.13	4.40	0.44	0.24	100.00
Total, Christian	38.41	27.02	14.73	8.75	7.09	3.48	0.17	0.35	100.00
Non-Christian—									
Hebrew	40.43	49.58	2.77	1.49	5.27	0.33	0.02	0.11	100.00
Other Non-Christian	26.70	35.78	16.75	11.13	5.86	1.54	1.71	0.53	100.00
Total, Non-Christian	38.83	47.98	4.40	2.61	5.34	0.47	0.21	0.16	100.00
Indefinite	36.82	26.11	12.99	9.84	9.46	4.31	0.29	0.18	100.00
No Religion	35.62	28.02	15.95	7.54	9.12	2.18	0.64	0.93	100.00
No Reply	35.19	28.46	14.72	10.46	7.38	3.24	0.27	0.28	100.00
Grand Total	38.10	27.29	14.67	8.87	7.12	3.43	0.18	0.34	100.00

(a) So described in individual Census Schedules.

5. Census Comparisons, 1933 to 1954.

The following table sets out, for each of the three Census years from 1933 to 1954, the absolute numbers recorded, the percentage which the number in each category represented of the total number who answered the question, and the masculinity of each category.

Comparison of the numbers and percentages in the three Censuses is to some extent impaired by the variations in the proportions of those failing to reply.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION: NUMBERS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND MACULINITY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933 TO 1954.

Religious Creed	Number of Adherents			Percentage of Total Specified			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females)		
	1933	1947	1954	1933	1947	1954	1933	1947	1954
Christian—									
Baptist	105,874	113,527	127,444	1.83	1.68	1.57	88.32	88.18	89.10
Brethren	10,043	13,002	16,404	0.17	0.19	0.20	81.22	80.71	84.46
Catholic, Roman (a)	1,173,366	630,198	761,102	22.50	23.49	25.35	99.95	97.71	103.68
Catholic (a)	127,542	956,540	1,299,884						
Church of Christ	62,754	71,771	80,364	1.09	1.06	0.99	84.93	86.44	89.16
Church of England	2,565,118	2,957,032	3,408,850	44.37	43.78	41.93	102.37	100.27	100.56
Congregational	65,202	63,243	69,452	1.13	0.94	0.85	87.41	86.67	87.99
Greek Orthodox	(b)	(b)	74,745	(b)	(b)	0.92	(b)	(b)	146.17
Lutheran	60,803	66,891	116,178	1.05	0.99	1.43	115.35	108.79	107.94
Methodist	684,022	871,425	977,933	11.83	12.90	12.03	94.09	95.53	95.85
Presbyterian	713,229	743,540	870,242	12.34	11.01	10.70	100.07	97.41	98.03
Protestant, undefined	72,764	73,270	95,416	1.26	1.08	1.17	107.81	100.40	103.55
Salvation Army	31,210	37,572	42,838	0.54	0.56	0.53	84.53	87.58	90.10
Seventh Day Adventist	13,965	17,550	25,329	0.24	0.26	0.31	75.15	73.81	78.84
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	41,846	57,375	67,573	0.73	0.85	0.83	88.15	92.00	89.73
Total, Christian	5,727,738	6,672,936	8,033,754	99.08	98.79	98.81	99.72	98.02	100.27
Non-Christian—									
Hebrew	23,553	32,019	48,436	0.41	0.47	0.59	107.15	105.34	102.76
Other Non-Christian	4,917	4,543	6,381	0.08	0.07	0.08	629.53	462.95	333.79
Total, Non-Christian	28,470	36,562	54,817	0.49	0.54	0.67	136.38	122.94	116.16
Indefinite	9,266	18,708	18,456	0.16	0.28	0.23	126.83	110.91	119.24
No Religion	15,417	26,328	23,684	0.27	0.39	0.29	340.99	253.87	236.80
Total, Specified	5,780,891	6,754,534	8,130,711	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.20	98.51	100.65
No Reply	848,948	824,824	855,819	..	..	..	126.27	117.40	120.48
Grand Total	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	..	..	..	103.20	100.41	102.38

(a) So described in individual Census Schedules. (b) Not available.

The greatest numerical and percentage increases since 1947 among denominations with large numbers of adherents were recorded in respect of the Roman Catholic Church, with an increase of 474,248 persons or 29.9 per cent. Next in respect of numerical increase were Church of England (451,818 persons), Presbyterian (126,702 persons) and Methodist (106,508 persons); but in order of percentage increase, Presbyterian (17.0 per cent), Church of England (15.3 per cent) and Methodist (12.2 per cent).

High proportional increases among the less numerous denominations were Lutheran (73.7 per cent), Hebrew (51.3 per cent) and Seventh Day Adventists (44.3 per cent).

The Christian group as a whole increased by 20.4 per cent and the total population by 18.6 per cent. The numbers failing to reply increased in 1954 by 3.8 per cent compared with 1947.

The masculinity rates for the Christian creeds in 1954 showed increases in general over the 1947 rates, in keeping with the increase in the population as a whole. The largest increase was shown for Roman Catholics, where males exceeded females for the first time since the Census of 1921. The next highest increase in the masculinity rate was for the Brethren, numerically one of the least represented creeds in Australia.

CREED IN RELATION TO AGE, CONJUGAL CONDITION, BIRTHPLACE AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.

6. Religious Creed and Age.

The numbers of all males and females were tabulated in five-year age groups in conjunction with religion. Particulars for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole may be found in the relevant volumes of detailed results of the Census.

In the following tables the results relating to age for the whole of Australia have been summarized in six age groups.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND AGES OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	Age Last Birthday (Years)						Total	Percentage aged 20 years and over
	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 39	40 & over		
Christian—								
Baptist	11,892	13,065	10,502	8,613	34,675	48,697	127,444	65.42
Brethren	1,562	1,565	1,435	1,214	4,046	6,582	16,404	64.79
Catholic, Roman (*a*)	94,904	82,515	54,304	49,663	262,024	217,692	761,102	62.46
Catholic (*a*)	148,804	135,898	111,866	95,792	390,045	417,479	1,299,884	
Church of Christ	7,832	8,559	7,158	5,826	22,411	28,578	80,364	63.45
Church of England	349,576	339,752	262,283	222,189	976,751	1,258,299	3,408,850	65.57
Congregational	6,477	6,699	5,396	4,460	17,929	28,491	69,452	66.84
Greek Orthodox	8,384	6,453	3,780	4,238	29,284	22,606	74,745	69.42
Lutheran	12,838	11,022	9,163	7,561	38,585	37,009	116,178	65.07
Methodist	103,959	102,473	79,823	66,154	272,865	352,659	977,933	63.96
Presbyterian	89,052	85,046	65,656	54,528	244,579	331,381	870,242	66.18
Protestant, undefined	6,466	7,568	6,566	5,335	25,342	44,139	95,416	72.82
Salvation Army	4,893	5,265	4,491	3,697	10,990	13,502	42,838	57.17
Seventh Day Adventist	2,631	2,741	2,375	1,943	6,494	9,145	25,329	61.74
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	6,254	6,523	5,694	4,721	18,251	26,130	67,573	65.68
Total, Christian	855,524	815,144	630,492	535,934	2,354,271	2,842,389	8,033,754	64.69
Non-Christian—								
Hebrew	4,013	4,288	2,681	2,212	13,477	21,765	48,436	72.76
Other Non-Christian	356	260	210	382	2,851	2,322	6,381	81.07
Total, Non-Christian	4,369	4,548	2,891	2,594	16,328	24,087	54,817	73.73
Indefinite	1,462	1,404	1,107	1,035	5,301	8,147	18,456	72.87
No Religion	1,944	1,330	900	778	9,095	9,637	23,684	79.09
No Reply	103,118	80,311	58,790	51,430	270,954	291,216	855,819	65.69
Grand Total	966,417	902,737	694,180	591,771	2,655,949	3,175,476	8,986,530	64.89

(*a*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

Amongst the more numerous denominations the Roman Catholic Church had the largest proportion of persons under 20, namely 37.5 per cent, compared with 36.0 per cent for Methodist, 34.4 per cent for Church of England and 33.8 per cent for Presbyterian. In the Christian group the highest proportion of adherents under 20 was recorded in the Salvation Army, 42.8 per cent, and the least in Greek Orthodox, 30.6 per cent.

The percentages of the total population in each age group represented by the adherents of each religious creed are given in the following table.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND AGES OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	Age Last Birthday (Years)						Total
	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 39	40 and over	
Christian—							
Baptist	1.23	1.45	1.51	1.46	1.31	1.53	1.42
Brethren	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.15	0.21	0.18
Catholic, Roman (*a*)	25.22	24.20	23.94	24.58	24.55	20.00	22.94
Catholic (*a*)							
Church of Christ	0.81	0.95	1.03	0.98	0.84	0.90	0.90
Church of England	36.17	37.64	37.78	37.55	36.78	39.63	37.93
Congregational	0.67	0.74	0.78	0.75	0.68	0.90	0.77
Greek Orthodox	0.87	0.72	0.54	0.72	1.10	0.71	0.83
Lutheran	1.33	1.22	1.32	1.28	1.45	1.17	1.29
Methodist	10.76	11.35	11.50	11.18	10.27	11.11	10.88
Presbyterian	9.21	9.42	9.46	9.21	9.21	10.43	9.69
Protestant, undefined	0.67	0.84	0.94	0.90	0.95	1.39	1.06
Salvation Army	0.51	0.58	0.65	0.62	0.41	0.42	0.48
Seventh Day Adventist	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.33	0.25	0.29	0.28
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	0.65	0.72	0.82	0.80	0.69	0.82	0.75
Total, Christian	88.53	90.30	90.82	90.56	88.64	89.51	89.40
Non-Christian—							
Hebrew	0.41	0.47	0.39	0.37	0.51	0.69	0.54
Other Non-Christian	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.07
Total, Non-Christian	0.45	0.50	0.42	0.44	0.62	0.76	0.61
Indefinite	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.26	0.21
No Religion	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.34	0.30	0.26
No Reply	10.67	8.90	8.47	8.69	10.20	9.17	9.52
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

In general, the proportions for the various religions tended to be higher in the lower age-groups, reaching maxima at age-group 10-14 years. Thereafter they declined until group 20-39 years, and then increased to reach their maxima with age-group 40 years and over. Exceptions to this pattern were the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Lutheran creeds, where the proportions declined after the earliest age-group, increased for one or two groups, and then declined to minima in age-group 40 years and over.

The proportion of no replies to the question on religion was particularly high in the youngest age-group, declined in the two subsequent age-groups, rose to more than 10 per cent in the 20-39 years group, and then declined again.

7. Religious Creed and Conjugal Condition.

The conjugal condition of the adherents of the various religious denominations was tabulated for males and females separately for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole, and the results may be found in the appropriate detailed tables of the Census.

The following table shows for Australia as a whole the number of persons belonging to each creed under the following headings:—(i) Never Married; (ii) Married; (iii) Married but Permanently Separated; (iv) Widowed; (v) Divorced; and (vi) Conjugal Condition Not Stated. This table is followed by another in which the numbers of persons aged 15 years and over, omitting those whose conjugal condition was not stated, are reduced to percentages of the total number of adherents of each denomination.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	Never Married		Married	Married But Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
	Under 15 years of age	Aged 15 years and over						
Christian—								
Baptist	35,459	22,664	59,572	1,253	7,659	741	96	127,444
Brethren	4,562	3,477	7,224	76	1,011	47	7	16,404
Catholic, Roman (*a*)	231,723	154,692	322,218	14,227	30,299	6,444	1,499	761,102
Catholic (*a*)	396,568	297,941	521,649	13,813	61,803	6,099	2,011	1,299,884
Church of Christ	23,549	13,145	37,847	806	4,449	511	57	80,364
Church of England	951,611	570,377	1,612,783	51,307	188,919	30,285	3,568	3,408,850
Congregational	18,572	13,021	32,522	515	4,375	395	52	69,452
Greek Orthodox	18,617	16,677	34,590	1,283	2,879	515	184	74,745
Lutheran	33,023	23,090	52,904	1,215	5,052	784	110	116,178
Methodist	286,255	160,527	464,102	8,934	51,875	5,559	681	977,933
Presbyterian	239,754	155,521	411,532	8,873	48,491	5,237	834	870,242
Protestant, undefined	20,600	17,656	47,731	1,701	6,394	1,159	175	95,416
Salvation Army	14,649	8,465	16,595	556	2,303	235	35	42,838
Seventh Day Adventist	7,747	4,494	10,997	316	1,589	168	18	25,329
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	18,471	13,050	30,772	763	3,913	542	62	67,573
Total, Christian	2,301,160	1,474,797	3,663,038	105,638	421,011	58,721	9,389	8,033,754
Non-Christian—								
Hebrew	10,982	7,101	26,003	585	3,122	588	55	48,436
Other Non-Christian	826	2,111	2,898	102	283	61	100	6,381
Total, Non-Christian	11,808	9,212	28,901	687	3,405	649	155	54,817
Indefinite	3,973	3,942	8,564	417	1,243	263	54	18,456
No Religion	4,174	5,158	12,212	717	889	478	56	23,684
No Reply	242,219	153,536	393,058	16,140	37,618	8,928	4,320	855,819
Grand Total	2,563,334	1,646,645	4,105,773	123,599	464,166	69,039	13,974	8,986,530

(*a*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER (*a*): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	Never Married (*b*)	Married	Married, but Permanently Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Christian—						
Baptist	24.66	64.83	1.36	8.34	0.81	100.00
Brethren	29.38	61.04	0.64	8.54	0.40	100.00
Catholic, Roman (*c*) Catholic (*c*)	31.67	59.05	1.96	6.44	0.88	100.00
Church of Christ	23.16	66.68	1.42	7.84	0.90	100.00
Church of England	23.25	65.73	2.09	7.70	1.23	100.00
Congregational	25.62	63.99	1.01	8.61	0.77	100.00
Greek Orthodox	29.81	61.83	2.29	5.15	0.92	100.00
Lutheran	27.81	63.71	1.46	6.08	0.94	100.00
Methodist	23.23	67.17	1.29	7.51	0.80	100.00
Presbyterian	24.70	65.36	1.41	7.70	0.83	100.00
Protestant, undefined	23.65	63.95	2.28	8.57	1.55	100.00
Salvation Army	30.07	58.94	1.98	8.18	0.83	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	25.58	62.61	1.80	9.05	0.96	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	26.61	62.75	1.55	7.98	1.11	100.00
Total, Christian	25.77	64.00	1.85	7.36	1.02	100.00
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	18.99	69.53	1.56	8.35	1.57	100.00
Other Non-Christian	38.70	53.12	1.87	5.19	1.12	100.00
Total, Non-Christian	21.50	67.44	1.60	7.95	1.51	100.00
Indefinite	27.32	59.35	2.89	8.62	1.82	100.00
No Religion	26.51	62.77	3.69	4.57	2.46	100.00
No Reply	25.20	64.51	2.65	6.17	1.47	100.00
Grand Total	25.69	64.06	1.93	7.24	1.08	100.00

(*a*) Excludes conjugal condition " not stated ". (*b*) Aged 15 years and over. (*c*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

The proportions of never married persons in the Christian group in the foregoing table are comparatively high for Roman Catholics, the Salvation Army, Greek Orthodox and Brethren. The lowest proportions for never married and highest for married are shown for Church of Christ and Methodists.

8. Religious Creed and Birthplace.

Details of the birthplaces of males and females separately in categories of religious creed may be found in the detailed tables of the various Census volumes.

The following tables are confined to principal or grouped countries of birthplace and show for each creed the numbers and proportions of persons in each birthplace category.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom, &c (*a*)	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Other European Countries	Asian Countries	All Other Countries	Total
						NUMBER					
Christian—											
Baptist	113,096	580	11,280	201	29	423	112	630	498	595	**127,444**
Brethren	13,468	140	2,411	16	4	41	6	150	85	83	**16,404**
Catholic, Roman (*b*)	589,333	2,323	27,024	12,294	50,701	10,514	20,405	40,056	4,052	4,400	**761,102**
Catholic (*b*)	1,105,227	4,261	42,826	11,620	60,276	8,894	16,734	38,078	6,033	5,935	**1,299,884**
Church of Christ	76,230	313	3,138	79	9	53	16	150	177	199	**80,364**
Church of England	3,015,871	18,880	337,767	3,129	319	1,725	307	8,811	11,493	10,548	**3,408,850**
Congregational	62,658	253	5,819	66	..	155	1	108	97	295	**69,452**
Greek Orthodox	15,898	30	92	2,680	157	22	2,640	43,747	7,397	2,082	**74,745**
Lutheran	76,299	68	278	15,263	19	378	646	22,592	267	368	**116,178**
Methodist	921,685	2,758	46,944	562	70	1,096	53	1,197	1,100	2,468	**977,933**
Presbyterian	759,421	5,852	88,756	655	48	8,516	61	2,329	2,098	2,506	**870,242**

(*a*) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. (*b*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Religious Creed	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom, &c. (*a*)	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Other European Countries	Asian Countries	All Other Countries	Total
NUMBER—*continued*											
Protestant, undefined . .	68,399	679	13,340	4,396	51	2,324	238	4,436	813	740	95,416
Salvation Army	39,093	230	3,106	34	9	142	1	70	64	89	42,838
Seventh Day Adventist . .	22,244	596	1,510	94	17	77	21	209	315	246	25,329
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined) . .	51,127	593	6,700	1,958	286	3,266	241	1,534	1,213	655	67,573
Total, Christian . .	6,930,049	37,556	590,991	53,047	111,995	37,626	41,482	164,097	35,702	31,209	8,033,754
Non-Christian—											
Hebrew	18,520	327	4,562	4,145	70	132	9,022	8,798	2,060	800	48,436
Other Non-Christian . .	1,571	32	205	48	10	29	25	782	3,581	98	6,381
Total, Non-Christian	20,091	359	4,767	4,193	80	161	9,047	9,580	5,641	898	54,817
Indefinite	13,714	175	1,841	443	227	341	239	882	403	191	18,456
No Religion	16,297	405	3,252	336	49	1,785	77	644	575	264	23,684
No Reply	719,913	4,855	63,354	7,403	7,546	12,122	5,749	21,708	9,260	3,909	855,819
Grand Total . .	7,700,064	43,350	664,205	65,422	119,897	52,035	56,594	196,911	51,581	36,471	8,986,530
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION — CREED BY BIRTHPLACE											
Christian—											
Baptist	88.74	0.46	8.85	0.16	0.02	0.33	0.09	0.49	0.39	0.47	100.00
Brethren	82.10	0.85	14.70	0.10	0.02	0.25	0.04	0.91	0.52	0.51	100.00
Catholic, Roman (*b*) . . Catholic (*b*)	82.22	0.32	3.39	1.16	5.39	0.94	1.80	3.79	0.49	0.50	100.00
Church of Christ	94.85	0.39	3.90	0.10	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.19	0.22	0.25	100.00
Church of England . .	88.47	0.55	9.91	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.26	0.34	0.31	100.00
Congregational	90.22	0.36	8.38	0.10	. .	0.22	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.42	100.00
Greek Orthodox	21.27	0.04	0.12	3.59	0.21	0.03	3.53	58.53	9.90	2.78	100.00
Lutheran	65.67	0.06	0.24	13.14	0.02	0.32	0.56	19.44	0.23	0.32	100.00
Methodist	94.25	0.28	4.80	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.25	100.00
Presbyterian	87.26	0.67	10.20	0.07	0.01	0.98	0.01	0.27	0.24	0.29	100.00
Protestant, undefined . .	71.68	0.71	13.98	4.61	0.05	2.44	0.25	4.65	0.85	0.78	100.00
Salvation Army	91.26	0.54	7.25	0.08	0.02	0.33	0.00	0.16	0.15	0.21	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist . .	87.82	2.35	5.96	0.37	0.07	0.31	0.08	0.83	1.24	0.97	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined) . .	75.66	0.88	9.91	2.90	0.42	4.83	0.36	2.27	1.80	0.97	100.00
Total, Christian . .	86.26	0.47	7.36	0.66	1.39	0.47	0.52	2.04	0.44	0.39	100.00
Non-Christian—											
Hebrew	38.24	0.68	9.42	8.56	0.14	0.27	18.63	18.16	4.25	1.65	100.00
Other Non-Christian . .	24.62	0.50	3.21	0.75	0.16	0.45	0.39	12.26	56.12	1.54	100.00
Total, Non-Christian	36.65	0.65	8.70	7.65	0.15	0.29	16.50	17.48	10.29	1.64	100.00
Indefinite	74.31	0.95	9.98	2.40	1.23	1.85	1.29	4.78	2.18	1.03	100.00
No Religion	68.81	1.71	13.73	1.42	0.21	7.54	0.32	2.72	2.43	1.11	100.00
No Reply	84.12	0.57	7.40	0.86	0.88	1.42	0.67	2.54	1.08	0.46	100.00
Grand Total . .	85.69	0.48	7.39	0.73	1.33	0.58	0.63	2.19	0.57	0.41	100.00
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION — BIRTHPLACE BY CREED											
Christian—											
Baptist	1.47	1.34	1.70	0.31	0.02	0.81	0.20	0.32	0.97	1.63	1.42
Brethren	0.18	0.32	0.36	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.16	0.23	0.18
Catholic, Roman (*b*) . . Catholic (*b*)	22.00	15.19	10.52	36.55	92.56	37.29	65.63	39.68	19.56	28.33	22.94
Church of Christ	0.99	0.72	0.47	0.12	0.01	1.10	0.03	0.08	0.34	0.55	0.90
Church of England . .	39.17	43.55	50.85	4.78	0.27	3.31	0.54	4.47	22.28	28.92	37.93
Congregational	0.81	0.58	0.88	0.10	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.81	0.77
Greek Orthodox	0.21	0.07	0.01	4.10	0.13	0.04	4.66	22.22	14.34	5.71	0.83
Lutheran	0.99	0.16	0.04	23.33	0.02	0.73	1.14	11.47	0.52	1.01	1.29
Methodist	11.97	6.36	7.07	0.86	0.07	2.11	0.09	0.61	2.13	6.77	10.88
Presbyterian	9.86	13.50	13.36	1.00	0.04	16.37	0.11	1.18	4.07	6.87	9.69
Protestant, undefined . .	0.89	1.57	2.01	6.72	0.04	4.47	0.42	2.25	1.58	2.03	1.06
Salvation Army	0.51	0.53	0.47	0.05	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.24	0.48
Seventh Day Adventist . .	0.29	1.38	0.23	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.04	0.11	0.61	0.67	0.28
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined) . .	0.66	1.37	1.01	2.99	0.24	6.28	0.43	0.78	2.35	1.80	0.75
Total, Christian . .	90.00	86.64	88.98	81.08	93.41	72.31	73.30	83.34	69.22	85.57	89.40

(*a*) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. (*b*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Religious Creed	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom, &c. (*a*)	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Other European Countries	Asian Countries	All Other Countries	Total
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION—BIRTHPLACE BY CREED—*continued*											
Non-Christian—											
Hebrew	0.24	0.76	0.69	6.34	0.06	0.25	15.94	4.47	4.00	2.19	0.54
Other Non-Christian . .	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.39	6.94	0.27	0.07
Total, Non-Christian	0.26	0.83	0.72	6.41	0.07	0.31	15.98	4.86	10.94	2.46	0.61
Indefinite	0.18	0.40	0.27	0.68	0.19	0.65	0.42	0.45	0.78	0.52	0.21
No Religion	0.21	0.93	0.49	0.51	0.04	3.43	0.14	0.33	1.11	0.73	0.26
No Reply	9.35	11.20	9.54	11.32	6.29	23.30	10.16	11.02	17.95	10.72	9.52
Grand Total . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Comprises United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

While Australian-born represented 85.7 per cent of the total number of persons in the Christian group, they included 88.7 per cent of all Baptist adherents in Australia, 94.9 per cent of the Church of Christ, 88.5 per cent of the Church of England, 90.2 per cent of the Congregational, 94.3 per cent of the Methodist, and 91.3 per cent of the Salvation Army; but only 82.1 per cent of the Brethren, 82.2 per cent of the Roman Catholic and Catholic, 21.3 per cent of the Greek Orthodox, and 65.7 per cent of the Lutheran.

In the non-Christian group, Hebrews predominated, and of these about 38.2 per cent were Australian-born.

The Christian group as a whole represented 89.4 per cent of the entire population. This proportion was exceeded only by Australian-born and Italian-born Christians who represented 90.0 per cent and 93.4 per cent of the respective totals for those birthplaces. Amongst those of the Christian faith, Church of England adherents predominated for persons born in Australia, 3,015,871 (43.5 per cent), United Kingdom, &c., 337,767 (57.2 per cent), New Zealand, 18,880 (50.3 per cent), and in Asian countries, 11,493 (32.2 per cent). Roman Catholics and Catholics combined predominated among those born in Italy, 110,977 (99.1 per cent), Poland, 37,139 (89.5 per cent), Netherlands, 19,408 (51.3 per cent), Germany, 23,914 (45.1 per cent) and Other European Countries, 78,134 (47.6 per cent).

While the proportions of " Indefinite " and " No Religion " replies for Australian-born persons were considerably less than the proportions for the total population, and that of " No Reply " slightly less, this type of reply occurred frequently on returns for persons born in many oversea countries. Amongst the countries shown in the table, the Netherlands is a prominant example of this feature, while Italy provides an example of the exceptions to this occurrence.

9. Religious Creed and Occupational Status.

Particulars of the occupational status of males and females separately according to religious creed may be found in the detailed results published in the various Census volumes. Omitting those persons for whom occupational status was not stated and also persons not in the work force (such as children, students, pensioners, housewives, &c.), the proportions under the principal categories were as shown below.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE WORK FORCE (*a*): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on Wage or Salary)	Helper (not on Wage or Salary)	Not at Work	Total in Work Force
MALES.						
Christian—						
Baptist	7.40	11.76	79.08	0.65	1.11	100.00
Brethren	12.14	16.69	69.12	1.01	1.04	100.00
Catholic, Roman (*b*) Catholic (*b*)	6.07	10.49	81.10	0.63	1.71	100.00
Church of Christ	8.27	12.37	77.83	0.66	0.87	100.00
Church of England	7.90	12.00	78.19	0.54	1.37	100.00
Congregational	9.94	12.43	76.46	0.46	0.71	100.00
Greek Orthodox	11.03	10.23	75.44	0.32	2.98	100.00
Lutheran	7.14	24.15	64.90	2.38	1.43	100.00
Methodist	8.79	16.24	73.17	0.86	0.94	100.00
Presbyterian	9.99	15.78	72.34	0.81	1.08	100.00

(*a*) Excludes occupational status " not stated ". (*b*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE WORK FORCE (*a*): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Religious Creed	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on Wage or Salary)	Helper (not on Wage or Salary)	Not at Work	Total in Work Force
MALES—*continued*						
Protestant, undefined	7.98	11.60	78.22	0.43	1.77	100.00
Salvation Army	4.07	7.94	85.92	0.40	1.67	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	7.27	20.25	69.35	1.56	1.57	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	8.35	15.68	73.35	1.20	1.42	100.00
Total, Christian	7.79	12.71	77.45	0.66	1.39	100.00
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	32.31	17.51	48.75	0.17	1.26	100.00
Other Non-Christian	6.56	11.18	80.34	0.54	1.38	100.00
Total, Non-Christian	27.86	16.42	54.21	0.23	1.28	100.00
Indefinite	8.57	14.81	73.65	0.61	2.36	100.00
No Religion	6.81	12.06	78.66	0.23	2.24	100.00
No Reply	6.00	11.28	80.45	0.52	1.75	100.00
Grand Total	7.73	12.59	77.60	0.64	1.44	100.00
FEMALES						
Christian—						
Baptist	2.46	4.97	90.31	1.04	1.22	100.00
Brethren	3.27	4.91	89.64	1.31	0.87	100.00
Catholic, Roman (*b*) Catholic (*b*)	2.89	5.29	89.06	1.02	1.74	100.00
Church of Christ	2.78	5.49	89.62	0.83	1.28	100.00
Church of England	3.66	6.00	87.61	1.07	1.66	100.00
Congregational	3.18	6.16	88.71	0.96	0.99	100.00
Greek Orthodox	4.08	6.99	83.43	2.94	2.56	100.00
Lutheran	2.44	6.99	85.74	2.96	1.87	100.00
Methodist	3.52	6.49	87.18	1.36	1.45	100.00
Presbyterian	4.36	7.17	85.72	1.29	1.46	100.00
Protestant, undefined	3.70	7.66	85.58	1.09	1.97	100.00
Salvation Army	0.99	2.60	93.90	0.77	1.74	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	2.62	7.47	86.58	1.56	1.77	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	3.52	7.37	85.42	1.92	1.77	100.00
Total, Christian	3.43	5.99	87.77	1.17	1.64	100.00
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	19.31	12.80	65.27	1.33	1.29	100.00
Other Non-Christian	5.13	12.82	79.85	1.47	0.73	100.00
Total, Non-Christian	18.79	12.80	65.80	1.34	1.27	100.00
Indefinite	3.82	7.85	83.74	1.99	2.60	100.00
No Religion	3.33	9.10	84.83	0.95	1.79	100.00
No Reply	3.38	6.47	87.10	1.20	1.85	100.00
Grand Total	3.56	6.10	87.51	1.17	1.66	100.00

(*a*) Excludes occupational status "not stated". (*b*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

The percentages show that of the males in the Christian group 7.8 per cent were employers. The denominations in which the proportion of employers was above this figure were—Brethren, Church of Christ, Church of England, Congregational, Greek Orthodox, Methodist and Presbyterian. The denominations which had a percentage above the average of males who were engaged on their own account but who did not employ labour were—Brethren, Lutheran, Methodist. Presbyterian and Seventh Day Adventist. The proportion of persons described as assisting but not receiving wages was particularly high among Lutherans. The proportions above average for the wage-earning class were for Baptists, Roman Catholics, Church of Christ, Church of England and Salvation Army.

Among the females in the Christian group, Church of England, Greek Orthodox, Methodists and Presbyterians had a proportion of employers above the average. Church of England, Congregationalists, Greek Orthodox, Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians and Seventh Day Adventists had proportions of females self-employed above the average for females in the Christian group, whereas female wage and salary earners were above the average among Baptists, Brethren, Roman Catholics, Church of Christ, Congregationalists and Salvation Army.

Of all religious creeds, Hebrews possessed by far the highest proportion of employers for both males and females, and were amongst the highest for self-employed. Consequently they had the lowest proportion of employees.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CREED.

10. Adherents in Metropolitan Areas.

The following table shows particulars of the denominational groups in the metropolitan areas of the several States and of the Australian Capital Territory.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
				NUMBER				
Christian—								
Baptist	24,295	23,916	9,335	13,500	4,139	1,112	295	76,592
Brethren	3,803	2,458	2,017	425	466	300	14	9,483
Catholic, Roman (*a*) ..	138,289	109,323	49,927	27,880	42,774	10,065	3,447	381,705
Catholic (*a*)	327,506	247,349	72,377	55,499	33,017	8,479	5,321	749,548
Church of Christ	6,381	22,904	2,433	13,014	4,937	630	104	50,403
Church of England ..	817,575	539,558	172,430	151,601	147,187	49,175	10,772	1,888,298
Congregational	15,888	8,510	3,670	8,711	3,764	1,950	184	42,677
Greek Orthodox	19,803	15,013	4,970	7,059	4,591	347	416	52,199
Lutheran	7,678	9,371	5,072	12,070	2,003	391	414	36,999
Methodist	110,797	134,469	53,101	101,436	33,301	7,332	1,668	442,104
Presbyterian	138,390	169,875	53,933	15,384	23,703	3,896	2,832	408,013
Protestant, undefined ..	19,324	27,168	5,315	8,419	3,505	753	180	64,664
Salvation Army	6,728	7,358	2,516	3,398	2,111	523	49	22,683
Seventh Day Adventist ..	3,812	2,074	1,367	868	1,080	488	17	9,706
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined) ..	13,494	10,041	5,239	4,067	3,253	874	151	37,119
Total, Christian ..	1,653,763	1,329,387	443,702	423,331	309,831	86,315	25,864	4,272,193
Non-Christian—								
Hebrew	18,616	23,448	1,075	670	2,414	93	50	46,366
Other Non-Christian ..	1,093	1,114	276	301	186	34	34	3,038
Total, Non-Christian ..	19,709	24,562	1,351	971	2,600	127	84	49,404
Indefinite	3,660	3,283	719	1,028	950	220	33	9,893
No Religion	6,045	4,990	1,823	1,131	1,237	211	212	15,649
No Reply	179,984	161,889	54,725	57,047	34,029	8,333	2,084	498,091
Grand Total	1,863,161	1,524,111	502,320	483,508	348,647	95,206	28,277	4,845,230
			PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA					
Christian—								
Baptist	1.30	1.57	1.86	2.79	1.19	1.17	1.04	1.58
Brethren	0.20	0.16	0.40	0.09	0.13	0.32	0.05	0.20
Catholic, Roman (*a*) ..	25.00	23.40	24.35	17.25	21.74	19.48	31.01	23.35
Catholic (*a*)								
Church of Christ	0.34	1.50	0.48	2.69	1.42	0.66	0.37	1.04
Church of England ..	43.88	35.40	34.33	31.36	42.22	51.65	38.09	38.97
Congregational	0.85	0.56	0.73	1.80	1.08	2.05	0.65	0.88
Greek Orthodox	1.06	0.99	0.99	1.46	1.32	0.36	1.47	1.08
Lutheran	0.41	0.61	1.01	2.50	0.57	0.41	1.46	0.76
Methodist	5.95	8.82	10.57	20.98	9.55	7.70	5.90	9.12
Presbyterian	7.43	11.15	10.74	3.18	6.80	4.09	10.02	8.42
Protestant, undefined ..	1.04	1.78	1.06	1.74	1.00	0.79	0.64	1.33
Salvation Army	0.36	0.48	0.50	0.70	0.61	0.55	0.17	0.47
Seventh Day Adventist ..	0.21	0.14	0.27	0.18	0.31	0.51	0.06	0.20
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined) ..	0.73	0.66	1.04	0.84	0.93	0.92	0.53	0.77
Total, Christian ..	88.76	87.22	88.33	87.56	88.87	90.66	91.46	88.17

(*a*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Religious Creed	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metro-politan
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA — *continued*								
Non-Christian—								
Hebrew	1.00	1.54	0.21	0.14	0.69	0.10	0.18	0.96
Other Non-Christian ..	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.06
Total, Non-Christian ..	1.06	1.61	0.27	0.20	0.75	0.14	0.30	1.02
Indefinite	0.20	0.22	0.14	0.21	0.27	0.23	0.12	0.21
No Religion	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.23	0.35	0.22	0.75	0.32
No Reply	9.66	10.62	10.90	11.80	9.76	8.75	7.37	10.28
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERCENTAGE OF ADHERENTS OF EACH CREED IN METROPOLITAN AREA OF EACH STATE, &C.								
Christian—								
Baptist	60.31	69.69	46.41	71.82	57.20	17.67	98.99	60.10
Brethren	70.64	75.38	48.70	82.36	63.49	12.78	100.00	57.81
Catholic, Roman (*a*) ..	55.16	63.28	38.59	66.29	52.82	34.96	93.91	54.89
Catholic (*a*)								
Church of Christ	60.39	68.15	36.04	67.92	63.29	27.79	96.30	62.72
Church of England ..	55.75	64.81	37.97	67.89	54.89	33.36	93.03	55.39
Congregational	74.66	71.38	40.39	55.66	55.00	44.07	99.46	61.45
Greek Orthodox	67.97	74.61	59.15	82.01	63.65	58.52	97.65	69.84
Lutheran	45.08	40.93	17.73	28.70	51.74	37.38	96.28	31.85
Methodist	40.26	53.19	36.26	52.49	48.62	19.18	92.31	45.21
Presbyterian	45.68	51.88	35.58	49.98	62.94	24.96	94.21	46.89
Protestant, undefined ..	70.62	71.96	52.24	73.53	56.84	34.91	94.74	67.77
Salvation Army	52.46	64.59	35.32	58.35	56.56	28.82	87.50	52.95
Seventh Day Adventist ..	36.39	46.42	31.56	48.46	36.83	38.13	100.00	38.32
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined) ..	60.60	67.17	33.05	72.79	59.23	29.41	94.38	54.93
Total, Christian ..	53.59	61.23	37.48	60.26	54.38	30.88	93.67	53.18
Non-Christian—								
Hebrew	95.06	97.63	80.22	92.80	94.48	58.86	92.59	95.73
Other Non-Christian ..	64.14	48.80	25.82	42.39	49.73	34.69	100.00	47.61
Total, Non-Christian ..	92.59	93.40	56.08	67.81	88.77	49.61	95.45	90.13
Indefinite	53.86	68.14	30.00	56.58	54.41	27.64	100.00	53.60
No Religion	71.66	75.18	48.27	63.36	57.27	40.89	95.93	66.07
No Reply	59.76	66.47	43.44	63.73	53.89	30.09	88.31	58.20
Grand Total	54.42	62.15	38.10	60.66	54.50	30.84	93.28	53.92

(*a*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

The figures in the foregoing table show that the following denominations had a greater relative strength in the metropolitan areas than in the extra-metropolitan areas:—Baptist, Brethren, Roman Catholic, Church of Christ, Church of England, Congregational, Greek Orthodox and Hebrew. Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians and Seventh Day Adventists were relatively fewer for the combined metropolitan areas.

11. Census Comparisons, Metropolitan Areas, 1933 to 1954.

The following table shows the changes in the structure of the religious creeds of the metropolitan population from 1933 to 1954. There has been considerable diversity in the growth of the various groups over the period, five groups—Brethren, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Methodists and Seventh Day Adventists showing a percentage increase greater than that of the Christian group as a whole, while the number of Congregationalists, although showing an increase in 1954, had not regained the numbers recorded at the 1921 Census (42,788 persons). Masculinity between 1933 and 1954 increased for all Christian denominations other than Lutheran.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION: NUMBERS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND MASCULINITY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933 TO 1954.

Religious Creed	Number of Adherents			Percentage of Total Creeds Specified			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females)		
	1933	1947	1954	1933	1947	1954	1933	1947	1954
Christian—									
Baptist	61,834	67,317	76,592	2.29	1.98	1.76	81.11	83.43	84.37
Brethren	5,608	7,166	9,483	0.21	0.21	0.22	74.22	73.59	80.70
Catholic, Roman (*a*)	538,930	309,447	381,705	22.23	23.88	26.02	86.20	89.12	97.37
Catholic (*a*)	61,154	502,945	749,548						
Church of Christ	36,936	43,110	50,403	1.37	1.27	1.16	79.48	83.35	85.84
Church of England	1,251,185	1,547,450	1,888,298	46.35	45.49	43.44	90.10	92.51	93.97
Congregational	39,684	37,863	42,677	1.47	1.11	0.98	79.78	80.70	82.36
Greek Orthodox	(*b*)	(*b*)	52,199	(*b*)	(*b*)	1.20	(*b*)	(*b*)	137.93
Lutheran	7,401	10,261	36,999	0.27	0.30	0.85	116.34	105.67	102.57
Methodist	272,264	380,144	442,104	10.09	11.18	10.17	83.43	88.56	89.07
Presbyterian	300,594	334,637	408,013	11.13	9.84	9.40	87.22	88.93	90.42
Protestant, undefined	42,993	47,586	64,664	1.59	1.39	1.49	93.22	93.47	96.31
Salvation Army	15,129	19,399	22,683	0.56	0.57	0.52	74.42	82.15	85.79
Seventh Day Adventist	5,115	5,914	9,706	0.19	0.18	0.22	58.85	59.54	68.39
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	23,930	31,692	37,119	0.89	0.93	0.85	77.01	82.60	81.93
Total, Christian	2,662,757	3,344,931	4,272,193	98.64	98.33	98.28	87.45	90.19	93.87
Non-Christian—									
Hebrew	21,391	29,698	46,366	0.79	0.88	1.07	103.30	103.75	101.94
Other Non-Christian	1,475	1,429	3,038	0.06	0.04	0.06	300.82	235.45	260.38
Total, Non-Christian	22,866	31,127	49,404	0.85	0.92	1.13	109.97	107.49	107.55
Indefinite	5,085	9,131	9,893	0.19	0.27	0.23	138.62	105.14	109.24
No Religion	8,697	16,468	15,649	0.32	0.48	0.36	282.12	236.36	220.02
Total, Specified Creeds	2,699,405	3,401,657	4,347,139	100.00	100.00	100.00	87.96	90.77	94.33
No Reply	408,009	442,302	498,091	..	..	..	107.88	109.49	112.41
Grand Total	3,107,414	3,843,959	4,845,230	..	..	..	90.35	92.76	96.04

(*a*) So described in individual Census Schedules. (*b*) Not available.

CHAPTER XV

INDUSTRY

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. Significance and Complexities of Industrial and Occupational Statistics.

Statistics of the economic activities of the population derived from the Census are among the more important sources of information for the study of many problems associated with the national economy. These statistics, in effect, furnish an inventory of the human resources of the country, showing the number and characteristics of persons engaged in economic production, their occupations, and their distribution among the branches of economic activity. Apart from their usefulness in providing quantitative information for tracing the course of economic development and for estimating unknown elements of the national income, industrial and occupational classifications are particularly valuable in the analysis of current data relating to the labour force, employment possibilities, unemployment, labour markets, and the placement and migration of workers.

As has been pointed out in previous Reports, the collection and classification of the economic activities of the population are amongst the most complex of investigations that come within the ambit of the Census. The problem of classification is never completely solved. It is complicated by the development of new fields of industrial enterprise and by the splitting and overlapping of fields previously conventionally definable, by the emergence of new occupations, crafts and callings, by further specialization and division of labour, and by the growing social requirement for a more adequate and detailed knowledge of the facts of economic life.

After considering the different systems of classification of the economically active population, the United Nations Population Commission in 1948, following views expressed by other conferences of statisticians, recommended that, in order to obtain an adequate picture of the economic and social structure of the community, data should be obtained on the total economically active population in three ways, according to industry, occupation and occupational status. It is important to stress the distinction between the statistical terms " industry " and " occupation ", since the difference is not always sufficiently appreciated, the terms being frequently used as though they were synonymous. " Industry " in the statistical sense is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. It is concerned with the activities of persons, firms or businesses considered as a group, producing the same commodity or commodities, performing the same process or processes, or providing the same type of service. All persons engaged in any such sphere of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to the particular branch in question, irrespective of their personal occupation within the industry, examples of which are: Building, Coke Manufacture, Gold-mining, Poultry-raising, Medicine. " Occupation ", on the other hand, is defined as the trade, profession, or type of work or service performed by the individual. The occupational classification of a person may be determined by reference, among other things, to the materials treated, the processes carried out, the conditions of work, or the experience, training and skill required. Examples of occupations are: Carpenter, Steward, Stoker, Moulder, Surgeon.

The distinction between the concepts lying behind the two terms is sharpened by keeping in mind certain important objects in classifying the population in its working capacity. One of the objects of classification by industries is to show the absolute and relative importance of the various branches of industry. The main object of classification by occupation is to secure a clearly-defined appreciation of the particular functions which persons in the community perform.

Occupational status refers to the classification distinguishing employers, persons conducting their own businesses, &c., without employing others, employees, and helpers not in receipt of salary or wage.

2. The Form of Inquiry of the Various Censuses.

The questions covering economic condition and status asked at the 1954 Census were almost identical with those asked in 1933 and 1947 and substantially similar to those asked in 1911 and 1921. In 1954 the form of the questions provided separate columns for replies by the various types of persons not engaged in industry, such as pensioners, dependents, &c., those out of a job at the time of the Census, and those engaged in an industry, business, profession, &c. Whereas in 1911 and 1921 the question seeking information about the " industry " (as distinct from the " occupation ") in which persons were engaged took the form of an inquiry as to " profession, occupation or craft ", or to " occupation of present employer (if any) ", in 1933, 1947 and 1954 the question specifically asked that, if the person were engaged in an " industry, trade or service ", the reply should state the branch of the industry, trade or service. The question as to the craft or calling to which the person was attached, if engaged in industry, trade or service, whether or not actually employed at such craft or calling at the time of the Census, was kept distinct. The information received in answer to this question at the 1954 Census was not compiled, but was used to assist in elucidating replies to other questions in this group. In 1954, a new question was asked concerning place of work of each person engaged in industry. This facilitated the determination of industry where the information supplied was inadequate. The present Chapter in this Report is concerned with the data on industry, while occupational status forms the subject of the following Chapter.

The full form of the inquiry into economic condition and status in 1954, was as follows (*see also* Chapter III. for reproductions of the Census Schedule and Personal Slip) :—

(11) Persons *not engaged* in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.

For—

Children not attending school, write " C ".
Full-time students or children attending school, write " S ".
Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation, write " P ".
Of independent means, write " M ".
Engaged in unpaid home duties, write " H.D.".
Inmates of institutions (e.g., for invalids and the aged, gaols, reformatories, &c.) write " I ".
Others not engaged in industry, &c., write " N.A.".

(12) Unemployment.

For those *out of a job* at time of the Census but who are usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.

Persons answering these questions must also answer questions (*e*) and (*f*) of Question 13.

(*a*) State the period (in number of working days, or weeks, or months) since last working.
(*b*) If not at present actively seeking a job, state reason; for example, " Sickness ", " Accident ", " On Strike ", " Locked-out ", " Changing job ", " Temporarily laid-off ", &c.
(*c*) If able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, write " U ".

(13) Particulars of Grade, Occupation and Industry.

Those who are *engaged* in an industry, business, profession, trade or service at the time of the Census to supply particulars for (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) below.

(*d*) Grade.—If at present employing others in your own trade or business, write " E ". If conducting own business or farm *without employing others* (except casually), write " O ". If an employee working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write " W ". If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write " H ".

(*e*) Occupation or Craft.—State in precise (or award) terms the present occupation, craft or calling; for example, " Builder's Labourer ", " Clothing Machinist ", " Motor Mechanic ", Electrical Fitter ", " Coal Wheeler ", " Dairy Farmer ", " Clerk in Public Service ", &c.

If *unemployed* or temporarily absent from work, write occupation or craft in which *usually* engaged.

(*f*) Industry, Trade or Service.—State the exact branch of industry, business, profession, trade or service in which at present engaged or employed; for example, " Dairy Farming ", " Coal Mining ", " Woollen Mills ", " Retail Grocery ", " Road Construction ", &c. If employed by a government department or other public body state also its name. For paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write, " P.H.".

If *unemployed* or temporarily absent from work state industry, trade or service in which *usually* engaged.

(14) Place of Work.

In respect of each person engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service, state the business name and the address of such person's place of work.

Young persons seeking work but not previously employed were instructed to record themselves as being usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but unemployed at the time of the Census.

3. The Economically Active Population.

Prior to the Census in 1933 it was customary to classify persons of independent means, retired persons and pensioners to their previous industry whenever stated, but in modern Census practice the population is usually classified according to its economically active and inactive elements. The economically active population is defined in most countries according to one or other of two main concepts, (*a*) the gainfully occupied, and (*b*) the labour or work force. The former measure is based on the usual or customary activity of persons of working age, and is nominally independent of activity at a given time such as a Census date. The labour or work force, on the other hand, is defined primarily on the basis of activities at a specific time and includes all persons who were either employed or seeking employment at the time of a Census.

At recent Censuses in Australia attempts have been made to measure the actual size of the work force at a specified date. It will be observed from a perusal of the form of inquiry in Section 2 that only those persons who were engaged in an industry, business, trade or service, including those not at work, at the time of the Census, were asked in 1954 to furnish particulars of their economic activities, and they were instructed to state the occupation and branch of industry in which engaged. The " work force " comprises persons of all ages who were employers, self-employed, wage and salary earners, unemployed persons, and all those who were helping in any industry, business, trade or service, but not in receipt of wage or salary. The economically inactive population, or those persons not in the work force, consists of persons engaged in unpaid home duties, children not attending school, full-time students, and children attending school, inmates of institutions, persons of independent means, pensioners, and others not engaged in industry. The foregoing classification presents difficulties of comparison with the figures in Reports of the 1911 and 1921 Censuses, where the population was broadly distributed between bread-winners and dependants with persons of independent means and pensioners classified as bread-winners. A similar difficulty arises in presenting comparable figures of persons engaged in the various industries, as persons of independent means and pensioners, who had hitherto been classified according to their previous industry or to the independent or dependent groups, whichever was stated, were specifically instructed at the last three Censuses to record themselves as persons of independent means or pensioners and were classified accordingly.

A new classification of industries was drawn up for the 1954 Census and details will be found in Table 36 of the Detailed Tables of the Census, Volume VIII., Australia, Part I.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY INDUSTRIES.

4. Persons in the Work Force and Others.

The total number of persons in the work force disclosed by the Census results in 1954 was 3,702,022, of whom 2,856,620, were males and 845,402 were females. The remainder of the population, consisting of retired persons, persons of independent means, housewives, full-time students, children, and inmates of institutions, and totalling 5,284,508, comprising 1,689,498 males and 3,595,010 females, were classed as being not in the work force.

The numbers of persons in the work force and others in each State and Territory at the date of the Census are given in the following table.

PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE AND OTHERS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Males			Females			Persons		
	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total
				Number					
New South Wales	1,078,582	642,278	1,720,860	327,994	1,374,675	1,702,669	1,406,576	2,016,953	3,423,529
Victoria	786,948	444,151	1,231,099	257,446	963,796	1,221,242	1,044,394	1,407,947	2,452,341
Queensland	420,217	256,035	676,252	109,637	532,370	642,007	529,854	788,405	1,318,259
South Australia	253,567	150,336	403,903	68,182	325,009	393,191	321,749	475,345	797,094
Western Australia	205,041	125,317	330,358	53,360	256,053	309,413	258,401	381,370	639,771
Tasmania	93,976	63,153	157,129	24,232	127,391	151,623	118,208	190,544	308,752
Northern Territory ..	7,680	2,608	10,288	1,483	4,698	6,181	9,163	7,306	16,469
Australian Capital Territory	10,609	5,620	16,229	3,068	11,018	14,086	13,677	16,638	30,315
Australia	2,856,620	1,689,498	4,546,118	845,402	3,595,010	4,440,412	3,702,022	5,284,508	8,986,530
				Percentage					
New South Wales	62.68	37.32	100.00	19.26	80.74	100.00	41.09	58.91	100.00
Victoria	63.92	36.08	100.00	21.08	78.92	100.00	42.59	57.41	100.00
Queensland	62.14	37.86	100.00	17.08	82.92	100.00	40.19	59.81	100.00
South Australia	62.78	37.22	100.00	17.34	82.66	100.00	40.37	59.63	100.00
Western Australia	62.07	37.93	100.00	17.25	82.75	100.00	40.39	59.61	100.00
Tasmania	59.81	40.19	100.00	15.98	84.02	100.00	38.29	61.71	100.00
Northern Territory ..	74.65	25.35	100.00	24.00	76.00	100.00	55.64	44.36	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	65.37	34.63	100.00	21.78	78.22	100.00	45.12	54.88	100.00
Australia	62.84	37.16	100.00	19.04	80.96	100.00	41.20	58.80	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table show that of the States, Victoria had the highest proportion of males in the work force, followed by South Australia and New South Wales. As with males, Victoria had by far the highest proportion of females in the work force among the States, followed by New South Wales. In Tasmania the proportions of males and females engaged in industry were the lowest amongst the States, whilst in the Territories the proportions were very high compared with those of the States. The order of the proportions in the several States was very similar to that at the 1947 Census, the proportions of males in the work force, however, being generally from about two to three per cent lower in each State in 1954, while the proportions of females showed little variation.

5. Relative Importance of Industries as judged by Numbers Engaged.

The tables which appear in the following Sections provide a general view of Australia's industrial structure in 1954, insofar as the view can be presented by the number of persons engaged in or attached to various categories of industry, business, trade or service.

As already mentioned, a new classification of industries was adopted for the 1954 Census. In the main, this accorded with the International Standard Industrial Classification drawn up by the United Nations Statistical Commission and, while it did not differ materially in general pattern from that used for the 1947 Census, the assignment to two indefinite orders of all inadequate and nil replies to the question on industry was discontinued, and such replies were allocated, wherever possible, to their appropriate industry titles from an examination of other entries on the Census Schedule, as had been done at earlier Censuses. This allocation was greatly facilitated, at the 1954 Census, by the replies given to the " place of work " question. Prior to the Census a comprehensive list was made of the larger employers in each State, showing their industry, and by reference to this it was possible to assign most of the indefinite replies to specific industry groups. The remaining indefinite or nil replies, from 27,711 males and 9,717 females, were assigned to the group " Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated ", but, in the tables prepared for this Chapter, they have been distributed proportionately over the other classified industry groups.

Another major change in the classification was the provision of a new group " Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ". At 1947 and earlier Censuses, persons engaged in the production, supply and maintenance of these utilities were classified either to " manufacturing " or to " building and construction " or, in the case of sanitation, to " personal service ", but the 1954 classification brought them together to form a new group.

Other changes of importance were the transfers of (i) motor engineering from Transport and Storage to Manufacturing, (ii) motor garages, petrol selling, &c., from Transport and Storage to Commerce, and (iii) the construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines from Building and Construction to Communication.

6. Distribution of Male and Female Population by Industry Group.

The following tables show for males and females separately the numbers in each industry group after distributing the numbers recorded with industry inadequately described or not stated, which aggregated to 27,711 males and 9,717 females, together with the percentages of the total population of each State and Territory, represented by the numbers in each industry group.

MALES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				NUMBER					
Primary Production ..	150,213	109,238	101,597	44,491	39,268	18,960	1,134	543	465,444
Mining and Quarrying ..	30,891	4,512	9,195	2,542	9,284	3,633	961	20	61,038
Manufacturing	320,257	254,591	91,771	76,119	42,206	22,105	339	775	808,163
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	26,228	24,368	7,484	5,261	3,985	2,623	113	219	70,281
Building and Construction	116,520	85,256	50,055	28,983	28,125	13,056	1,286	1,790	325,071
Transport and Storage ..	94,783	59,133	37,992	22,496	19,028	8,099	825	525	242,881
Communication	24,986	18,047	9,260	5,511	4,111	2,094	127	332	64,468
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	25,464	19,118	8,526	5,337	4,500	1,844	74	126	64,989
Commerce	149,515	110,716	54,431	35,540	28,883	11,144	438	608	391,275
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities ..	100,114	73,380	36,665	19,362	18,848	7,523	2,107	5,085	263,084
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	39,603	28,571	13,237	7,922	6,802	2,895	276	586	99,892
Other Industries	8	18	4	3	1	..	..	..	34
Total Males in the Work Force	1,078,582	786,948	420,217	253,567	205,041	93,976	7,680	10,609	2,856,620
Males Not in the Work Force ..	642,278	444,151	256,035	150,336	125,317	63,153	2,608	5,620	1,689,498
Total Males	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118

(*a*) After distribution of numbers recorded as " Inadequately Described or Not Stated ". (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

MALES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Industry Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					PERCENTAGE				
Primary Production ..	8.72	8.87	15.02	11.02	11.89	12.08	11.02	3.35	10.24
Mining and Quarrying ..	1.80	0.37	1.36	0.63	2.81	2.31	9.34	0.12	1.34
Manufacturing	18.61	20.68	13.57	18.85	12.78	14.07	3.30	4.78	17.78
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	1.52	1.98	1.11	1.30	1.21	1.67	1.10	1.35	1.54
Building and Construction	6.77	6.93	7.40	7.18	8.51	8.31	12.50	11.02	7.15
Transport and Storage ..	5.51	4.80	5.62	5.57	5.76	5.15	8.02	3.23	5.34
Communication	1.45	1.47	1.37	1.36	1.24	1.33	1.23	2.05	1.42
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	1.49	1.55	1.26	1.32	1.36	1.17	0.72	0.78	1.43
Commerce	8.69	8.99	8.05	8.80	8.74	7.09	4.26	3.75	8.61
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities ..	5.82	5.96	5.42	4.79	5.71	4.79	20.48	31.33	5.79
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	2.30	2.32	1.96	1.96	2.06	1.84	2.68	3.61	2.20
Other Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	0.00
Total Males in the Work Force	62.68	63.92	62.14	62.78	62.07	59.81	74.65	65.37	62.84
Males Not in the Work Force ..	37.32	36.08	37.86	37.22	37.93	40.19	25.35	34.63	37.16
Total Males	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) After distribution of numbers recorded as "Inadequately Described or Not Stated". (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

FEMALES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					NUMBER				
Primary Production ..	9,818	8,465	7,411	3,429	2,524	810	54	38	32,549
Mining and Quarrying ..	465	123	172	69	141	77	22	..	1,069
Manufacturing	93,321	89,922	18,653	15,278	7,527	4,617	52	101	229,471
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	1,527	1,504	417	300	215	172	1	..	4,136
Building and Construction	1,538	1,076	466	271	363	94	10	18	3,836
Transport and Storage ..	6,033	4,124	2,208	1,208	922	317	44	22	14,878
Communication	6,141	4,985	2,545	1,490	898	798	33	89	16,979
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	14,753	9,770	4,366	2,743	2,101	874	18	36	34,661
Commerce	74,688	52,364	26,366	17,750	15,000	5,419	215	330	192,132
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities ..	71,279	51,980	26,692	15,289	14,053	6,791	659	1,901	188,644
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	48,425	33,122	20,339	10,353	9,615	4,263	375	533	127,025
Other Industries	6	11	2	2	1	..	..	..	22
Total Females in the Work Force ..	327,994	257,446	109,637	68,182	53,360	24,232	1,483	3,068	845,402
Females Not in the Work Force ..	1,374,675	963,796	532,370	325,009	256,053	127,391	4,698	11,018	3,595,010
Total Females	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412

(*a*) After distribution of numbers recorded as "Inadequately Described or Not Stated". (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

FEMALES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Industry Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				PERCENTAGE					
Primary Production ..	0.58	0.69	1.15	0.87	0.82	0.53	0.88	0.27	0.73
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.36	..	0.02
Manufacturing	5.48	7.36	2.91	3.88	2.43	3.05	0.84	0.72	5.17
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.01	..	0.09
Building and Construction	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.16	0.13	0.09
Transport and Storage ..	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.21	0.71	0.16	0.34
Communication	0.36	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.29	0.53	0.54	0.63	0.38
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	0.86	0.80	0.68	0.70	0.68	0.58	0.29	0.25	0.78
Commerce	4.39	4.29	4.11	4.51	4.85	3.57	3.48	2.34	4.33
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities ..	4.19	4.27	4.16	3.89	4.54	4.48	10.66	13.50	4.25
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	2.84	2.71	3.17	2.63	3.11	2.81	6.07	3.78	2.86
Other Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	0.00
Total Females in the Work Force ..	19.26	21.08	17.08	17.34	17.25	15.98	24.00	21.78	19.04
Females Not in the Work Force ..	80.74	78.92	82.92	82.66	82.75	84.02	76.00	78.22	80.96
Total Females	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) After distribution of numbers recorded as "Inadequately Described or Not Stated". (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

About 6¼ in every 10 of the male population and just under 2 in every 10 of the female population in 1954 were in the work force, or in other words there were about 3⅓ males to every female engaged in industry. If children are excluded, the number of males rises to nearly 9 and the number of females to 2½ out of every 10 males and females respectively in the population aged 15 years and over. The corresponding ratios for the 1947 Census were very similar.

The largest proportion of the total male population of Australia was engaged in Manufacturing, namely, 17.8 per cent, followed next by that of 10.2 per cent in Primary Production, most of the latter being engaged in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying pursuits. Other groups of industries in which there were large proportions of males engaged were Commerce, Building and Construction, Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, and Transport and Storage in that order.

Among the States, New South Wales had higher proportions of its male population engaged in all classes of industry than those for Australia as a whole, with the exception of Primary Production, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services, and Building and Construction. Victoria had a greater percentage of its male population in the work force than any other State and had the highest proportions engaged in Manufacturing and most other groups, but was below the Australian average in Primary Production, Mining and Quarrying, Building and Construction, and Transport and Storage. Queensland was lightly represented in Manufacturing and Commerce, but had the highest proportion in Primary Production, whilst South Australia had high proportions in Manufacturing, Commerce, and Transport and Storage. The two remaining States, Western Australia and Tasmania, were also lightly represented in Manufacturing, but the former had the highest proportions in Mining, Building and Construction, and Transport and Storage, and Tasmania had comparatively high proportions in Primary Production, Mining, and Building and Construction.

Amongst the female population, the largest proportion was engaged in Manufacturing, namely, 5.2 per cent, followed by those in Commerce, 4.3 per cent; Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, 4.3 per cent; and Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c., 2.9 per cent. In these four classes of industry were engaged more than 87 per cent of the female work force. Of the States, Western Australia had the highest proportions of females engaged in Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities and in Commerce, Victoria in Manufacturing, and Queensland in Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.

The following table shows similar information for males and females combined. In addition to showing the proportion of the total population of each State in the various industry groups, the table shows also the proportions among the States and Territories of the numbers in each category of industry. These proportions largely reflect, of course, the disparities in the sizes of the populations and more particularly the work force populations in the several States and Territories, but notable differences in the industrial structure (as measured by numbers engaged) are observed when the percentages for each category of industry are compared with the percentages for all industries combined. Noteworthy are the relatively high proportions of those engaged in Mining and Quarrying in New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania, in Primary Production in Queensland, in Manufacturing and Electricity, Gas, &c., Services in Victoria.

PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER									
Primary Production . .	160,031	117,703	109,008	47,920	41,792	19,770	1,188	581	497,993
Mining and Quarrying . .	31,356	4,635	9,367	2,611	9,425	3,710	983	20	62,107
Manufacturing	413,578	344,513	110,424	91,397	49,733	26,722	391	876	1,037,634
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	27,755	25,872	7,901	5,561	4,200	2,795	114	219	74,417
Building and Construction	118,058	86,332	50,521	29,254	28,488	13,150	1,296	1,808	328,907
Transport and Storage . .	100,816	63,257	40,200	23,704	19,950	8,416	869	547	257,759
Communication	31,127	23,032	11,805	7,001	5,009	2,892	160	421	81,447
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	40,217	28,888	12,892	8,080	6,601	2,718	92	162	99,650
Commerce	224,203	163,080	80,797	53,290	43,883	16,563	653	938	583,407
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities . .	171,393	125,360	63,357	34,651	32,901	14,314	2,766	6,986	451,728
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. . .	88,028	61,693	33,576	18,275	16,417	7,158	651	1,119	226,917
Other Industries	14	29	6	5	2	. .	. .	. .	56
Total Persons in the Work Force . .	1,406,576	1,044,394	529,854	321,749	258,401	118,208	9,163	13,677	3,702,022
Persons Not in the Work Force . .	2,016,953	1,407,947	788,405	475,345	381,370	190,544	7,306	16,638	5,284,508
Total Persons	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH STATE									
Primary Production . .	4.67	4.80	8.27	6.01	6.53	6.40	7.21	1.92	5.54
Mining and Quarrying . .	0.92	0.19	0.71	0.33	1.48	1.20	5.97	0.07	0.69
Manufacturing	12.08	14.05	8.38	11.47	7.77	8.65	2.37	2.89	11.55
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	0.81	1.05	0.60	0.70	0.66	0.91	0.69	0.72	0.83
Building and Construction	3.45	3.52	3.83	3.67	4.45	4.26	7.87	5.97	3.66
Transport and Storage . .	2.95	2.58	3.05	2.97	3.12	2.73	5.28	1.80	2.87
Communication	0.91	0.94	0.89	0.88	0.78	0.94	0.97	1.39	0.91
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	1.17	1.18	0.98	1.01	1.03	0.88	0.56	0.53	1.11
Commerce	6.55	6.65	6.13	6.69	6.86	5.36	3.97	3.09	6.49
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities . .	5.01	5.11	4.80	4.35	5.14	4.64	16.80	23.04	5.03
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. . .	2.57	2.52	2.55	2.29	2.57	2.32	3.95	3.70	2.52
Other Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	. .	. .	. .	0.00
Total Persons in the Work Force . .	41.09	42.59	40.19	40.37	40.39	38.29	55.64	45.12	41.20
Persons Not in the Work Force . .	58.91	57.41	59.81	59.63	59.61	61.71	44.36	54.88	58.80
Total Persons	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) After distribution of numbers recorded as "Inadequately Described or Not Stated". (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Industry Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY STATES IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP									
Primary Production ..	32.13	23.64	21.89	9.62	8.39	3.97	0.24	0.12	100.00
Mining and Quarrying ..	50.49	7.46	15.08	4.21	15.18	5.97	1.58	0.03	100.00
Manufacturing	39.86	33.20	10.64	8.81	4.79	2.58	0.04	0.08	100.00
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	37.30	34.77	10.62	7.47	5.64	3.76	0.15	0.29	100.00
Building and Construction	35.89	26.25	15.36	8.90	8.66	4.00	0.39	0.55	100.00
Transport and Storage ..	39.11	24.54	15.60	9.20	7.74	3.26	0.34	0.21	100.00
Communication	38.22	28.28	14.49	8.59	6.15	3.55	0.20	0.52	100.00
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	40.36	28.99	12.94	8.11	6.62	2.73	0.09	0.16	100.00
Commerce	38.43	27.95	13.85	9.14	7.52	2.84	0.11	0.16	100.00
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities ..	37.94	27.75	14.03	7.67	7.28	3.17	0.61	1.55	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	38.79	27.19	14.80	8.05	7.23	3.16	0.29	0.49	100.00
Other Industries	25.00	51.78	10.72	8.93	3.57	..	..	..	100.00
Total Persons in the Work Force ..	38.00	28.21	14.31	8.69	6.98	3.19	0.25	0.37	100.00
Persons Not in the Work Force ..	38.17	26.64	14.92	9.00	7.22	3.61	0.13	0.31	100.00
Total Persons	38.10	27.29	14.67	8.87	7.12	3.43	0.18	0.34	100.00

(*a*) After distribution of numbers recorded as "Inadequately Described or Not Stated". (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS ENGAGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY.

(After distribution of numbers recorded as "Inadequately Described or Not Stated".)

7. The Primary Production Group.

The numbers and proportions of males and females engaged in or attached to the four sub-groups of the Primary Production Group in 1954 are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Sub-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Fishing	8,520	1.87	117	0.03	8,637	0.96
Hunting and Trapping	1,564	0.34	13	0.00	1,577	0.17
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	439,959	96.78	32,352	7.29	472,311	52.56
Forestry	15,401	3.39	67	0.01	15,468	1.72
Total	465,444	102.38	32,549	7.33	497,993	55.41

From this table it will be seen that roughly one-tenth of the male population was engaged in or attached to activities in the field of primary production. Females engaged in this field were relatively few, and of the males therein the great majority were following agricultural, grazing or dairying pursuits.

The proportion of the male population engaged in Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, 2.2 per 1,000, was only half as much in 1954 as in 1947. The numbers recorded in Forestry were about one third less than in 1947. In the main activity of the primary production group—Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying—the number of males engaged declined slightly from 440,156 in 1947 to 439,959 in 1954, but this represented a decline of 19.1 per 1,000 of total population. The small overall net decrease in males in this industry was the result of decreases in Victoria (3,700), Tasmania (1,300), New South Wales (300) and South Australia (200), which were largely offset by increases in Western Australia (3,000) and Queensland (2,200).

It is not possible to indicate precisely the numbers engaged in the separate activities of agriculture, grazing and dairying, respectively, as a number of farmers combined agriculture with grazing or dairying or with both, and returned their industry on the Census Schedule as that of mixed farmer. A convenient grouping in a condensed form of the actual returns received in 1954 is shown below.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, GRAZING AND DAIRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	203,334	44.73	10,748	2.42	214,082	23.82
Grazing	116,225	25.57	8,840	1.99	125,065	13.92
Dairying	101,481	22.32	11,163	2.52	112,644	12.54
Other, including Poultry Farming and Bee-keeping	18,919	4.16	1,601	0.36	20,520	2.28
Total	439,959	96.78	32,352	7.29	472,311	52.56

8. The Mining and Quarrying Group.

The number and proportion of persons engaged in or attached to the various types of mining are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING AND QUARRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Mining—						
Gold Mining	8,434	1.86	171	0.04	8,605	0.96
Silver, Lead and Zinc Mining	9,826	2.16	207	0.05	10,033	1.11
Coal Mining	30,019	6.60	318	0.07	30,337	3.38
Tin Mining	1,400	0.31	20	0.01	1,420	0.16
Iron Mining	446	0.10	17	0.00	463	0.05
Copper Mining	1,770	0.39	53	0.01	1,823	0.20
Oil Well Operations (including drilling)	247	0.05	26	0.01	273	0.03
Mining (Undefined)	1,184	0.26	39	0.01	1,223	0.14
Other Mining	2,685	0.59	66	0.01	2,751	0.30
Quarrying	5,027	1.11	152	0.03	5,179	0.58
Total	61,038	13.43	1,069	0.24	62,107	6.91

The number of persons engaged in or attached to mining and quarrying in 1947 was 57,574 or 7.6 per 1,000 of the population. Although the proportions of persons actively engaged in mining generally were only slightly lower in 1954 than in 1947, the numbers in gold mining declined from 11,816 in 1947 to 8,605 in 1954, whilst those in coal mining increased from 25,926 in 1947 to 30,337 in 1954. Persons engaged in silver, lead and zinc mining increased from 6,971 in 1947 to 10,033 in 1954. There was little alteration in the proportions of those engaged in quarrying at the two Census dates.

9. The Manufacturing Industry Group.

The numbers and proportions of each sex engaged in or attached to the various sub-groups of the manufacturing industry in 1954 are shown in the following table. Details relating to the numbers recorded in individual industries falling within each sub-group will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Volume VIII, Part I.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Sub-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Manufacture relating to Cement, Bricks, Glass and Stone	40,412	8.89	3,133	0.71	43,545	4.85
Manufacture of Products of Petroleum and Coal (excluding Gas Works)	3,267	0.72	190	0.04	3,457	0.38
Founding, Engineering and Metalworking	231,729	50.97	32,657	7.36	264,386	29.42
Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts and Accessories	133,942	29.46	6,527	1.47	140,469	15.63
Manufacture of Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	27,878	6.13	26,457	5.96	54,335	6.05
Manufacture of Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needleworking)	23,350	5.14	74,153	16.70	97,503	10.85
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes and Accessories (other than Rubber)	17,278	3.80	10,332	2.33	27,610	3.07
Manufacture of Food, Drink and Tobacco	118,301	26.02	28,247	6.36	146,548	16.31
Sawmilling and Manufacture of Wood Products	53,819	11.84	2,163	0.49	55,982	6.23
Manufacture of Furniture and Fittings (other than Metal), Bedding and Furnishing Drapery	23,870	5.25	2,540	0.57	26,410	2.94
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Bookbinding and Photography	54,468	11.98	18,973	4.27	73,441	8.17
Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints and Non-Mineral Oils	31,340	6.90	9,517	2.14	40,857	4.55
Manufacture of Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electroplating and Minting	6,546	1.44	1,285	0.29	7,831	0.87
Preparation of Skins and Leather; Manufacture of Goods of Leather and Leather Substitutes (other than Clothing or Footwear)	11,161	2.46	2,992	0.67	14,153	1.57
Manufacture of Rubber Goods	15,051	3.31	3,388	0.76	18,439	2.05
Manufacture of Musical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus	4,339	0.95	1,302	0.29	5,641	0.63
Manufacture of Plastic Products (n.e.i.)	4,246	0.93	1,858	0.42	6,104	0.68
Other Manufacture	5,763	1.27	2,923	0.66	8,686	0.97
Manufacturing (undefined)	1,403	0.31	834	0.19	2,237	0.25
Total	808,163	177.77	229,471	51.68	1,037,634	115.47

(n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

The greatest number of persons in any industry order in Australia at the Census in 1954 was engaged in Manufacturing, the proportion of the work force so engaged being 28.0 per cent for males and females combined. According to the latest *Year Book of the United Nations* this percentage was higher than those obtaining around 1950 in the United States and Canada, but was less than those in the following European countries at that time:—United Kingdom, Western Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Sweden. Since 1947 there have been substantial increases in the numbers of males engaged in Founding, Engineering and Metalworking; Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Vehicles; Furniture, Fittings, Woodworking, &c.; Cement, Bricks, Glass, &c.; Food and Drink; and Paper, Printing, &c. The largest increase of females since 1947 also occurred in Founding, Engineering and Metalworking; Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Vehicles; Food, Drink and Tobacco; Chemicals; and Paper, Printing, &c.

Comparability with 1947 figures is affected by the changes in classification referred to in Section 5 above.

10. The Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance) Group.

At the Census in 1947, the production and supply of Electricity and Gas were included under the Manufacturing Group, Water Supply and Sewerage under Building and Construction, while Sanitary Services were included with Other Personal Services. Most of the maintenance work on these utilities was included under the Building and Construction Group. At the 1954 Census, however, a separate group was provided for these services, covering production, supply and maintenance. Construction of new works, however, was included, as at past Censuses, in the Building and Construction Group. The numbers and proportions of each sex engaged in the main categories of the new group are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES (PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE): NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Gas	11,694	2.57	949	0.21	12,643	1.41
Electricity	39,837	8.76	2,525	0.57	42,362	4.71
Water, Supply and Sewerage	15,687	3.45	634	0.14	16,321	1.82
Sanitation, Inspection and Disposal of Refuse	3,063	0.68	28	0.01	3,091	0.34
Total	70,281	15.46	4,136	0.93	74,417	8.28

Owing to the changed composition of this industry group when compared with previous Censuses it is not practicable to assess the exact extent of the increase in the numbers engaged therein.

11. The Building and Construction Group.

This group is divided into two main categories, namely, the construction and repair of buildings, and the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, railways, tramways, harbour and river works, aerodromes, water conservation and irrigation, and the construction only of electric power works and transmission lines, sewerage, &c. The numbers and proportions of each sex engaged in these sub-groups in 1954 are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Sub-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Construction and Repair of Buildings	198,002	43.55	2,482	0.56	200,484	22.31
Construction Works (other than Buildings)	127,069	27.95	1,354	0.30	128,423	14.29
Total	325,071	71.50	3,836	0.86	328,907	36.60

There are very few females engaged in Building and Construction, but the industry is an important avenue of employment for males. In 1947 there were 139,998 males engaged in the construction and repair of buildings or 36.86 per 1,000 of the male population, compared with 198,002 in 1954 or 43.55 per 1,000 males in Australia. The number of males engaged in or attached to construction and maintenance of works other than buildings was 127,069 in 1954. Comparability with the corresponding sub-group in 1947 is affected by the transfer from that sub-group of persons engaged in water supply and maintenance, and sewerage work other than constructional, the maintenance of electric power works and transmission lines, and persons engaged in the construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines. The first three were included in a new group in 1954, and the last was transferred to the Communication Group.

12. The Transport and Storage Group.

The numbers and proportions of persons engaged in or attached to the five sub-groups of Transport and Storage are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Sub-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Road Transport	92,363	20.32	4,389	0.99	96,752	10.77
Shipping	28,133	6.19	1,999	0.45	30,132	3.35
Loading and Discharging Vessels	28,214	6.20	209	0.05	28,423	3.16
Rail and Air Transport—						
Rail Services	80,499	17.71	5,783	1.30	86,282	9.60
Air Transport	12,188	2.68	2,359	0.53	14,547	1.62
Storage	1,484	0.33	139	0.03	1,623	0.18
Total	242,881	53.43	14,878	3.35	257,759	28.68

At the 1947 Census Road Transport included motor engineering (transferred to Manufacturing in 1954), and motor garages and service stations (transferred to Commerce).

13. The Communication Group.

The principal activities in this group are the postal, telegraph and telephone services. The number of males in this group at the Census of 1954 was 64,468, and the number of females 16,979, representing proportions of 14.2 and 3.8 per 1,000 male and female population respectively. The group includes those engaged in the construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, included in Building and Construction in 1947.

14. The Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.) Group.

The numbers and proportions of persons engaged in the three sub-groups of this group in 1954 are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN FINANCE AND PROPERTY: BUSINESS SERVICES (n.e.i.): NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Sub-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Banking	31,071	6.84	12,312	2.77	43,383	4.83
Insurance	18,249	4.01	13,204	2.98	31,453	3.50
Other Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	15,669	3.45	9,145	2.06	24,814	2.76
Total	64,989	14.30	34,661	7.81	99,650	11.09

(n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

The number of males engaged in Finance and Property in 1947 was 55,535 or 14.6 per 1,000 of the male population and the number of females was 24,353 or 6.4 per 1,000 females in Australia. Females engaged in this group have increased by over 40 per cent since 1947 whilst the males have increased by only 17 per cent. Amongst the sub-groups the largest increases of both males and females occurred in banking.

15. The Commerce Group.

The Commerce Group was limited to the operations of wholesale and retail trade. Included in the category of wholesale trade are establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in commodities, manufacturers' distributors, exporters and importers, agents and commodity brokers, buyers and marketing boards. Retail dealing is defined as the selling of merchandise in retail stores for consumption or utilization, and includes persons engaged in second-hand dealing and the delivery of newspapers and household supplies, as well as hawkers, barrowmen, &c. Motor garages and service stations, which were at earlier Censuses included in the Transport Group, were included in the Commerce Group in 1954. The numbers and proportions of persons engaged in or attached to wholesale and retail trade are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Sub-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Wholesale Trade	124,270	27.34	34,941	7.87	159,211	17.72
Live-stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c.	25,942	5.71	5,444	1.23	31,386	3.49
Retail Trade	241,063	53.02	151,747	34.17	392,810	43.71
Total	391,275	86.07	192,132	43.27	583,407	64.92

There were nearly two and a half times as many persons engaged in retail trade as in wholesale trade, but the proportions varied considerably between the sexes. Details of the numbers of males and females engaged in the various categories of wholesale and retail dealing will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census Volume VIII, Part I. Retail trade includes motor garages, service stations, &c., included in Road Transport in 1947.

Of the numbers engaged in retail trade, nearly one-third were in food stores and another one-third were employed in department, general, clothing, &c., stores. Almost half of the females engaged in retail trade were in department and general stores and in drapery, clothing and footwear establishments.

16. The Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities Group.

The next table shows the number of persons engaged in or attached to various services of Public Administration and the Professions. For details of persons in individual fields of service within each of the sub-groups enumerated below, reference should be made to Census Volume VIII, Part I.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN PUBLIC AUTHORITY (n.e.i.) AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Sub-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	72,762	16.01	25,852	5.82	98,614	10.97
Defence—						
Enlisted Personnel	45,295	9.96	1,908	0.43	47,203	5.25
Civilian Employees	10,068	2.21	2,234	0.50	12,302	1.37
Law, Order and Public Safety	26,222	5.77	8,302	1.87	34,524	3.84
Religion and Social Welfare	12,962	2.85	9,928	2.24	22,890	2.55
Health, Hospitals, &c.	35,845	7.89	76,802	17.30	112,647	12.54
Education	40,114	8.82	52,503	11.82	92,617	10.31
Other Professional	19,816	4.36	11,115	2.50	30,931	3.44
Total	263,084	57.87	188,644	42.48	451,728	50.27

(n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

It should be pointed out that the numbers shown in the sub-group Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) by no means exhaust the numbers engaged in or attached to all the various fields of governmental service (Commonwealth, State or Local) in Australia. Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) in this context comprises all those in administrative fields of general government and local government, if not included elsewhere under specific industry headings. Actually the number of persons engaged in or attached to fields of service under Public Authority in 1954 in some sub-groups (Defence; Law, Order and Public Safety; Religion and Social Welfare; Health, Hospitals, &c.; and Education) greatly exceeded that in the sub-group Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.). In all fields of governmental activity in Australia, including administration, transport services, factories, postal services, education, public works and other services, the total number of persons engaged at 30th June, 1954, was estimated to be 696,000, consisting of 581,000 males and 115,000 females.

For the Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities group as a whole, the position of males relative to total male population showed little change from 1947, while that of females increased from 39.4 per 1,000 females to 42.5.

Of the individual groups, the proportion of the population engaged in Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) fell from 12.7 per thousand in 1947 to slightly less than 11.0 in 1954, while the proportions of those engaged in Health, Hospitals, &c., and Education rose. In other sub-groups there were no very marked changes in the proportions engaged.

17. The Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c., Group.

The number and proportion of persons engaged in or attached to the fields of Amusement, Hotels, Cafes and Personal Service are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, CAFES, PERSONAL SERVICE, &c.: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Sub-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Male Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Female Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Total Population
Amusement, Sport and Recreation	27,749	6.10	9,795	2.21	37,544	4.18
Private Domestic Service	6,758	1.49	31,182	7.02	37,940	4.22
Hotels, Boarding Houses and Restaurants	43,947	9.67	65,911	14.84	109,858	12.22
Other Personal Service—						
Laundries, Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	8,395	1.85	10,032	2.26	18,427	2.05
Hairdressing, Manicure and Beauty Parlours	8,413	1.85	8,630	1.94	17,043	1.90
Undertaking, Cremation and Grave Digging	1,883	0.41	201	0.05	2,084	0.23
Other	2,747	0.60	1,274	0.29	4,021	0.45
Total	99,892	21.97	127,025	28.61	226,917	25.25

There were almost three males to every female engaged in Amusement, Sport and Recreation in 1954. Males were largely engaged in horse racing, parks, gardens and recreation grounds, motion pictures, and wireless broadcasting in that order, whilst females were principally found in motion pictures and wireless broadcasting. In this sub-group, the number of males showed a slight increase since 1947, but the proportion to total male population declined, while females increased both numerically and proportionately.

In Hotels, Boarding Houses and Restaurants, and Private Domestic Service, the number of females engaged was nearly twice that of males, but the ratio of females to males has declined since 1947. Employment in private domestic service dropped from 9,190 males and 41,897 females in 1947 to 6,758 males and 31,182 females in 1954. Males increased since the 1947 Census in laundries, job dyeing and dry cleaning, but declined in hairdressing and undertaking. The number of females also declined in hairdressing, but increased in laundries, job dyeing and dry cleaning. Sanitation, inspection and disposal of refuse, which was included in Other Personal Services, in 1947, was transferred to the new group Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services, &c., in 1954.

COMPARATIVE CENSUS RESULTS OF NUMBERS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY GROUPS.

18. Census Comparisons, 1901 to 1954.

The following table provides a conspectus of the changes in the numbers and percentages of the Australian population in the various groups of industry from 1901 to 1954. Some combining of Census groups has been adopted in the interests of comparability, although complete comparability cannot be achieved by this process. The figures from 1933 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier Census figures owing to the different statistical treatment accorded to persons of independent means and pensioners.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY GROUPS (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1954.

Census	Primary Production	Secondary Industry	Transport and Communication	Commerce and Finance	Public Administration and Professional	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	Personal and Domestic Service	Total in Work Force	Persons Not in the Work Force	Total Population
NUMBER										
MALES										
1901 ..	510,543	357.628	112,480	179,172	77,385	5,330	41,982	1,284,520	693,408	1,977,928
1911 ..	585,938	462,473	158,028	239,698	92,108	12,410	50,024	1,600,679	712,356	2,313,035
1921 ..	590,676	610,126	204,620	263,879	133,916	15,834	50,954	1,870,005	892,865	2,762,870
1933 ..	646,276	738,918	215,227	343,734	126.900	20,571	53,111	2,144,737	(*b*) 1,222,374	3,367,111
1947 ..	538,300	977,435	290,962	352,224	217,583	27,006	75,759	2,479,269	1,318,101	3,797,370
1954 ..	526,482	1,203,515	307,349	456,264	263,084	27,749	72,177	2,856,620	1,698,498	4,546,118

See following page for footnotes.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY GROUPS (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1954—*continued.*

Census	Primary Production	Secondary Industry	Transport and Communication	Commerce and Finance	Public Administration and Professional	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	Personal and Domestic Service	Total in Work Force	Persons Not in the Work Force	Total Population
					FEMALES					
1901 ..	20,028	77,212	3,444	33,142	42,197	914	153,303	330,240	1,465,633	1,795,873
1911 ..	16,034	110,735	4,889	48,971	53,129	1,292	154,591	389,641	1,752,329	2,141,970
1921 ..	10,387	120,829	7,270	72,643	84,647	2,331	161,123	459,230	2,213,634	2,672,864
1933 ..	20,534	141,590	12,057	115,442	110,083	4,082	195,280	599,068	(*b*) 2,663,660	3,262,728
1947 ..	25,307	206,941	32,083	165,195	149,140	8,220	130,276	717,162	3,064,826	3,781,988
1954 ..	33,618	237,443	31,857	226,793	188,644	9,795	117,252	845,402	3,595,010	4,440,412
					PERSONS					
1901 ..	530,571	434,840	115,924	212,314	119,582	6,244	195,285	1,614,760	2,159,041	3,773,801
1911 ..	601,972	573,208	162,917	288,669	145,237	13,702	204,615	1,990,320	2,464,685	4,455,005
1921 ..	601,063	730,955	211,890	336,522	218,563	18,165	212,077	2,329,235	3,106,499	5,435,734
1933 ..	666,810	880,508	227,284	459,176	236,983	24,653	248,391	2,743,805	(*b*) 3,886,034	6,629,839
1947 ..	563,607	1,184,376	323,045	517,419	366,723	35,226	206,035	3,196,431	4,382,927	7,579,358
1954 ..	560,100	1,440,958	339,206	683,057	451,728	37,544	189,429	3,702,022	5,284,508	8,986,530
					PERCENTAGE					
					MALES					
1901 ..	25.81	18.08	5.69	9.06	3.91	0.27	2.12	64.94	35.06	100.00
1911 ..	25.34	19.99	6.83	10.36	3.98	0.54	2.16	69.20	30.80	100.00
1921 ..	21.38	22.09	7.41	9.55	4.85	0.57	1.84	67.69	32.31	100.00
1933 ..	19.19	21.95	6.39	10.21	3.77	0.61	1.58	63.70	(*b*) 36.30	100.00
1947 ..	14.18	25.74	7.66	9.28	5.73	0.71	1.99	65.29	34.71	100.00
1954 ..	11.58	26.47	6.76	10.04	5.79	0.61	1.59	62.84	37.16	100.00
					FEMALES					
1901 ..	1.11	4.30	0.19	1.85	2.35	0.05	8.54	18.39	81.61	100.00
1911 ..	0.75	5.17	0.23	2.29	2.48	0.06	7.21	18.19	81.81	100.00
1921 ..	0.39	4.52	0.27	2.72	3.16	0.09	6.03	17.18	82.82	100.00
1933 ..	0.63	4.34	0.37	3.54	3.37	0.12	5.99	18.36	(*b*) 81.64	100.00
1947 ..	0.67	5.47	0.85	4.37	3.94	0.22	3.44	18.96	81.04	100.00
1954 ..	0.75	5.35	0.72	5.11	4.25	0.22	2.64	19.04	80.96	100.00
					PERSONS					
1901 ..	14.06	11.53	3.07	5.63	3.17	0.16	5.17	42.79	57.21	100.00
1911 ..	13.51	12.87	3.66	6.48	3.26	0.31	4.59	44.68	55.32	100.00
1921 ..	11.06	13.45	3.90	6.19	4.02	0.33	3.90	42.85	57.15	100.00
1933 ..	10.06	13.27	3.43	6.93	3.57	0.37	3.75	41.38	(*b*) 58.62	100.00
1947 ..	7.44	15.62	4.26	6.83	4.84	0.46	2.72	42.17	57.83	100.00
1954 ..	6.23	16.04	3.77	7.60	5.03	0.42	2.11	41.20	58.80	100.00

(*a*) After distribution of inadequate and indefinite replies, but without adjustment for changes in classification from Census to Census. (*b*) Prior to 1933 pensioners and persons of independent means were classified to their previous industry wherever stated and in this table are so shown. The figures above of the work force differ therefore from those shown in the table on page 213 from which these persons, numbering 68,000 in 1911 and 92,000 in 1921, have been deducted.

In the table above the term " primary " is applied to the extractive industries, namely—fishing and trapping, agricultural, pastoral and dairying, forestry, mining and quarrying; whereas the term " secondary ", whilst often confined to the manufacturing industries solely, is used broadly to describe manufacturing, production of heat, light and power, building and the construction of roads, railways and earthworks. The table shows the number of persons engaged in the various industries, both as absolute numbers and as a percentage of the total population. Because of variations in important factors which determine the proportion of total population in the work force—such as age and sex composition of the population, the incidence of marriage and childbearing among female population, and the proportion of dependants—this basis does not give a clear indication of the relative distribution by industry within the work force. The following table shows the distribution on such a basis.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP TO TOTAL PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1954.

Industry Group	1901 (*a*)	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
Primary Activities—						
Fishing and Trapping	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	23.6	22.9	21.1	20.2	14.5	12.8
Forestry	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.4
Mining and Quarrying	7.4	5.5	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.6
Total, Primary	32.9	30.2	25.8	24.3	17.6	15.1
Secondary Activities—						
Manufacturing (incl. Heat, Light and Power)	16.8	19.8	21.2	20.0	28.7	30.0
Building	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.4
Roads, Railways, Earthworks	6.1	4.6	6.0	(*b*) 8.1	3.9	3.5
Total, Secondary	26.9	28.8	31.4	32.1	37.1	38.9
Other Activities—						
Transport and Communication	7.2	8.2	9.1	8.3	10.1	9.2
Commerce and Finance	13.1	14.5	14.4	16.7	16.2	18.5
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional	7.4	7.3	9.4	8.6	11.5	12.2
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
Personal and Domestic Service	12.1	10.3	9.1	9.1	6.4	5.1
Total, Other Activities	40.2	41.0	42.8	43.6	45.3	46.0
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*a*) Includes pensioners and retired persons whose previous industry was recorded in Census Schedules. (*b*) Includes 165,000 labourers (6.1 per cent of persons engaged in industry) whose industry was not stated. The majority of these were unemployed or employed part-time. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

The long-term trend away from " primary " activities and " personal and domestic service " into " secondary " activities and commerce and finance may readily be seen in this table. While the size of the work force engaged in the group of primary activities has remained reasonably constant from 1901 to 1954, the proportion has decreased to less than half the figure for 1901.

Between 1901 and 1954 the " secondary ", transport and communication and commerce and finance groups grew to about 3 times their numbers in 1901, and public administration and professional to $3\frac{3}{4}$ times the early number. Entertainment, sport and recreation grew to 6 times its early size, but in 1954 this group was still of negligible proportion in relation to the work force as a whole. The secondary activities group in 1954 constituted almost 39 per cent of the work force as a whole.

Contrary to the trend in all other groups, the personal and domestic service group, after showing an increase in numbers at each Census up to 1933, declined in 1947 and 1954 so that the number in 1954 was 3 per cent lower than in 1901. This position was due to the substantial decline of females engaged in private domestic service which more than offset any increases in other components in this group.

AGE CONSTITUTION OF INDUSTRY GROUPS.

19. Industry Group and Age of Males.

In the following table the male population of Australia is distributed according to industry group and age.

MALE POPULATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Primary Production	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	Building and Construction	Transport and Storage	Communication	Finance and Property	Commerce	Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	Total in Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total Population
NUMBER														
0–4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493,682	493,682
5–9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	461,903	461,903
10–14 ..	2,707	66	3,165	30	636	177	399	25	2,441	161	284	10,091	343,984	354,075
15–19 ..	45,367	3,791	76,260	3,814	25,111	12,285	6,770	7,340	40,213	14,478	5,588	241,017	61,270	302,287
20–24 ..	46,827	6,756	86,910	6,200	35,565	24,712	5,947	8,183	39,716	33,156	7,444	301,416	10,563	311,979
25–29 ..	51,409	8,673	103,520	8,733	43,765	34,212	8,949	7,313	45,639	40,866	9,633	362,712	5,927	368,639
30–34 ..	49,146	8,021	104,301	9,559	46,192	32,800	9,932	7,148	46 974	34,456	10,331	358,860	5,378	364,238
35–39 ..	47,853	7,530	93,900	8,302	35,888	30,215	6,852	5,170	45,554	28,068	11,017	320,349	5,419	325,768
40–44 ..	48,885	7,461	90,151	8,496	36,763	28,557	6,788	7,056	43,758	26,545	12,471	316,931	6,487	323,418
45–49 ..	44,591	6,902	77,066	7,838	32,972	24,778	5,270	6,673	38,308	23,364	11,346	279,108	7,597	286,705
50–54 ..	38,939	5,823	63,368	6,987	25,500	21,048	4,445	5,468	31,609	21,824	10,373	235,384	10,677	246,061
55–59 ..	29,869	3,825	45,071	5,331	18,881	15,981	5,101	4,477	21,981	18,315	7,839	176,671	16,477	193,148
60–64 ..	26,428	1,289	37,569	4,115	15,197	12,722	3,621	3,228	17,996	13,697	6,891	142,753	36,194	178,947
65–69 ..	17,660	567	18,692	697	6,444	3,777	268	1,677	10,919	5,052	4,101	69,854	73,286	143,140
70 and over	15,763	334	8,190	179	2,157	1,617	126	1,231	6,167	3,102	2,608	41,474	150,654	192,128
Total ..	465,444	61,038	808,163	70,281	325,071	242,881	64,468	64,989	391,275	263,084	99,926	2,856,620	1,689,498	4,546,118
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH AGE GROUP														
0–4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5–9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10–14 ..	0.76	0.02	0.89	0.01	0.18	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.69	0.05	0.08	2.85	97.15	100.00
15–19 ..	15.01	1.25	25.23	1.26	8.31	4.06	2.24	2.43	13.30	4.79	1.85	79.73	20.27	100.00
20–24 ..	15.01	2.16	27.86	1.99	11.40	7.92	1.91	2.62	12.73	10.62	2.39	96.61	3.39	100.00
25–29 ..	13.95	2.35	28.08	2.37	11.87	9.28	2.43	1.98	12.38	11.09	2.61	98.39	1.61	100.00
30–34 ..	13.49	2.20	28.64	2.62	12.68	9.00	2.73	1.96	12.90	9.46	2.84	98.52	1.48	100.00
35–39 ..	14.69	2.31	28.82	2.55	11.02	9.28	2.10	1.59	13.98	8.62	3.38	98.34	1.66	100.00
40–44 ..	15.11	2.31	27.87	2.63	11.37	8.83	2.10	2.18	13.53	8.21	3.85	97.99	2.01	100.00
45–49 ..	15.55	2.41	26.88	2.73	11.50	8.64	1.84	2.33	13.36	8.15	3.96	97.35	2.65	100.00
50–54 ..	15.82	2.37	25.75	2.84	10.36	8.55	1.81	2.22	12.85	8.87	4.22	95.66	4.34	100.00
55–59 ..	15.47	1.98	23.33	2.76	9.78	8.27	2.64	2.32	11.38	9.48	4.06	91.47	8.53	100.00
60–64 ..	14.77	0.72	20.99	2.30	8.49	7.11	2.02	1.80	10.06	7.66	3.85	79.77	20.23	100.00
65–69 ..	12.34	0.39	13.06	0.49	4.50	2.64	0.19	1.17	7.63	3.53	2.86	48.80	51.20	100.00
70 and over	8.21	0.17	4.26	0.09	1.12	0.84	0.07	0.64	3.21	1.62	1.36	21.59	78.41	100.00
Total ..	10.24	1.34	17.78	1.54	7.15	5.34	1.42	1.43	8.61	5.79	2.20	62.84	37.16	100.00
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH INDUSTRY														
0–4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.22	10.86
5–9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.34	10.16
10–14 ..	0.58	0.11	0.39	0.04	0.20	0.07	0.62	0.04	0.62	0.06	0.28	0.35	20.36	7.79
15–19 ..	9.75	6.21	9.44	5.43	7.73	5.06	10.50	11.29	10.28	5.50	5.59	8.44	3.63	6.65
20–24 ..	10.06	11.07	10.75	8.82	10.94	10.17	9.22	12.59	10.15	12.60	7.45	10.55	0.62	6.86
25–29 ..	11.05	14.21	12.81	12.42	13.46	14.09	13.88	11.25	11.66	15.53	9.64	12.70	0.35	8.10
30–34 ..	10.56	13.14	12.91	13.60	14.21	13.50	15.41	11.00	12.01	13.10	10.34	12.56	0.32	8.01
35–39 ..	10.28	12.34	11.62	11.81	11.04	12.44	10.63	7.96	11.64	10.67	11.03	11.21	0.32	7.17
40–44 ..	10.50	12.22	11.16	12.09	11.31	11.76	10.53	10.86	11.18	10.09	12.48	11.10	0.38	7.11
45–49 ..	9.58	11.31	9.53	11.15	10.14	10.20	8.17	10.27	9.79	8.88	11.35	9.77	0.45	6.31
50–54 ..	8.36	9.54	7.84	9.94	7.85	8.66	6.89	8.41	8.08	8.30	10.38	8.24	0.63	5.41
55–59 ..	6.42	6.26	5.58	7.59	5.81	6.58	7.91	6.89	5.62	6.96	7.85	6.18	0.98	4.25
60–64 ..	5.68	2.11	4.65	5.86	4.67	5.24	5.62	4.97	4.60	5.21	6.90	5.00	2.14	3.94
65–69 ..	3.79	0.93	2.31	0.99	1.98	1.56	0.42	2.58	2.79	1.92	4.10	2.45	4.34	3.15
70 and over	3.39	0.55	1.01	0.26	0.66	0.67	0.20	1.89	1.58	1.18	2.61	1.45	8.92	4.23
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the total number of males in Australia aged 15 to 64 years, 2,735,201 or 94.3 per cent were engaged in an industry, business, trade or service at the time of the Census. The maximum numbers of males enumerated in Primary Production, Mining and Quarrying, Transport and Storage and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities were in the 25 to 29 years group; in Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, &c., Building and Construction, Communication and Commerce in the 30 to 34 years group; in Finance and Property in the 20 to 24 years group; and in Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c., in the 40 to 44 years group. Higher proportions of males were in the younger ages 15 to 39 years in all industry groups except Amusements, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c., in which the proportion of males was higher in the older ages 40 to 64 years.

20. Industry Group and Age of Females.

Industry groups in conjunction with ages in five-year age groups are shown for the female population of Australia in the following table.

FEMALE POPULATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Primary Production	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	Building and Construction	Transport and Storage	Communication	Finance and Property	Commerce	Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	Total in Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total Population
NUMBER														
0–4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472,735	472,735
5–9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440,834	440,834
10–14	261	3	2,754	7	13	50	154	123	2,876	337	892	7,470	332,635	340,105
15–19	4,402	317	53,115	1,547	827	2,885	5,871	14,245	55,855	38,644	19,768	197,476	92,008	289,484
20–24	2,742	250	38,611	934	714	2,894	3,436	7,661	31,123	37,680	14,281	140,326	147,861	288,187
25–29	2,129	118	27,696	425	520	2,025	1,750	3,334	18,362	20,915	11,468	88,742	247,436	336,178
30–34	2,232	93	24,339	309	411	1,596	1,224	1,990	15,445	15,393	11,523	74,555	269,050	343,605
35–39	2,531	72	20,922	227	339	1,238	953	1,361	15,077	13,677	12,124	68,521	248,834	317,355
40–44	2,938	62	20,734	198	336	1,191	793	1,494	15,639	15,103	12,868	71,356	233,654	305,010
45–49	3,143	60	16,585	198	255	1,042	840	1,476	13,710	14,449	11,781	63,539	196,685	260,224
50–54	3,202	50	11,754	165	198	840	792	1,331	10,413	12,783	10,642	52,170	180,970	233,140
55–59	2,694	14	7,386	86	115	597	521	912	6,942	9 541	8,822	37,630	166,492	204,122
60–64	2,302	16	3,733	30	62	372	416	470	4,090	5,736	6,490	23,717	174,978	198,695
65–69	1,670	5	1,351	9	25	100	124	186	1,715	2,424	3,646	11,255	148,917	160,172
70 and over	2,303	9	491	1	21	48	105	78	885	1,962	2,742	8,645	241,921	250,566
Total	32,549	1,069	229,471	4,136	3,836	14,878	16,979	34,661	192,132	188,644	127,047	845,402	3,595,010	4,440,412
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH AGE GROUP														
0–4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5–9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10–14	0.08	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.85	0.10	0.26	2.20	97.80	100.00
15–19	1.52	0.11	18.35	0.53	0.29	1.00	2.03	4.92	19.29	13.35	6.83	68.22	31.78	100.00
20–24	0.95	0.09	13.40	0.32	0.25	1.00	1.19	2.66	10.80	13.07	4.96	48.69	51.31	100.00
25–29	0.63	0.04	8.24	0.13	0.16	0.60	0.52	0.99	5.46	6.22	3.41	26.40	73.60	100.00
30–34	0.65	0.03	7.08	0.09	0.12	0.46	0.36	0.58	4.49	4.48	3.36	21.70	78.30	100.00
35–39	0.80	0.02	6.59	0.07	0.11	0.39	0.30	0.43	4.75	4.31	3.82	21.59	78.41	100.00
40–44	0.96	0.02	6.80	0.06	0.11	0.39	0.26	0.49	5.13	4.95	4.22	23.39	76.61	100.00
45–49	1.21	0.02	6.37	0.08	0.10	0.40	0.32	0.57	5.27	5.55	4.53	24.42	75.58	100.00
50–54	1.37	0.02	5.04	0.07	0.09	0.36	0.34	0.57	4.47	5.48	4.57	22.38	77.62	100.00
55–59	1.32	0.01	3.62	0.04	0.06	0.29	0.26	0.45	3.40	4.67	4.32	18.44	81.56	100.00
60–64	1.16	0.01	1.88	0.01	0.03	0.19	0.21	0.23	2.06	2.89	3.27	11.94	88.06	100.00
65–69	1.04	0.00	0.84	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.12	1.07	1.51	2.28	7.03	92.97	100.00
70 and over	0.92	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.35	0.78	1.10	3.45	96.55	100.00
Total	0.73	0.02	5.17	0.09	0.09	0.34	0.38	0.78	4.33	4.25	2.86	19.04	80.96	100.00
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH INDUSTRY														
0–4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.15	10.64
5–9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.26	9.93
10–14	0.80	0.28	1.20	0.17	0.34	0.34	0.91	0.35	1.50	0.18	0.70	0.88	9.25	7.66
15–19	13.52	29.65	23.15	37.40	21.56	19.39	34.58	41.10	29.07	20.48	15.56	23.36	2.56	6.52
20–24	8.42	23.39	16.83	22.58	18.61	19.45	20.23	22.10	16.20	19.97	11.24	16.60	4.11	6.49
25–29	6.54	11.04	12.07	10.27	13.55	13.61	10.31	9.62	9.56	11.09	9.03	10.50	6.88	7.57
30–34	6.86	8.70	10.61	7.47	10.71	10.73	7.21	5.74	8.04	8.16	9.07	8.82	7.49	7.74
35–39	7.78	6.73	9.12	5.49	8.84	8.32	5.61	3.92	7.85	7.25	9.54	8.10	6.92	7.15
40–44	9.03	5.80	9.03	4.79	8.76	8.01	4.67	4.31	8.14	8.01	10.13	8.44	6.50	6.87
45–49	9.66	5.61	7.23	4.79	6.65	7.00	4.95	4.26	7.13	7.66	9.27	7.52	5.47	5.86
50–54	9.84	4.68	5.12	3.99	5.16	5.65	4.66	3.84	5.42	6.78	8.38	6.17	5.04	5.25
55–59	8.28	1.31	3.22	2.08	3.00	4.01	3.07	2.63	3.61	5.06	6.94	4.45	4.63	4.60
60–64	7.07	1.50	1.62	0.73	1.62	2.50	2.45	1.36	2.13	3.04	5.11	2.81	4.87	4.47
65–69	5.13	0.47	0.59	0.22	0.65	0.67	0.73	0.54	0.89	1.28	2.87	1.33	4.14	3.61
70 and over	7.07	0.84	0.21	0.02	0.55	0.32	0.62	0.23	0.46	1.04	2.16	1.02	6.73	5.64
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The number of females in the work force was 845,402 or 19.0 per cent of the total female population compared with a similar percentage for males of 62.8 per cent. Slightly more than 50 per cent of the females engaged in industry consisted of girls and young women from 15 to 29 years of age. The greatest number recorded was in the age group 15 to 19 years, being equivalent to approximately 82 per cent of the number of males in industry at corresponding ages. This age group contained the greatest numbers of females for all industry groups except Transport and Storage, where the age-group 20 to 24 years had a slightly higher number. Females of 20 to 24 years were the next most numerous group and those of 25 to 29 years followed next in order. Females were engaged principally in Manufacturing, Commerce, Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, and Amusement, &c. In these groups of industry slightly less than 87 per cent of the total female work force was recorded in 1954. Of females aged 15 to 64 years in the work force more than half of those engaged in Manufacturing and Commerce were under the age of 30 years, whilst a majority of those in Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c., were of more mature years.

ANALYSIS OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.

21. Females engaged in Industry.

This analysis of the economically active female population supplements the general references to females throughout the previous pages of this Chapter, and may be read in conjunction with the relevant data in Chapter XVI, Occupational Status.

The following table shows for each Census from 1901 to 1954 the total female population of working age (i.e. aged 15 to 64 years), the married females of working age, the total females and married females engaged in industry and the total persons (males and females) engaged in industry. Relationships between certain of these columns are shown in the form of percentages to illustrate the trends which have occurred in respect of females engaged in industry.

FEMALES ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1954.

Census	Numbers of the Population		Numbers Engaged in Industry (in Work Force irrespective of age)			Percentage			
	Females Aged 15–64 Years								
	Total (1)	Married (2)	Total Persons (Males and Females) (3)	Total Females (4)	Married Females (5)	4 on 1 (6)	4 on 3 (7)	2 on 1 (8)	5 on 2 (9)
1901 ..	1,074,227	(*a*) 545,701	1,614,760	330,240	(*b*)	30.7	20.5	50.8	(*b*)
1911 ..	1,355,239	(*a*) 701,910	1,922,320	385,641	(*b*)	28.5	20.1	51.8	(*b*)
1921 ..	1,706,028	(*a*) 958,277	2,237,235	455,230	(*b*)	26.7	20.3	56.2	(*b*)
1933 ..	2,153,134	(*a*) 1,219,518	2,743,805	599,068	(*a*) 66,000	27.8	21.8	56.6	5.4
1947 ..	2,522,876	(*a*) 1,645,751	3,196,431	717,162	(*a*) 141,637	28.4	22.4	65.2	8.6
1954 ..	2,776,000	(*a*) 1,963,095	3,702,022	845,402	(*a*) 289,932	30.5	22.8	(*a*) 70.7	(*a*) 14.8
		(*c*) 1,904,282			(*c*) 258,246			(*c*) 68.6	(*c*) 13.6

(*a*) Includes females married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Excludes females married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise.

NOTE.—The figures for married females (5) above include an allowance for the number of women whose conjugal condition was not stated, and differ therefore from those in subsequent tables.

The percentage of females in the work force to the total number of females aged 15 to 64 years (column 6) reveals a steady downward trend to 1921 and a gradual rise during each intercensal period since then, until the percentage at the 1954 Census was almost the same as that at the 1901 Census. Part of the downward trend in the earlier years may have been due to methods of statistical classification adopted at the 1901, 1911 and 1921 Censuses, but which were changed at subsequent Censuses. The rise in the proportion of females in the work force since 1921 has taken place in spite of a substantial increase in the proportion of married women to all women of working age (column 8); indeed the rapid increase in the number of married women in the work force since 1921 is a phenomenon of these statistics and has caused a marked change in the composition of the economically active population.

The proportion of females in the total work force (column 7) remained almost stationary from 1901 to 1921, but the Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954 showed steady increases. It is not possible to assess the precise significance of the extent of the rise between these latter Censuses because of changes in instructions on the respective Census Schedules with regard to part-time workers. In 1933, part-time workers were specially provided for, whereas in 1947 such workers were instructed to exclude themselves from the work force unless their earnings from such part-time work formed their main source of livelihood; in 1954 this instruction was not repeated. From these general figures it is impossible to come to any definite conclusions as to the relation of female to male employment. In order to do so it is necessary to consider changes in the distribution of female employment among industries.

Changes in the distribution of female employment amongst industries from Census to Census are shown in the following table which covers the period from 1901 to 1954. This table is similar to that shown on page 210 but is designed to indicate more specifically the avenues of female employment.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN SPECIFIED CLASSES OF INDUSTRY TO TOTAL FEMALES IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1954.

Industry Group	1901 (*a*)	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
Primary Activities—						
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying	6.1	4.1	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	6.1	4.1	2.3	3.4	3.5	4.0
Secondary Activities—						
Manufacturing and Construction—						
Articles of Dress	20.3	22.7	17.1	13.1	12.0	10.0
Other Manufacturing and Construction	3.1	5.7	9.2	10.5	16.9	18.1
Total	23.4	28.4	26.3	23.6	28.9	28.1
Other Activities—						
Transport and Communication—						
Transport	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.8
Communication	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.0
Total	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	4.5	3.8
Commerce and Finance—						
Property and Finance	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.4	4.1
Commerce	8.1	10.7	14.4	17.4	19.6	22.7
Total	10.0	12.6	15.8	19.3	23.0	26.8
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional—						
Health	3.6	4.4	5.8	6.1	7.8	9.1
Education	7.2	6.8	7.8	6.2	5.4	6.2
Other	2.0	2.4	4.8	6.1	7.6	7.0
Total	12.8	13.6	18.4	18.4	20.8	22.3
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1
Personal and Domestic Service—						
Private Domestic Service	30.6	26.8	21.4	21.4	5.9	3.7
Hotels, Boarding Houses and Restaurants	12.1	10.2	11.4	8.2	9.1	7.8
Other	3.7	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.2	2.4
Total	46.4	39.7	35.1	32.6	18.2	13.9
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*a*) Includes pensioners and retired persons whose previous industry was recorded on Census Schedules. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

22. Married Women in the Work Force, Censuses, 1933 to 1954.

The following table shows for each of the last three Census dates the number of married women in each State in the work force, and those not in the work force. For the year 1933, the numbers of married women include those permanently separated, but these are excluded for 1947 and 1954. No distribution has been made of the numbers of women whose conjugal condition was not stated. (*See* Note following table on page 213.)

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE AND OTHER MARRIED WOMEN: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933 TO 1954.

State or Territory	30th June, 1933 (*a*)			30th June, 1947 (*b*)			30th June, 1954 (*b*)		
	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total
NUMBER									
New South Wales	25,315	488,471	513,786	45,841	619,815	665,656	100,527	684,529	785,056
Victoria	21,646	337,253	358,899	35,614	427,792	463,406	85,237	479,451	564,688
Queensland	8,116	168,284	176,400	10,329	225,909	236,238	24,722	263,173	287,895
South Australia	4,298	112,500	116,798	8,062	144,945	153,007	22,860	164,920	187,780
Western Australia	3,418	79,465	82,883	5,521	102,602	108,123	14,906	126,170	141,076
Tasmania	1,753	41,090	42,843	2,560	52,896	55,456	7,004	60,822	67,826
Northern Territory	67	467	534	184	1,270	1,454	517	2,083	2,600
Australian Capital Territory	87	1,692	1,779	276	3,269	3,545	1,147	5,583	6,730
Australia	64,700	1,229,222	1,293,922	108,387	1,578,498	1,686,885	256,920	1,786,731	2,043,651

(*a*) Includes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise. (*b*) Excludes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise.

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE AND OTHER MARRIED WOMEN: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933 TO 1954—*continued.*

State or Territory	30th June, 1933 (*a*)			30th June, 1947 (*b*)			30th June, 1954 (*b*)		
	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total	In Work Force	Not in Work Force	Total
	PERCENTAGE								
New South Wales	4.93	95.07	100.00	6.89	93.11	100.00	12.81	87.19	100.00
Victoria	6.03	93.97	100.00	7.69	92.31	100.00	15.09	84.91	100.00
Queensland	4.60	95.40	100.00	4.37	95.63	100.00	8.59	91.41	100.00
South Australia	3.68	96.32	100.00	5.27	94.73	100.00	12.17	87.83	100.00
Western Australia	4.12	95.88	100.00	5.11	94.89	100.00	10.57	89.43	100.00
Tasmania	4.09	95.91	100.00	4.62	95.38	100.00	10.33	89.67	100.00
Northern Territory . .	12.55	87.45	100.00	12.65	87.35	100.00	19.88	80.12	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	4.89	95.11	100.00	7.79	92.21	100.00	17.04	82.96	100.00
Australia	5.00	95.00	100.00	6.43	93.57	100.00	12.57	87.43	100.00

(*a*) Includes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise. (*b*) Excludes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise.

The number of married females in the work force increased in proportion to all married females at each of the last two Censuses, but whereas the proportion increased only from 5 per cent to 6.4 per cent between 1933 and 1947, by 1954 it had nearly doubled again. The increases in each State were approximately similar. In June, 1954, by far the highest proportion of married women in the work force of the States was in Victoria, where 15.1 per cent of all married women were in the work force, while the lowest proportion (8.6 per cent) was in Queensland. New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania followed in that order. The relative positions of the States were the same at the 1947 Census, and at the 1933 Census the only difference in order was the transposition of Queensland and South Australia.

23. Married Women in the Work Force in Divisions of State.

In the following tables, the distribution of married women in the work force is tabulated according to Divisions of State.

MARRIED WOMEN (*a*) IN THE WORK FORCE IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Migratory	Total
	NUMBER				
New South Wales	72,303	20,710	7,473	41	100,527
Victoria	67,560	10,748	6,885	44	85,237
Queensland	12,239	7,162	5,293	28	24,722
South Australia	17,207	2,201	3,442	10	22,860
Western Australia	9,890	1,961	3,038	17	14,906
Tasmania	3,029	2,805	1,170	....	7,004
Northern Territory	....	353	163	1	517
Australian Capital Territory	1,106	....	41	....	1,147
Australia	183,334	45,940	27,505	141	256,920
	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION OF STATE				
New South Wales	71.93	20.60	7.43	0.04	100.00
Victoria	79.26	12.61	8.08	0.05	100.00
Queensland	49.51	28.97	21.41	0.11	100.00
South Australia	75.27	9.63	15.06	0.04	100.00
Western Australia	66.35	13.16	20.38	0.11	100.00
Tasmania	43.25	40.05	16.70	....	100.00
Northern Territory		68.28	31.53	0.19	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	96.43	....	3.57	...	100.00
Australia	71.36	17.88	10.71	0.05	100.00

(*a*) Excludes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise.

PERCENTAGE IN THE WORK FORCE TO TOTAL MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH DIVISION OF STATE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Migratory	Total
New South Wales	16.47	9.39	5.97	12.97	12.81
Victoria	18.73	10.14	7.08	6.32	15.09
Queensland	10.77	6.99	7.39	14.07	8.59
South Australia	14.72	8.51	7.66	13.16	12.17
Western Australia	12.35	8.44	8.08	9.34	10.57
Tasmania	14.23	11.44	5.31	..	10.33
Northern Territory	..	19.12	21.70	33.33	19.88
Australian Capital Territory	17.61	....	9.15	....	17.04
Australia	16.11	9.11	6.88	9.57	12.57

(*a*) Excludes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise.

More than 71 per cent of those married women who were in the work force at 30th June, 1954, were recorded in the Metropolitan Divisions of the States, and a further 18 per cent in the Other Urban Divisions, the remaining 11 per cent being mainly in the Rural Divisions, as the migratory element was very small. The largest proportion of such women in the metropolitan areas was in Victoria (79.3 per cent), and the lowest in Tasmania. The Other Urban Division accounted for over 40 per cent of married women in the work force in Tasmania, while South Australia, with 9.6 per cent had the lowest percentage amongst the States. For rural areas, Queensland with 21.4 per cent, had the highest proportion and New South Wales, with 7.4 per cent the lowest.

Some of these inequalities in distribution are accounted for by the overall distribution of population within each State and the table above showing the proportion of all married women in each division who were in the work force, affords a somewhat better comparison. Victoria again showed the highest proportion in the Metropolitan Divisions, while Queensland had the lowest. In the Other Urban Divisions, Tasmania had the highest proportion and Queensland the lowest, while in the rural areas the highest proportion was in Western Australia and the lowest in Tasmania. Overall, the proportion of married women in the work force was much higher in the Metropolitan Urban Divisions in all States than those in Other Urban or Rural Divisions.

24. Married Women in Industry Groups.

The facilities for the employment of married women vary from industry to industry, and the numbers engaged in the various industry groups in each State are set out in the following table, together with the proportion which the numbers engaged in each industry bore to the total in each State.

MARRIED WOMEN (*a*) IN INDUSTRY GROUPS (*b*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				Number					
Primary Production	3,611	3,074	2,999	1,584	1,285	270	31	18	12,872
Mining and Quarrying	135	34	24	27	27	20	11	..	278
Manufacturing	36,015	38,294	4,738	6,448	2,275	1,716	28	48	89,562
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	228	227	50	37	28	39	1	..	610
Building and Construction	674	421	162	123	135	38	5	15	1,573
Transport and Storage	1,743	1,326	533	383	220	90	9	8	4,312
Communication	848	778	246	232	124	211	11	20	2,470
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	2,405	1,618	385	424	278	140	7	9	5,266
Commerce	24,493	18,069	6,734	6,150	4,173	1,758	117	195	61,689
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	14,432	9,778	3,393	3,603	2,812	1,414	161	555	36,148
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	15,941	11,612	5,457	3,848	3,549	1,308	136	279	42,130
Other Industries	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	10
Total Married Women in Work Force	100,527	85,237	24,722	22,860	14,906	7,004	517	1,147	256,920
Married Women Not in Work Force	684,529	479,451	263,173	164,920	126,170	60,822	2,083	5,583	1,786,731
Total Married Women	785,056	564,688	287,895	187,780	141,076	67,826	2,600	6,730	2,043,651

(*a*) Excludes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise. (*b*) After distribution of numbers recorded as "Inadequately Described or Not Stated". (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

MARRIED WOMEN (*a*) IN INDUSTRY GROUPS (*b*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Industry Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					Percentage				
Primary Production ..	0.46	0.54	1.04	0.84	0.91	0.40	1.19	0.27	0.63
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.42	..	0.01
Manufacturing	4.59	6.78	1.65	3.43	1.61	2.53	1.08	0.71	4.38
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.04	..	0.03
Building and Construction	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.19	0.22	0.08
Transport and Storage ..	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.35	0.12	0.21
Communication	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.31	0.42	0.30	0.12
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	0.31	0.29	0.13	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.27	0.14	0.26
Commerce	3.12	3.20	2.34	3.28	2.95	2.59	4.50	2.88	3.02
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities ..	1.84	1.73	1.18	1.92	1.99	2.08	6.19	8.25	1.77
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	2.03	2.06	1.89	2.05	2.52	1.93	5.23	4.15	2.06
Other Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	..	0.00
Total Married Women in Work Force	12.81	15.09	8.59	12.17	10.57	10.33	19.88	17.04	12.57
Married Women Not in Work Force	87.19	84.91	91.41	87.83	89.43	89.67	80.12	82.96	87.43
Total Married Women	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Excludes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise. (*b*) After distribution of numbers recorded as "Inadequately Described or Not Stated". (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

In New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the highest proportions of married women in the work force were engaged in the Manufacturing industry, while in the other States the highest proportions were engaged in Commerce. In Australia as a whole, Manufacturing accounted for the greatest number of married women engaged in industry, while Commerce, and Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c., were next in importance.

25. Industry and Age of Married Women in the Work Force.

The following table shows married women in in the work force classified according to industry groups in conjunction with ages in five-year age groups.

MARRIED WOMEN (*a*) IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, AUSTRALIA 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Primary Production	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	Building and Construction	Transport and Storage	Communication	Finance and Property	Commerce	Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	Total Married Women in Work Force	Married Women Not in Work Force	Total Married Women
							Number							
15–19 ..	79	5	1,531	5	18	41	23	125	897	264	417	3,405	16,110	19,515
20–24 ..	607	54	13,627	132	273	559	234	1,159	8,515	4,629	3,504	33,293	132,292	165,585
25–29 ..	1,159	46	16,036	111	292	782	314	971	9,123	5,554	5,241	39,629	235,351	274,980
30–34 ..	1,477	49	15,386	82	246	729	336	639	8,774	5,057	6,027	38,802	256,174	294,976
35–39 ..	1,746	35	13,006	67	207	602	322	522	9,134	4,591	6,107	36,339	233,893	270 232
40–44 ..	1,919	31	12,433	74	214	573	317	567	9,193	5,297	6,563	37,181	215,443	252,624
45–49 ..	1,821	28	8,777	69	140	430	301	513	7,222	4,650	5,233	29,184	175,544	204,728
50–54 ..	1,628	17	5 115	42	102	323	257	404	4,741	3,324	3,922	19,875	150,107	169,982
55–59 ..	1,087	4	2,447	22	57	174	180	217	2,452	1,769	2,605	11,014	124,701	135,715
60–64 ..	692	5	918	6	19	72	116	108	1,110	755	1,541	5,342	107,995	113,337
65 and over	657	4	286	..	5	27	70	41	528	258	980	2,856	139,121	141,977
Total ..	12,872	278	89,562	610	1,573	4,312	2,470	5,266	61,689	36,148	42,140	256,920	1,786,731	2,043,651

MARRIED WOMEN (*a*) IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Primary Production	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	Building and Construction	Transport and Storage	Communication	Finance and Property	Commerce	Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	Total Married Women in Work Force	Married Women Not in Work Force	Total Married Women
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH AGE GROUP														
15–19 ..	0.40	0.03	7.84	0.03	0.09	0.21	0.12	0.64	4.60	1.35	2.14	17.45	82.55	100.00
20–24 ..	0.37	0.03	8.23	0.08	0.16	0.34	0.14	0.70	5.14	2.80	2.12	20.11	79.89	100.00
25–29 ..	0.42	0.02	5.83	0.04	0.11	0.28	0.11	0.35	3.32	2.02	1.91	14.41	85.59	100.00
30–34 ..	0.50	0.02	5.22	0.03	0.08	0.25	0.11	0.22	2.97	1.71	2.04	13.15	86.85	100.00
35–39 ..	0.65	0.01	4.81	0.03	0.08	0.22	0.12	0.19	3.38	1.70	2.26	13.45	86.55	100.00
40–44 ..	0.76	0.01	4.92	0.03	0.08	0.23	0.13	0.22	3.64	2.10	2.60	14.72	85.28	100.00
45–49 ..	0.89	0.01	4.29	0.03	0.07	0.21	0.15	0.25	3.53	2.27	2.56	14.26	85.74	100.00
50–54 ..	0.96	0.01	3.01	0.02	0.06	0.19	0.15	0.24	2.79	1.95	2.31	11.69	88.31	100.00
55–59 ..	0.80	0.00	1.81	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.16	1.81	1.30	1.92	8.12	91.88	100.00
60–64 ..	0.61	0.00	0.81	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.98	0.67	1.36	4.71	95.29	100.00
65 and over	0.46	0.00	0.20	..	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.37	0.18	0.70	2.01	97.99	100.00
Total ..	0.63	0.01	4.38	0.03	0.08	0.21	0.12	0.26	3.02	1.77	2.06	12.57	87.43	100.00
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH INDUSTRY														
15–19 ..	0.61	1.80	1.71	0.82	1.14	0.95	0.93	2.37	1.45	0.73	0.99	1.33	0.90	0.95
20–24 ..	4.72	19.42	15.22	21.64	17.36	12.96	9.47	22.01	13.80	12.81	8.32	12.96	7.40	8.10
25–29 ..	9.00	16.55	17.91	18.20	18.56	18.13	12.71	18.44	14.79	15.36	12.43	15.42	13.17	13.45
30–34 ..	11.47	17.63	17.18	13.44	15.64	16.91	13.60	12.14	14.22	13.99	14.30	15.10	14.34	14.44
35–39 ..	13.56	12.59	14.52	10.98	13.16	13.96	13.04	9.91	14.81	12.70	14.50	14.14	13.09	13.22
40–44 ..	14.91	11.15	13.88	12.13	13.61	13.29	12.83	10.77	14.90	14.66	15.57	14.47	12.06	12.36
45–49 ..	14.15	10.07	9.80	11.31	8.90	9.97	12.19	9.74	11.71	12.86	12.42	11.36	9.82	10.02
50–54 ..	12.65	6.11	5.71	6.89	6.48	7.49	10.40	7.67	7.68	9.20	9.30	7.74	8.40	8.32
55–59 ..	8.45	1.44	2.73	3.61	3.62	4.04	7.29	4.12	3.98	4.89	6.18	4.29	6.98	6.64
60–64 ..	5.38	1.80	1.02	0.98	1.21	1.67	4.70	2.05	1.80	2.09	3.66	2.08	6.05	5.55
65 and over	5.10	1.44	0.32	..	0.32	0.63	2.84	0.78	0.86	0.71	2.33	1.11	7.79	6.95
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Excludes married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise.

The greatest number of married women in the work force was in the age-group 25 to 29 years, but the age-group 20 to 24 years contained the greatest number in proportion to all married women in any five-year age group. In each age group below 60 years the highest proportion of married women was engaged in Manufacturing, with Commerce second in importance but in the case of married women aged 60 or over the greatest proportions were engaged in Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c., Commerce, Primary Production and Manufacturing in that order.

MALES AND FEMALES NOT IN THE WORK FORCE.

26. Analysis of Males and Females Not in the Work Force.

The following tables contain an analysis of the number of males and females " not in the work force " in each State and Territory.

ANALYSIS OF MALES NOT IN THE WORK FORCE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Children not attending School	Full-time Students or Children attending School	Independent Means (*a*)	Pensioners or Annuitants	Inmates of Institutions	Others not engaged in Industry.	Total Males not in Work Force
NUMBER							
New South Wales	185,839	324,228	21,126	90,630	11,897	8,558	642,278
Victoria	140,888	220,033	17,530	49,989	7,697	8,014	444,151
Queensland	81,807	124,930	9,500	31,364	4,955	3,479	256,035
South Australia	46,950	75,010	6,187	17,700	2,851	1,638	150,336
Western Australia	42,137	60,041	3,843	15,543	2,568	1,185	125,317
Tasmania	20,787	31,428	1,745	7,533	954	706	63,153
Northern Territory	1,191	1,151	53	109	74	30	2,608
Australian Capital Territory	2,124	3,043	55	341	28	29	5,620
Australia	521,723	839,864	60,039	213,209	31,024	23,639	1,689,498

(*a*) Includes " Retired " (so described).

ANALYSIS OF MALES NOT IN THE WORK FORCE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

State or Territory	Children not attending School	Full-time Students or Children attending School	Independent Means (*a*)	Pensioners or Annuitants	Inmates of Institutions	Others not engaged in Industry	Total Males not in Work Force
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	28.94	50.48	3.29	14.11	1.85	1.33	100.00
Victoria	31.72	49.54	3.95	11.26	1.73	1.80	100.00
Queensland	31.95	48.79	3.71	12.25	1.94	1.36	100.00
South Australia	31.23	49.89	4.12	11.77	1.90	1.09	100.00
Western Australia	33.62	47.91	3.07	12.40	2.05	0.95	100.00
Tasmania	32.92	49.76	2.76	11.93	1.51	1.12	100.00
Northern Territory	45.67	44.13	2.03	4.18	2.84	1.15	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	37.79	54.14	0.98	6.07	0.50	0.52	100.00
Australia	30.88	49.71	3.55	12.62	1.84	1.40	100.00

(*a*) Includes " Retired " (so described).

ANALYSIS OF FEMALES NOT IN THE WORK FORCE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Children not attending School	Full-time Students or Children attending School	Independent Means (*a*)	Home Duties	Pensioners or Annuitants	Inmates of Institutions	Others not engaged in Industry	Total Females not in Work Force
				NUMBER				
New South Wales	177,916	308,311	23,068	725,232	124,671	9,555	5,922	1,374,675
Victoria	134,420	206,638	19,668	515,711	75,078	8,073	4,208	963,796
Queensland	78,109	118,396	8,064	277,033	44,599	3,700	2,469	532,370
South Australia	44,948	69,757	6,379	173,866	26,745	2,336	978	325,009
Western Australia	40,826	57,282	3,569	130,880	20,773	1,911	812	256,053
Tasmania	19,988	29,954	1,808	64,183	9,945	1,016	497	127,391
Northern Territory	1,045	1,214	33	2,287	82	16	21	4,698
Australian Capital Territory	2,003	2,787	70	5,744	381	2	31	11,018
Australia	499,255	794,339	62,659	1,894,936	302,274	26,609	14,938	3,595,010
				PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	12.94	22.43	1.68	52.76	9.06	0.70	0.43	100.00
Victoria	13.94	21.44	2.04	53.51	7.79	0.84	0.44	100.00
Queensland	14.67	22.24	1.51	52.04	8.38	0.70	0.46	100.00
South Australia	13.83	21.46	1.96	53.50	8.23	0.72	0.30	100.00
Western Australia	15.95	22.37	1.39	51.11	8.11	0.75	0.32	100.00
Tasmania	15.69	23.51	1.42	50.38	7.81	0.80	0.39	100.00
Northern Territory	22.24	25.84	0.70	48.68	1.75	0.34	0.45	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	18.18	25.29	0.64	52.13	3.46	0.02	0.28	100.00
Australia	13.89	22.09	1.74	52.71	8.41	0.74	0.42	100.00

(*a*) Includes " Retired " (so described).

CHAPTER XVI

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. Significance of Occupational Status Statistics.

Among the statistics which a modern community requires for the fuller understanding of its social and economic problems, and for the elaboration of measures directed towards their solution, are those which show the numbers of the population in terms of occupational status, i.e. employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), helpers (not on wage or salary), persons not at work and those not in the work force. The items of the classification are arranged in conformity with the principle of the " work force " as applied to these statistics, mention of which is made in Section 3 of Chapter XV of this Report, and were identical for the 1947 and 1954 Censuses.

Chapter III refers to the inquiry on this subject at the 1954 and earlier Censuses, and reference is also made to the 1954 method in Section 2 of Chapter XV. Three separate questions were asked covering (No. 11) those not engaged in an industry, business, trade or service, i.e., all those not in the work force; (No. 12) those usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service but for various reasons out of a job at the time of the Census, and (No. 13) those engaged in an industry, business, trade or service at the time of the Census. Persons answering either of questions 11 or 12 were automatically classified from an occupational status viewpoint respectively as (i) not in the work force and (ii) not at work. Those to whom question 13 applied were instructed to answer part (*d*), Grade, as follows:—" If at present employing others in your own trade or business, write ' E '. If conducting own business or farm *without employing others* (except casually), write ' O '. If an employee working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write ' W '. If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write ' H '." Further instructions printed on the Schedule were as follows:—" Where partners are conducting their own business or farm without employing others (except casually) each partner should write ' O '. Where employing others each should write ' E '. Managers, secretaries and similar classes of executives in receipt of salary as employees should not describe themselves as employers merely because they have the right to engage and dismiss staff. Employees or relatives should not be described as " helping but not receiving wages or salary " unless they are assisting in the operation of a business or farm for a substantial part of their time, and are not more correctly classified under one of the headings in question 11 " (relating to those not in the work force) ". Special instructions were also given for clergy and members of religious orders.

2. Classification and Tabulation of the Data.

In the Detailed Tables of the Census, Volume VIII, Australia, Part I, tables are published giving details of the population classified according to occupational status in conjunction with age and conjugal condition, birthplace, industry and religion. Whereas in those tables the numbers for which occupational status was not stated are shown as such, in the tables in this Chapter they have been distributed *pro rata* among the classifications in the work force.

GENERAL VIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL STATUS STATISTICS.

3. Occupational Status Structure of the Population in 1954.

The inquiry relating to occupational status was framed to discover, *inter alia,* how many persons were at work at the time of the Census and how many persons were usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service but were out of a job at the time of the Census.

The instructions required all persons who were usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service but were out of a job at the time of the Census, to record themselves as such and to state not only the reason for being out of a job but the period since last working. Those recording themselves as employers, self-employed, employees or helpers were persons who were at work at the time of the Census or so regarded themselves, who were not out of employment at that time and in respect of whom there was a " nil " return or no entry as to the period since last working. The interpretation in regard to those recorded in each of the classes in the latter category is that they were actually at work on 30th June, 1954, and consequently their combined numbers represented the maximum figure of employment as at the date of the Census. It is possible that some seasonal and casual workers (e.g. shearers, cane-cutters, wharf labourers, &c.) who were not actually at work on the day of the Census, regarded themselves as regularly employed and, therefore, did not record any period since last working.

The first table below presents, in terms of the main occupational status groups, a picture of the structure of the Australian male and female population as a whole in the work force at 30th June, 1954.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE WORK FORCE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
At Work—						
Employer	220,878	30,104	250,982	7.73	3.56	6.78
Self-Employed	359,617	51,583	411,200	12.59	6.10	11.11
Employee (on Wage or Salary)	2,216,681	739,802	2,956,483	77.59	87.50	79.85
Helper (not on Wage or Salary)	18,430	9,913	28,343	0.65	1.17	0.77
Total	2,815,606	831,402	3,647,008	98.56	98.33	98.51
Not at Work (*a*)	41,014	14,000	55,014	1.44	1.67	1.49
Total in Work Force	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) "Not at work", as shown in this and following tables, includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the Census, by reason of sickness, accident, &c., or because they were on strike, changing jobs or temporarily laid off, &c. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actively in a job at the time of the Census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work", therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

Employees (on wage or salary) represented 79.9 per cent or almost four-fifths of all persons in the work force, employers 6.8 per cent, and self-employed persons 11.1 per cent. Males were proportionately greater than females among employers and self-employed, but females were proportionately greater than males among employees (on wage or salary).

The next two tables show, for males and females respectively, the structure of the whole population in each State and Territory at 30th June, 1954, in terms of occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	80,985	59,462	36,768	18,942	16,871	6,886	517	447	220,878
Self-employed	122,131	103,199	59,192	35,291	26,165	12,616	595	428	359,617
Employee (on wage or salary)	851,925	609,443	312,552	195,775	158,413	72,481	6,428	9,664	2,216,681
Helper (not on wage or salary)	5,161	5,169	4,240	1,539	1,515	778	20	8	18,430
Total	1,060,202	777,273	412,752	251,547	202,964	92,761	7,560	10,547	2,815,606
Not at Work (*a*)	18,380	9,675	7,465	2,020	2,077	1,215	120	62	41,014
Total in Work Force	1,078,582	786,948	420,217	253,567	205,041	93,976	7,680	10,609	2,856,620
NOT IN WORK FORCE	642,278	444,151	256,035	150,336	125,317	63,153	2,608	5,620	1,689,498
Grand Total	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
PERCENTAGE									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	4.71	4.83	5.44	4.69	5.11	4.38	5.03	2.75	4.86
Self-employed	7.10	8.38	8.75	8.74	7.92	8.03	5.78	2.64	7.91
Employee (on wage or salary)	49.50	49.50	46.22	48.47	47.95	46.13	62.48	59.55	48.76
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.30	0.42	0.63	0.38	0.46	0.50	0.19	0.05	0.41
Total	61.61	63.13	61.04	62.28	61.44	59.04	73.48	64.99	61.94
Not at Work (*a*)	1.07	0.79	1.10	0.50	0.63	0.77	1.17	0.38	0.90
Total in Work Force	62.68	63.92	62.14	62.78	62.07	59.81	74.65	65.37	62.84
NOT IN WORK FORCE	37.32	36.08	37.86	37.22	37.93	40.19	25.35	34.63	37.16
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table above.

As between the States, Queensland had the largest proportion of male employers and self-employed combined, and New South Wales the smallest. New South Wales and Victoria with 49.5 per cent had the largest proportion of male employees (on wage or salary), and Tasmania the lowest proportion (46.1 per cent). Tasmania had the highest proportion of males not in the work force.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South mania	Western Australia	Tas-mania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	10,532	8,984	4,993	2,442	2,246	788	66	53	30,104
Self-employed	18,481	16,328	7,430	4,527	3,374	1,329	64	50	51,583
Employee (on wage or salary)	289,224	226,377	92,625	59,532	46,201	21,590	1,306	2,947	739,802
Helper (not on wage or salary)	3,191	2,756	1,985	916	798	246	16	5	9,913
Total	321,428	254,445	107,033	67,417	52,619	23,953	1,452	3,055	831,402
Not at Work (*a*)	6,566	3,001	2,604	765	741	279	31	13	14,000
Total in Work Force	327,994	257,446	109,637	68,182	53,360	24,232	1,483	3,068	845,402
NOT IN WORK FORCE	1,374,675	963,796	532,370	325,009	256,053	127,391	4,698	11,018	3,595,010
Grand Total	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
PERCENTAGE									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	0.62	0.73	0.78	0.62	0.73	0.52	1.07	0.38	0.68
Self-employed	1.08	1.34	1.16	1.15	1.09	0.88	1.03	0.35	1.16
Employee (on wage or salary)	16.99	18.54	14.42	15.14	14.93	14.24	21.13	20.92	16.66
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.19	0.22	0.31	0.23	0.26	0.16	0.26	0.04	0.22
Total	18.88	20.83	16.67	17.14	17.01	15.80	23.49	21.69	18.72
Not at Work (*a*)	0.38	0.25	0.41	0.20	0.24	0.18	0.50	0.09	0.32
Total in Work Force	19.26	21.08	17.08	17.34	17.25	15.98	23.99	21.78	19.04
NOT IN WORK FORCE	80.74	78.92	82.92	82.66	82.75	84.02	76.01	78.22	80.96
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Of females, Victoria had the largest proportion amongst the States of employers and self-employed combined and the largest proportion of employees (on wage or salary). New South Wales and Tasmania had relatively low proportions of employers and self-employed combined, and Tasmania had the smallest proportion of employees (on wage or salary) and the highest proportion of females not in the work force.

COMPARATIVE CENSUS RESULTS FOR OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.

4. Census Comparisons.

(i) *Australia,* 1921 *to* 1954. The following table provides a summary of the changes in the occupational status of the population of Australia as a whole for the four Census years, 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954, in which data for all States and Territories are available.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Occupational Status	Males				Females				Persons			
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954
						NUMBER						
IN WORK FORCE—												
At Work—												
Employer ..	131,046	187,424	198,704	220,878	10,524	20,912	24,626	30,104	141,570	208,336	223,330	250,982
Self-employed	300,874	319,970	345,743	359,617	46,376	50,570	44,991	51,583	347,250	370,540	390,734	411,200
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	1,162,055	1,186,148	1,843,765	2,216,681	356,981	434,682	626,094	739,802	1,519,036	1,620,830	2,469,859	2,956,483
Helper (not on wage or salary)	31,798	40,903	24,443	18,430	3,185	5,280	4,536	9,913	34,983	46,183	28,979	28,343
Total ..	1,625,773	1,734,445	2,412,655	2,815,606	417,066	511,444	700,247	831,402	2,042,839	2,245,889	3,112,902	3,647,008
Not at Work (*a*)	139,438	405,432	66,614	41,014	21,518	75,817	16,915	14,000	160,956	481,249	83,529	55,014
Total in Work Force ..	1,765,211	2,139,877	2,479,269	2,856,620	438,584	587,261	717,162	845,402	2,203,795	2,727,138	3,196,431	3,702,022
NOT IN WORK FORCE	997,659	1,227,234	1,318,101	1,689,498	2,234,280	2,675,467	3,064,826	3,595,010	3,231,939	3,902,701	4,382,927	5,284,508
Grand Total	2,762,870	3,367,111	3,797,370	4,546,118	2,672,864	3,262,728	3,781,988	4,440,412	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530
						PERCENTAGE						
IN WORK FORCE—												
At Work—												
Employer ..	4.74	5.57	5.23	4.86	0.39	0.64	0.65	0.68	2.60	3.14	2.95	2.79
Self-employed	10.89	9.50	9.11	7.91	1.74	1.55	1.19	1.16	6.39	5.59	5.15	4.58
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	42.06	35.23	48.56	48.76	13.35	13.32	16.56	16.66	27.95	24.45	32.59	32.90
Helper (not on wage or salary)	1.15	1.21	0.64	0.41	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.64	0.70	0.38	0.32
Total ..	58.84	51.51	63.54	61.94	15.60	15.67	18.52	18.72	37.58	33.88	41.07	40.59
Not at Work (*a*)	5.05	12.04	1.75	0.90	0.81	2.33	0.44	0.32	2.96	7.26	1.10	0.61
Total in Work Force ..	63.89	63.55	65.29	62.84	16.41	18.00	18.96	19.04	40.54	41.14	42.17	41.20
NOT IN WORK FORCE	36.11	36.45	34.71	37.16	83.59	82.00	81.04	80.96	59.46	58.86	57.83	58.80
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) See note to table on page 221.

(ii) *States,* 1891 *to* 1954. The following tables provide a comparative picture of the occupational status structure in each State in each Census year since 1891 for which the data were obtained.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
					NEW SOUTH WALES (*b*)				
1891	53,591	49,722	246,924	8,979	359,216	19,685	378,901	230,765	609,666
1901	49,077	65,798	291,322	17,674	423,871	21,177	445,048	264,957	710,005
1911	71,315	51,707	399,548	20,843	543,413	16,431	559,844	298,846	858,690
1921	45,496	106,399	462,845	9,787	624,527	54,869	679,396	393,672	1,073,068
1933	57,640	118,998	447,197	13,920	637,755	189,988	827,743	495,533	1,323,276
1947	72,108	119,826	750,311	7,366	949,611	25,840	975,451	525,852	1,501,303
1954	81,432	122,559	861,589	5,169	1,070,749	18,442	1,089,191	647,898	1,737,089

(*a*) See note to table on page 221. (*b*) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954 —*continued.*

Year	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
Victoria									
1891	40,013	59,035	246,581	20,788	366,417	18,536	384,953	213,269	598,222
1901	43,288	66,811	233,211	26,889	370,199	12,183	382,382	221,338	603,720
1911	63,127	39,895	287,268	19,910	410,200	15,220	425,420	230,171	655,591
1921	41,199	83,591	318,872	10,808	454,470	32,822	487,292	267,432	754,724
1933	53,698	85,263	331,977	12,400	483,338	98,751	582,089	321,155	903,244
1947	54,080	97,399	501,769	7,411	660,659	13,939	674,598	339,269	1,013,867
1954	59,462	103,199	609,443	5,169	777,273	9,675	786,948	444,151	1,231,099
Queensland									
1891 (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	26,691	24,661	150,714	10,144	212,210	8,131	220,341	109,165	329,506
1921	18,349	48,964	152,672	5,175	225,160	30,698	255,858	143,111	398,969
1933	32,513	51,519	180,744	6,291	271,067	46,808	317,875	179,342	497,217
1947	33,776	59,047	255,600	4,654	353,077	14,911	367,988	199,483	567,471
1954	36,768	59,192	312,552	4,240	412,752	7,465	420,217	256,035	676,252
South Australia (*c*)									
1891	16,475	11,186	65,031	7,372	100,064	2,997	103,061	63,740	166,801
1901	14,369	16,082	79,490	5,536	115,477	3,384	118,861	65,840	184,701
1911	20,869	12,938	97,114	7,061	137,982	3,076	141,058	69,034	210,092
1921	12,901	28,177	107,314	2,740	151,132	9,691	160,823	90,265	251,088
1933	20,724	26,626	100,585	3,770	151,705	38,181	189,886	104,454	294,340
1947	17,994	32,727	159,487	2,302	212,510	4,584	217,094	110,315	327,409
1954	19,459	35,886	202,203	1,559	259,107	2,140	261,247	152,944	414,191
Western Australia									
1891 (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	7,792	10,322	61,848	1,920	81,882	3,195	85,077	27,798	112,875
1911	13,734	12,484	81,206	2,497	109,921	3,647	113,568	47,997	161,565
1921	8,656	20,434	77,589	1,413	108,092	7,752	115,844	61,434	177,278
1933	15,572	25,677	87,561	2,770	131,580	21,478	153,058	80,879	233,937
1947	14,028	24,222	118,501	1,713	158,464	5,473	163,937	94,139	258,076
1954	16,871	26,165	158,413	1,515	202,964	2,077	205,041	125,317	330,358
Tasmania									
1891	5,215	8,071	29,937	4,008	47,231	1,328	48,559	29,001	77,560
1901	6,213	9,100	36,063	4,098	55,474	1,810	57,284	32,340	89,624
1911	8,477	6,742	40,555	3,916	59,690	1,492	61,182	36,409	97,591
1921	4,445	13,309	42,763	1,875	62,392	3,606	65,998	41,745	107,743
1933	7,277	11,887	38,084	1,752	59,000	10,226	69,226	45,871	115,097
1947	6,718	12,522	58,097	997	78,334	1,867	80,201	49,043	129,244
1954	6,886	12,616	72,481	778	92,761	1,215	93,976	63,153	157,129

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Includes Northern Territory.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
				New South Wales (*b*)					
1891	8.79	8.16	40.50	1.47	58.92	3.23	62.15	37.85	100.00
1901	6.91	9.27	41.03	2.49	59.70	2.98	62.68	37.32	100.00
1911	8.31	6.02	46.53	2.43	63.29	1.91	65.20	34.80	100.00
1921	4.24	9.92	43.13	0.91	58.20	5.11	63.31	36.69	100.00
1933	4.36	8.99	33.80	1.05	48.20	14.35	62.55	37.45	100.00
1947	4.80	7.98	49.98	0.49	63.25	1.72	64.97	35.03	100.00
1954	4.69	7.05	49.60	0.30	61.64	1.06	62.70	37.30	100.00
				Victoria					
1891	6.69	9.87	41.22	3.47	61.25	3.10	64.35	35.65	100.00
1901	7.17	11.07	38.63	4.45	61.32	2.02	63.34	36.66	100.00
1911	9.63	6.08	43.82	3.04	62.57	2.32	64.89	35.11	100.00
1921	5.46	11.08	42.25	1.43	60.22	4.35	64.57	35.43	100.00
1933	5.95	9.44	36.76	1.37	53.52	10.93	64.45	35.55	100.00
1947	5.33	9.61	49.49	0.73	65.16	1.38	66.54	33.46	100.00
1954	4.83	8.38	49.50	0.42	63.13	0.79	63.92	36.08	100.00
				Queensland					
1891 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	8.10	7.48	45.74	3.08	64.40	2.47	66.87	33.13	100.00
1921	4.60	12.27	38.27	1.30	56.44	7.69	64.13	35.87	100.00
1933	6.54	10.36	36.35	1.27	54.52	9.42	63.94	36.06	100.00
1947	5.95	10.41	45.04	0.82	62.22	2.63	64.85	35.15	100.00
1954	5.44	8.75	46.22	0.63	61.04	1.10	62.14	37.86	100.00
				South Australia (*d*)					
1891	9.88	6.70	38.99	4.42	59.99	1.80	61.79	38.21	100.00
1901	7.78	8.71	43.04	3.00	62.53	1.83	64.36	35.64	100.00
1911	9.93	6.16	46.23	3.36	65.68	1.46	67.14	32.86	100.00
1921	5.14	11.22	42.74	1.09	60.19	3.86	64.05	35.95	100.00
1933	7.04	9.05	34.17	1.28	51.54	12.97	64.51	35.49	100.00
1947	5.50	10.00	48.71	0.70	64.91	1.40	66.31	33.69	100.00
1954	4.70	8.66	48.82	0.38	62.56	0.51	63.07	36.93	100.00
				Western Australia					
1891 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	6.90	9.15	54.79	1.70	72.54	2.83	75.37	24.63	100.00
1911	8.50	7.73	50.26	1.54	68.03	2.26	70.29	29.71	100.00
1921	4.88	11.53	43.77	0.80	60.98	4.37	65.35	34.65	100.00
1933	6.66	10.98	37.43	1.18	56.25	9.18	65.43	34.57	100.00
1947	5.43	9.39	45.92	0.66	61.40	2.12	63.52	36.48	100.00
1954	5.11	7.92	47.95	0.46	61.44	0.63	62.07	37.93	100.00
				Tasmania					
1891	6.72	10.41	38.60	5.17	60.90	1.71	62.61	37.39	100.00
1901	6.93	10.15	40.24	4.57	61.89	2.02	63.91	36.09	100.00
1911	8.69	6.91	41.55	4.01	61.16	1.53	62.69	37.31	100.00
1921	4.13	12.35	39.69	1.74	57.91	3.35	61.26	38.74	100.00
1933	6.32	10.33	33.09	1.52	51.26	8.88	60.14	39.86	100.00
1947	5.20	9.69	44.95	0.77	60.61	1.44	62.05	37.95	100.00
1954	4.38	8.03	46.13	0.50	59.04	0.77	59.81	40.19	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (*b*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Includes Northern Territory.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
New South Wales (*b*)									
1891	2,643	14,150	55,089	7,534	79,416	2,919	82,335	435,136	517,471
1901	4,939	16,848	72,386	6,084	100,257	3,649	103,906	540,935	644,841
1911	5,827	13,136	102,412	4,974	126,349	2,713	129,062	660,696	789,758
1921	3,215	17,409	131,270	1,264	153,158	7,658	160,816	869,059	1,029,875
1933	5,817	18,902	159,172	1,911	185,802	32,827	218,629	1,067,889	1,286,518
1947	8,668	16,808	253,127	1,939	280,542	6,874	287,416	1,213,024	1,500,440
1954	10,585	18,531	292,171	3,196	324,483	6,579	331,062	1,385,693	1,716,755
Victoria									
1891	3,072	15,943	73,025	5,899	97,939	3,274	101,213	440,653	541,866
1901	5,007	20,556	84,171	30,111	139,845	2,731	142,576	454,774	597,350
1911	7,793	12,555	105,131	3,093	128,572	3,044	131,616	528,344	659,960
1921	4,090	14,702	118,807	995	138,594	7,621	146,215	630,341	776,556
1933	7,063	16,695	145,096	1,920	170,774	21,040	191,814	725,203	917,017
1947	7,606	14,867	189,610	1,144	213,227	4,217	217,444	823,390	1,040,834
1954	8,984	16,328	226,377	2,756	254,445	3,001	257,446	963,796	1,221,242
Queensland									
1891 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	1,859	4,235	35,399	3,490	44,983	1,106	46,089	230,218	276,307
1921	1,421	5,338	44,493	573	51,825	2,967	54,792	302,211	357,003
1933	3,706	6,646	54,243	868	65,463	10,567	76,030	374,287	450,317
1947	4,158	6,058	78,599	905	89,720	3,066	92,786	446,158	538,944
1954	4,993	7,430	92,625	1,985	107,033	2,604	109,637	532,370	642,007
South Australia (*d*)									
1891	1,013	1,851	18,989	1,578	23,431	419	23,850	129,780	153,630
1901	1,095	3,566	23,492	2,252	30,405	692	31,097	147,359	178,456
1911	1,528	3,356	26,123	1,527	32,534	434	32,968	168,808	201,776
1921	790	4,323	31,637	201	36,951	1,357	38,308	209,631	247,939
1933	1,932	3,815	37,362	295	43,404	5,945	49,349	242,110	291,459
1947	1,980	3,327	50,279	234	55,820	1,116	56,936	272,596	329,532
1954	2,508	4,591	60,838	932	68,869	796	69,665	329,707	399,372
Western Australia									
1891 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	651	1,814	9,173	951	12,589	479	13,068	58,181	71,249
1911	1,004	2,203	15,255	561	19,023	662	19,685	100,864	120,549
1921	661	3,011	19,290	85	23,047	1,405	24,452	131,002	155,454
1933	1,596	3,089	25,727	170	30,582	3,996	34,578	170,337	204,915
1947	1,555	2,733	36,786	228	41,302	1,161	42,463	201,941	244,404
1954	2,246	3,374	46,201	798	52,619	741	53,360	256,053	309,413
Tasmania									
1891	323	1,421	8,059	1,935	11,738	418	12,156	56,951	69,107
1901	462	2,434	10,229	2,071	15,196	356	15,552	67,299	82,851
1911	642	1,249	10,715	411	13,017	326	13,343	80,277	93,620
1921	347	1,593	11,484	67	13,491	510	14,001	92,036	106,037
1933	798	1,423	13,082	116	15,419	1,442	16,861	95,641	112,502
1947	659	1,198	17,693	86	19,636	481	20,117	107,717	127,834
1954	788	1,329	21,590	246	23,953	279	24,232	127,391	151,623

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (*b*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Includes Northern Territory.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1954.

Year	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
	New South Wales (*b*)								
1891	0.51	2.73	10.65	1.46	15.35	0.56	15.91	84.09	100.00
1901	0.77	2.61	11.22	0.94	15.54	0.57	16.11	83.89	100.00
1911	0.74	1.66	12.97	0.63	16.00	0.34	16.34	83.66	100.00
1921	0.31	1.69	12.75	0.12	14.87	0.75	15.62	84.38	100.00
1933	0.45	1.47	12.37	0.15	14.44	2.55	16.99	83.01	100.00
1947	0.58	1.12	16.87	0.13	18.70	0.46	19.16	80.84	100.00
1954	0.62	1.08	17.02	0.18	18.90	0.38	19.28	80.72	100.00
	Victoria								
1891	0.57	2.94	13.48	1.09	18.08	0.60	18.68	81.32	100.00
1901	0.84	3.44	14.09	5.04	23.41	0.46	23.87	76.13	100.00
1911	1.18	1.90	15.93	0.47	19.48	0.46	19.94	80.06	100.00
1921	0.53	1.89	15.30	0.13	17.85	0.98	18.83	81.17	100.00
1933	0.77	1.82	15.83	0.21	18.63	2.29	20.92	79.08	100.00
1947	0.73	1.43	18.22	0.11	20.49	0.40	20.89	79.11	100.00
1954	0.73	1.34	18.54	0.22	20.83	0.25	21.08	78.92	100.00
	Queensland								
1891 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	0.67	1.53	12.81	1.27	16.28	0.40	16.68	83.32	100.00
1921	0.40	1.50	12.46	0.16	14.52	0.83	15.35	84.65	100.00
1933	0.82	1.48	12.05	0.19	14.54	2.34	16.88	83.12	100.00
1947	0.77	1.12	14.59	0.17	16.65	0.57	17.22	82.78	100.00
1954	0.78	1.16	14.42	0.31	16.67	0.41	17.08	82.92	100.00
	South Australia (*d*)								
1891	0.66	1.20	12.36	1.03	15.25	0.27	15.52	84.48	100.00
1901	0.61	2.00	13.16	1.26	17.03	0.39	17.42	82.58	100.00
1911	0.76	1.66	12.95	0.76	16.13	0.21	16.34	83.66	100.00
1921	0.32	1.74	12.76	0.08	14.90	0.55	15.45	84.55	100.00
1933	0.66	1.31	12.82	0.10	14.89	2.04	16.93	83.07	100.00
1947	0.60	1.01	15.26	0.07	16.94	0.34	17.28	82.72	100.00
1954	0.63	1.15	15.23	0.23	17.24	0.20	17.44	82.56	100.00
	Western Australia								
1891 (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	0.91	2.55	12.87	1.34	17.67	0.67	18.34	81.66	100.00
1911	0.83	1.83	12.65	0.47	15.78	0.55	16.33	83.67	100.00
1921	0.43	1.94	12.41	0.05	14.83	0.90	15.73	84.27	100.00
1933	0.78	1.51	12.56	0.08	14.93	1.95	16.88	83.12	100.00
1947	0.64	1.12	15.05	0.09	16.90	0.47	17.37	82.63	100.00
1954	0.73	1.09	14.93	0.26	17.01	0.24	17.25	82.75	100.00
	Tasmania								
1891	0.47	2.06	11.66	2.80	16.99	0.60	17.59	82.41	100.00
1901	0.56	2.94	12.34	2.50	18.34	0.43	18.77	81.23	100.00
1911	0.68	1.33	11.45	0.44	13.90	0.35	14.25	85.75	100.00
1921	0.33	1.50	10.83	0.06	12.72	0.48	13.20	86.80	100.00
1933	0.71	1.27	11.63	0.10	13.71	1.28	14.99	85.01	100.00
1947	0.51	0.94	13.84	0.07	15.36	0.38	15.74	84.26	100.00
1954	0.52	0.88	14.24	0.16	15.80	0.18	15.98	84.02	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (*b*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Includes Northern Territory.

As a proportion of the total male population, male employers were more numerous and males self-employed less numerous in 1911 in all States than in any other Census year for which occupational status data were obtained, the one exception being male employers in New South Wales, who were proportionately more numerous in 1891. In 1921 male employers were proportionately less numerous and males self-employed more numerous than in any other Census year, exceptions in this case being male employers in Victoria in 1947 and 1954 and South Australia in 1954.

Over the period covered male employers and self-employed combined became proportionately less numerous in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, although New South Wales was the only State in which the trend was unbroken. In Queensland and Western Australia, the trend was in the opposite direction up till 1933, but thereafter followed the pattern of the other States. In 1954, the proportion of employers and self-employed combined in every State had reached the lowest level recorded at any Census over the period 1891 to 1954.

Reductions in the proportions of male employers and self-employed in general were accompanied by increases in the proportion of male employees (on wage or salary), but in 1921 and 1933 reductions in the former were accompanied by decreases in the latter also, because of the rise in the proportion of unemployed males in all States as the result of the depressed economic conditions in those years.

The proportion of males employed as helpers (not on wage or salary) whilst relatively important, particularly in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, up till the 1911 Census, has since declined, until in 1954, in all of the States, other than Queensland, the proportion was not greater than half of one per cent of the total male population and in Queensland it was less than one per cent.

Changes in the proportion of those not at work over the period 1891 to 1954 were not characterized by any particular long-period trend since the conditions affecting employment and unemployment were not alike at the several Census dates nor were they necessarily identical in all States at a particular Census date. The relatively high proportion not at work in 1921 and the record proportion in 1933 reflect the severity of the depressed economic conditions prevailing in those years, whilst the proportion in 1954, which is the lowest recorded at any Census, in each State reflects the improvement in employment opportunities since the end of the 1939-45 War.

The proportion of males not in the work force, consisting of children not attending school, full-time students, pensioners, persons of independent means, inmates of institutions and others not engaged in industry, which represented generally a little over a third of the total male population in each State, does not show any marked changes over the period 1891 to 1954 except in the case of Western Australia, where the proportion increased from 24.6 per cent in 1901 to 34.7 per cent in 1921. The relatively low proportions shown for this State at the Censuses of 1901 and to a lesser degree in 1911 can be attributed to the influx of male workers following the important discoveries of gold during the 1890's. From 1921 onwards, however, the proportion of males not in the work force in Western Australia was very much the same as those in the other States. Tasmania, which from 1911 onwards has had the highest proportion among the States of males not in the work force, had at the 1954 Census a proportion of just over 40 per cent.

As regards the female population, the proportions of employers have not varied greatly over the period 1891 to 1954, in one instance only (in Victoria in 1911) rising above one per cent, while those of self-employed females have in general declined. The combined proportions showed a general tendency downward in all States, the proportions in 1901 being highest in all States for which data were obtained and those in 1947 or 1954 being the lowest recorded.

The proportion of female employees (on wage or salary), on the other hand, showed a general tendency to increase over the period, but this movement was more attributable to increases in the total female work force rather than to changes in the proportions of employers and self-employed, as was the case in the male population.

Except in the earlier Census years of 1891 and 1901, the proportions of females employed as helpers (not on wage or salary) were relatively unimportant. Since 1901 there has been a general decrease to insignificant proportions in all States, although the proportions in 1954 were higher than in 1947. The proportions of females not at work generally followed the same pattern as those for males, and apart from the Censuses of 1921 and 1933 in all States and in several other instances, were less than 0.5 per cent of the total female population.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN INDUSTRIES.

(After distribution of numbers recorded in the inadequately described or not stated industry group or whose occupational status was not stated.)

5. Industry Groups by Occupational Status.

The next two tables show, for males and females respectively, how the numbers engaged in or attached to the main industry groups were distributed throughout Australia as a whole according to occupational status. The numbers are also expressed (i) as the percentage which the number in each occupational status in each industry group represented of the total in the same industry group, and (ii) as the percentage which the number in each occupational status in each industry group represented of the total in the same occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Group	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
				NUMBER					
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	62,572	201,020	154,158	15,598	433,348	6,611	439,959	..	439,959
Other	1,473	8,018	15,242	204	24,937	548	25,485	..	25,485
Total, Primary Production	64,045	209,038	169,400	15,802	458,285	7,159	465,444	..	465,444
Mining and Quarrying ..	631	1,689	57,683	32	60,035	1,003	61,038	..	61,038
Manufacturing	35,254	24,771	736,127	367	796,519	11,644	808,163	..	808,163
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	312	276	69,117	9	69,714	567	70,281	..	70,281
Building and Construction	26,555	30,670	261,313	228	318,766	6,305	325,071	..	325,071
Transport and Storage ..	9,030	22,132	208,154	203	239,519	3,362	242,881	..	242,881
Communication	34	137	63,824	13	64,008	460	64,468	..	64,468
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.) ..	3,527	3,059	57,873	41	64,500	489	64,989	..	64,989
Commerce	51,021	45,582	288,422	904	385,929	5,346	391,275	..	391,275
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities ..	14,387	8,153	238,160	203	260,903	2,181	263,084	..	263,084
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, etc. ..	16,081	14,097	66,589	627	97,394	2,498	99,892	..	99,892
Other Industries	1	13	19	1	34	..	34	..	34
Not in Work Force ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,689,498	1,689,498
Total	220,878	359,617	2,216,681	18,430	2,815,606	41,014	2,856,620	1,689,498	4,546,118
				PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP					
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	14.22	45.69	35.04	3.55	98.50	1.50	100.00	..	100.00
Other	5.78	31.46	59.81	0.80	97.85	2.15	100.00	..	100.00
Total Primary Production	13.76	44.91	36.39	3.40	98.46	1.54	100.00	..	100.00
Mining and Quarrying ..	1.04	2.77	94.50	0.05	98.36	1.64	100.00	..	100.00
Manufacturing	4.36	3.08	91.07	0.05	98.56	1.44	100.00	..	100.00
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	0.45	0.39	98.34	0.01	99.19	0.81	100.00	..	100.00
Building and Construction	8.17	9.43	80.39	0.07	98.06	1.94	100.00	..	100.00
Transport and Storage ..	3.72	9.11	85.70	0.09	98.62	1.38	100.00	..	100.00
Communication	0.06	0.21	99.00	0.02	99.29	0.71	100.00	..	100.00
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	5.43	4.71	89.05	0.06	99.25	0.75	100.00	..	100.00
Commerce	13.04	11.65	73.71	0.23	98.63	1.37	100.00	..	100.00
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities ..	5.47	3.10	90.52	0.08	99.17	0.83	100.00	..	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	16.10	14.11	66.66	0.63	97.50	2.50	100.00	..	100.00
Other Industries	2.94	38.24	55.88	2.94	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Not in Work Force ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Total	4.86	7.91	48.76	0.41	61.94	0.90	62.84	37.16	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included,

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Industry Group	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS									
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	28.33	55.90	6.95	84.63	15.39	16.12	15.40	. .	9.68
Other	0.67	2.23	0.69	1.11	0.89	1.34	0.89	. .	0.56
Total, Primary Production	29.00	58.13	7.64	85.74	16.28	17.46	16.29	. .	10.24
Mining and Quarrying . .	0.28	0.46	2.60	0.17	2.13	2.45	2.14	. .	1.34
Manufacturing	15.96	6.89	33.21	1.99	28.29	28.39	28.29	. .	17.78
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	0.14	0.08	3.12	0.05	2.48	1.38	2.46	. .	1.54
Building and Construction	12.02	8.53	11.80	1.24	11.32	15.37	11.37	. .	7.15
Transport and Storage . .	4.09	6.15	9.39	1.10	8.51	8.20	8.50	. .	5.34
Communication	0.02	0.04	2.88	0.07	2.27	1.12	2.26	. .	1.42
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	1.60	0.85	2.61	0.22	2.29	1.19	2.28	. .	1.43
Commerce	23.10	12.68	13.01	4.92	13.71	13.03	13.70	. .	8.61
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities . .	6.51	2.27	10.74	1.10	9.27	5.32	9.21	. .	5.79
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. . .	7.28	3.92	3.00	3.40	3.45	6.09	3.50	. .	2.20
Other Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	. .	0.00
Not in Work Force . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100.00	37.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Group	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
NUMBER									
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	7,072	12,530	7,596	4,805	32,003	349	32,352	. .	32,352
Other	12	22	142	14	190	7	197	. .	197
Total, Primary Production	7,084	12,552	7,738	4,819	32,193	356	32,549	. .	32,549
Mining and Quarrying . .	23	8	1,029	2	1,062	7	1,069	. .	1,069
Manufacturing	3,927	4,318	217,002	416	225,663	3,808	229,471	. .	229,471
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	13	1	4,096	. .	4,110	26	4,136	. .	4,136

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Industry Group	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
NUMBER—*continued*									
Building and Construction	254	64	3,457	28	3,803	33	3,836	..	3,836
Transport and Storage	419	200	14,055	46	14,720	158	14,878	..	14,878
Communication	16	52	16,691	31	16,790	189	16,979	..	16,979
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	234	318	33,803	36	34,391	270	34,661	..	34,661
Commerce	9,803	13,994	163,242	2,292	189,331	2,801	192,132	..	192,132
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	1,328	3,434	180,611	532	185,905	2,739	188,644	..	188,644
Amusements, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	7,003	16,627	98,072	1,710	123,412	3,613	127,025	..	127,025
Other Industries	..	15	6	1	22	..	22	..	22
Not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,595,010	3,595,010
Total	30,104	51,583	739,802	9,913	831,402	14,000	845,402	3,595,010	4,440,412
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP									
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	21.85	38.73	23.47	14.85	98.90	1.10	100.00	..	100.00
Other	6.09	11.17	72.08	7.11	96.45	3.55	100.00	..	100.00
Total, Primary Production	21.76	38.56	23.77	14.82	98.91	1.09	100.00	..	100.00
Mining and Quarrying	2.15	0.75	96.26	0.19	99.35	0.65	100.00	..	100.00
Manufacturing	1.71	1.88	94.57	0.18	98.34	1.66	100.00	..	100.00
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	0.32	0.02	99.03	..	99.37	0.63	100.00	..	100.00
Building and Construction	6.62	1.67	90.12	0.73	99.14	0.86	100.00	..	100.00
Transport and Storage	2.82	1.34	94.47	0.31	98.94	1.06	100.00	..	100.00
Communication	0.10	0.31	98.30	0.18	98.89	1.11	100.00	..	100.00
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	0.68	0.92	97.52	0.10	99.22	0.78	100.00	..	100.00
Commerce	5.10	7.29	84.96	1.19	98.54	1.46	100.00	..	100.00
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	0.71	1.82	95.74	0.28	98.55	1.45	100.00	..	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	5.51	13.09	77.21	1.35	97.16	2.84	100.00	..	100.00
Other Industries	..	68.18	27.27	4.55	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Total	0.68	1.16	16.66	0.22	18.72	0.32	19.04	80.96	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS									
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	23.49	24.29	1.03	48.47	3.85	2.49	3.83	..	0.73
Other	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.02	..	0.00
Total, Primary Production	23.53	24.33	1.05	48.61	3.87	2.54	3.85	..	0.73
Mining and Quarrying	0.09	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.12	0.05	0.13	..	0.02
Manufacturing	13.04	8.37	29.33	4.21	27.14	27.20	27.14	..	5.17
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	0.04	..	0.55	..	0.49	0.19	0.48	..	0.09
Building and Construction	0.84	0.12	0.47	0.28	0.46	0.24	0.45	..	0.09
Transport and Storage	1.39	0.39	1.89	0.46	1.77	1.12	1.75	..	0.34
Communication	0.05	0.10	2.26	0.31	2.01	1.35	2.01	..	0.38
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	0.79	0.62	4.57	0.36	4.14	1.93	4.09	..	0.78
Commerce	32.56	27.13	22.07	23.12	22.77	20.01	22.73	..	4.33
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	4.41	6.66	24.41	5.37	22.36	19.56	22.31	..	4.25
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	23.26	32.23	13.27	17.25	14.84	25.81	15.03	..	2.86
Other Industries	..	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	..	0.03	..	0.00
Not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	80.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

Of the male population, the highest proportions of employers and self-employed in any industry were in the Primary Production, Amusement, Hotels, &c., and Commerce groups. The Amusement, &c., group had the highest proportion of employers (16.1 per cent), but the Primary Production group had by far the highest proportion of self-employed (44.9 per cent), and also of employer and self-employed combined (58.7 per cent). Unpaid helpers were relatively greater in these industries, and employees on wage or salary relatively less. The highest proportions of employees (on wage or salary) were in Communication, Electricity, Gas, &c., and Mining and Quarrying, in that order. Of the total number in each occupational status in the whole male population, nearly 86 per cent of unpaid helpers, 29 per cent of all employers, and over 58 per cent of all self-employed workers, were engaged in Primary Production, and a correspondingly small proportion of all male wage and salary earners. Over 48 per cent of all male wage and salary earners and over 28 per cent of all male employers were engaged in or attached to Manufacturing, Building and Construction and Electricity, Gas, Water, &c., industries, whilst Commerce absorbed over 23 per cent of all male employers, but only 13 per cent of the employees.

For female occupational status within industries, Primary Production had by far the highest proportions of any industry group for employers, self-employed, and helpers (not on wage or salary), and the lowest for employees. Electricity, Gas, &c., Communication, and Finance and Property, in that order, had the highest proportions for employees. Of all female employers, the highest proportion was engaged in Commerce (32.6 per cent) followed by Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying (23.5 per cent), Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. (23.3 per cent), and Manufacturing (13.0 per cent) The same industry groups predominated in the case of self-employed females, but the order and proportions differed somewhat, the largest being engaged in Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. (32.2 per cent), Commerce (27.1 per cent), Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying (24.3 per cent), and Manufacturing (8.4 per cent). The largest proportions of employees on wages or salaries were engaged in Manufacturing (29.3 per cent), Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities (24.4 per cent), Commerce (22.1 per cent), and Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. (13.3 per cent).

Of female helpers (not on wage or salary), whose numbers were relatively small, nearly half was engaged in Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying, with Commerce and Amusement, Hotels, &c., constituting the bulk of the remaining half.

The following table shows, for Australia as a whole, the proportional distribution of persons in the work force (males and females combined) according to occupational status by industry groups.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry Group	Occupational Status						
	At Work						
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total	Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	14.75	45.21	34.25	4.32	98.53	1.47	100.00
Other	5.78	31.31	59.90	0.85	97.84	2.16	100.00
Total, Primary Production	14.28	44.50	35.57	4.14	98.49	1.51	100.00
Mining and Quarrying	1.05	2.73	94.53	0.06	98.37	1.63	100.00
Manufacturing	3.78	2.80	91.86	0.07	98.51	1.49	100.00
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	0.44	0.37	98.38	0.01	99.20	0.80	100.00
Building and Construction	8.15	9.34	80.50	0.08	98.07	1.93	100.00
Transport and Storage	3.66	8.66	86.21	0.10	98.63	1.37	100.00
Communication	0.06	0.23	98.86	0.05	99.20	0.80	100.00
Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.)	3.77	3.39	92.00	0.08	99.24	0.76	100.00
Commerce	10.42	10.21	77.42	0.55	98.60	1.40	100.00
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	3.48	2.57	92.70	0.16	98.91	1.09	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	10.17	13.54	72.57	1.03	97.31	2.69	100.00
Other Industries	1.79	50.00	44.64	3.57	100.00	...	100.00
Total	6.78	11.11	79.85	0.77	98.51	1.49	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

Of all persons in the work force in 1954, 79.9 per cent were employees (on wage or salary), representing an increase of 2.6 per cent over the corresponding percentage in 1947. Other grades of occupational status, showed decreases as compared with 1947.

6. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Primary Industry Group.

The tables in this section show the distribution among the several States and Territories of the numbers of males and females in each occupational status within the Primary Production group.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (a)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	NUMBER						
New South Wales	20,574	64,351	57,800	4,259	146,984	3,229	150,213
Victoria	13,107	60,137	30,193	4,478	107,915	1,323	109,238
Queensland	15,416	37,566	43,102	3,794	99,878	1,719	101,597
South Australia	6,202	22,374	14,336	1,307	44,219	272	44,491
Western Australia	6,104	16,202	15,357	1,265	38,928	340	39,268
Tasmania	2,377	8,125	7,526	684	18,712	248	18,960
Northern Territory	185	145	775	11	1,116	18	1,134
Australian Capital Territory	80	138	311	4	533	10	543
Australia	64,045	209,038	169,400	15,802	458,285	7,159	465,444
	PERCENTAGE						
New South Wales	13.70	42.84	38.48	2.83	97.85	2.15	100.00
Victoria	12.00	55.05	27.64	4.10	98.79	1.21	100.00
Queensland	15.17	36.98	42.43	3.73	98.31	1.69	100.00
South Australia	13.94	50.29	32.22	2.94	99.39	0.61	100.00
Western Australia	15.54	41.26	39.11	3.22	99.13	0.87	100.00
Tasmania	12.54	42.85	39.69	3.61	98.69	1.31	100.00
Northern Territory	16.31	12.79	68.34	0.97	98.41	1.59	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	14.73	25.42	57.27	0.74	98.16	1.84	100.00
Australia	13.76	44.91	36.39	3.40	98.46	1.54	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (a)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	NUMBER						
New South Wales	2,293	3,566	2,474	1,315	9,648	170	9,818
Victoria	1,529	4,094	1,438	1,336	8,397	68	8,465
Queensland	1,762	2,185	2,109	1,284	7,340	71	7,411
South Australia	690	1,469	804	447	3,410	19	3,429
Western Australia	596	899	684	328	2,507	17	2,524
Tasmania	194	313	185	109	801	9	810
Northern Territory	9	11	33	....	53	1	54
Australian Capital Territory	11	15	11	....	37	1	38
Australia	7,084	12,552	7,738	4,819	32,193	356	32,549
	PERCENTAGE						
New South Wales	23.36	36.32	25.20	13.39	98.27	1.73	100.00
Victoria	18.06	48.37	16.99	15.78	99.20	0.80	100.00
Queensland	23.78	29.48	28.46	17.32	99.04	0.96	100.00
South Australia	20.12	42.84	23.45	13.04	99.45	0.55	100.00
Western Australia	23.61	35.62	27.10	13.00	99.33	0.67	100.00
Tasmania	23.95	38.64	22.84	13.46	98.89	1.11	100.00
Northern Territory	16.67	20.37	61.11	....	98.15	1.85	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	28.95	39.47	28.95	....	97.37	2.63	100.00
Australia	21.76	38.56	23.77	14.82	98.91	1.09	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 221.

The States with the highest and lowest percentages respectively in each occupational status for males were as follows:—Employers, Western Australia 15.5 per cent, Victoria 12.0 per cent; self-employed, Victoria 55.1 per cent, Queensland 37.0 per cent; employees (on wage or salary), Queensland 42.4 per cent, Victoria 27.6 per cent; helpers (not on wage or salary), Victoria 4.1 per cent, New South Wales 2.8 per cent; not at work, New South Wales 2.2 per cent, South Australia 0.6 per cent. The proportions for males overall did not differ greatly from those in 1947, the trend being generally upwards, except for helpers, and those not at work, where the 1954 proportions were without exception lower than in 1947. For females, while the proportions of employers were much the same as in 1947, those of self-employed and helpers were consistently higher, and those of employees lower.

The Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying industries included the major proportion of those persons engaged in the Primary Production group, and comprised 439,959 males and 32,352 females. The proportions of males and females in each occupational status were much the same as for the Primary group as a whole, those for employers, self-employed and helpers being in general slightly higher and those for employees slightly lower. Persons engaged in Forestry and Fishing accounted for the majority of the remainder of those engaged in Primary Production, and the number of females engaged was very small. Among males 5.8 per cent were employers, 31.5 per cent were self-employed, and 59.8 per cent were employees (on wage or salary). Amongst the States these proportions ranged from about 5 per cent (New South Wales) to 9.7 per cent (Tasmania) for employers, from 22.2 per cent (Queensland) to 45.3 per cent (South Australia) for self-employed, and from 47.5 per cent (South Australia) to 69.1 per cent (Queensland) for employees.

7. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in Mining and Quarrying Industries.

In the next two tables will be found for States and Territories particulars of males and females in each occupational status in the Mining and Quarrying industries.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN MINING AND QUARRYING: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	174	288	29,845	11	30,318	573	30,891
Victoria	165	155	4,108	2	4,430	82	4,512
Queensland	94	450	8,509	5	9,058	137	9,195
South Australia	59	139	2,310	2	2,510	32	2,542
Western Australia	80	450	8,623	10	9,163	121	9,284
Tasmania	33	62	3,497	2	3,594	39	3,633
Northern Territory	25	144	773	....	942	19	961
Australian Capital Territory	1	1	18	....	20	....	20
Australia	631	1,689	57,683	32	60,035	1,003	61,038
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	0.56	0.93	96.61	0.05	98.15	1.85	100.00
Victoria	3.66	3.44	91.04	0.04	98.18	1.82	100.00
Queensland	1.02	4.89	92.54	0.06	98.51	1.49	100.00
South Australia	2.32	5.47	90.87	0.08	98.74	1.26	100.00
Western Australia	0.86	4.85	92.88	0.11	98.70	1.30	100.00
Tasmania	0.90	1.71	96.26	0.06	98.93	1.07	100.00
Northern Territory	2.60	14.98	80.44	....	98.02	1.98	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	5.00	5.00	90.00	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australia	1.04	2.77	94.50	0.05	98.36	1.64	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN MINING AND QUARRYING: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	7	1	452	1	461	4	465
Victoria	4	1	118	....	123	....	123
Queensland	8	....	161	....	169	3	172
South Australia	3	2	64	....	69	....	69
Western Australia	....	2	138	1	141	....	141
Tasmania	....	....	77	....	77	....	77
Northern Territory	1	2	19	....	22	....	22
Australian Capital Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Australia	23	8	1,029	2	1,062	7	1,069
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	1.50	0.22	97.20	0.22	99.14	0.86	100.00
Victoria	3.25	0.81	95.94	....	100.00	....	100.00
Queensland	4.65	....	93.61	....	98.26	1.74	100.00
South Australia	4.35	2.90	92.75	....	100.00	....	100.00
Western Australia	....	1.42	97.87	0.71	100.00	....	100.00
Tasmania	....	....	100.00	....	100.00	....	100.00
Northern Territory	4.55	9.09	86.36	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00
Australia	2.15	0.75	96.26	0.19	99.35	0.65	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Among males in Mining and Quarrying there were, owing to the different types of mining and quarrying principally carried on in the various States, considerable disparities between the States in the proportions of employers, self-employed and employees (on wage or salary). Employers and self-employed were relatively few, their numbers having declined both absolutely and proportionately from the already low numbers in 1947, and employees constituted by far the majority of those engaged in the industry.

8. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Manufacturing Group.

In the next two tables will be found, for States and Territories, particulars of males and females in the Manufacturing group according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN MANUFACTURING: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	13,238	9,482	292,277	117	315,114	5,143	320,257
Victoria	11,883	7,616	231,704	109	251,312	3,279	254,591
Queensland	4,331	3,433	82,139	55	89,958	1,813	91,771
South Australia	2,699	2,052	70,704	33	75,488	631	76,119
Western Australia	2,066	1,364	38,292	25	41,747	459	42,206
Tasmania	949	753	20,080	26	21,808	297	22,105
Northern Territory	40	41	242	1	324	15	339
Australian Capital Territory	48	30	689	1	768	7	775
Australia	35,254	24,771	736,127	367	796,519	11,644	808,163
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	4.13	2.96	91.26	0.04	98.39	1.61	100.00
Victoria	4.67	2.99	91.01	0.04	98.71	1.29	100.00
Queensland	4.72	3.74	89.50	0.06	98.02	1.98	100.00
South Australia	3.55	2.69	92.89	0.04	99.17	0.83	100.00
Western Australia	4.89	3.23	90.73	0.06	98.91	1.09	100.00
Tasmania	4.29	3.41	90.84	0.12	98.66	1.34	100.00
Northern Territory	11.80	12.09	71.39	0.30	95.58	4.42	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	6.20	3.87	88.90	0.13	99.10	0.90	100.00
Australia	4.36	3.08	91.07	0.05	98.56	1.44	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN MANUFACTURING: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (a)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	NUMBER						
New South Wales	1,530	1,675	88,105	155	91,465	1,856	93,321
Victoria	1,551	1,421	85,679	136	88,787	1,135	89,922
Queensland	404	666	17,056	56	18,182	471	18,653
South Australia	223	275	14,556	30	15,084	194	15,278
Western Australia	152	187	7,064	24	7,427	100	7,527
Tasmania	62	80	4,411	14	4,567	50	4,617
Northern Territory	4	9	36	1	50	2	52
Australian Capital Territory	1	5	95	....	101	....	101
Australia	3,927	4,318	217,002	416	225,663	3,808	229,471
	PERCENTAGE						
New South Wales	1.64	1.79	94.41	0.17	98.01	1.99	100.00
Victoria	1.73	1.58	95.28	0.15	98.74	1.26	100.00
Queensland	2.17	3.57	91.44	0.30	97.48	2.52	100.00
South Australia	1.46	1.80	95.27	0.20	98.73	1.27	100.00
Western Australia	2.02	2.48	93.85	0.32	98.67	1.33	100.00
Tasmania	1.34	1.73	95.54	0.31	98.92	1.08	100.00
Northern Territory	7.69	17.31	69.23	1.92	96.15	3.85	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	0.99	4.95	94.06	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australia	1.71	1.88	94.57	0.18	98.34	1.66	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

The Manufacturing group, which represented 28.3 per cent of all males and 27.1 per cent of all females in the work force in Australia, showed a fairly uniform distribution in respect of occupational status in the several States. The proportion of employers was highest in Western Australia and lowest in South Australia for males, and highest in Queensland and lowest in Tasmania for females; self-employed were highest in Queensland both for males and females, lowest in South Australia for males and in Victoria for females; employees (on wage or salary) were highest in South Australia for males and in Tasmania for females, and lowest in Queensland both for males and females.

9. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance) Group.

Particulars of occupational status for males and females in the Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance) Group are shown for each State and Territory in the two tables which follow.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES (PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (a)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	NUMBER						
New South Wales	104	92	25,781	2	25,979	249	26,228
Victoria	91	72	24,039	4	24,206	162	24,368
Queensland	64	55	7,285	....	7,404	80	7,484
South Australia	19	19	5,190	....	5,228	33	5,261
Western Australia	21	34	3,903	2	3,960	25	3,985
Tasmania	8	4	2,594	1	2,607	16	2,623
Northern Territory	3	....	108	....	111	2	113
Australian Capital Territory	2	....	217	....	219	....	219
Australia	312	276	69,117	9	69,714	567	70,281

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES (PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	PERCENTAGE						
New South Wales	0.40	0.35	98.29	0.01	99.05	0.95	100.00
Victoria	0.37	0.30	98.65	0.02	99.34	0.66	100.00
Queensland	0.86	0.73	97.34	....	98.93	1.07	100.00
South Australia	0.36	0.36	98.65	....	99.37	0.63	100.00
Western Australia	0.53	0.85	97.94	0.05	99.37	0.63	100.00
Tasmania	0.31	0.15	98.89	0.04	99.39	0.61	100.00
Northern Territory	2.65	....	95.58	....	98.23	1.77	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	0.91	....	99.09	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australia	0.45	0.39	98.34	0.01	99.19	0.81	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES (PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	NUMBER						
New South Wales	6	....	1,510	....	1,516	11	1,527
Victoria	3	1	1,492	....	1,496	8	1,504
Queensland	....	....	413	....	413	4	417
South Australia	1	....	298	....	299	1	300
Western Australia	2	....	212	....	214	1	215
Tasmania	1	....	170	....	171	1	172
Northern Territory	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Australian Capital Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Australia	13	1	4,096	....	4,110	26	4,136
	PERCENTAGE						
New South Wales	0.39	....	98.89	....	99.28	0.72	100.00
Victoria	0.20	0.07	99.20	....	99.47	0.53	100.00
Queensland	....	....	99.04	....	99.04	0.96	100.00
South Australia	0.33	....	99.34	....	99.67	0.33	100.00
Western Australia	0.93	....	98.60	....	99.53	0.47	100.00
Tasmania	0.58	....	98.84	....	99.42	0.58	100.00
Northern Territory	....	....	100.00	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Australia	0.32	0.02	99.03	....	99.37	0.63	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

In the Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance) group, the great majority of both males and females were employees. Tasmania had the largest proportion of male employees, 98.9 per cent, and Queensland the lowest, 97.3 per cent. Of the 4,136 females employed in this group 99.0 per cent were employees (on wage or salary).

10. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Building and Construction Group.

The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars for males and females in the Building and Construction group according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	9,702	10,802	93,218	82	113,804	2,716	116,520
Victoria	7,547	9,288	66,859	58	83,752	1,504	85,256
Queensland	3,948	4,038	40,867	34	48,887	1,168	50,055
South Australia	2,318	3,122	23,224	23	28,687	296	28,983
Western Australia	2,075	2,255	23,414	22	27,766	359	28,125
Tasmania	757	1,008	11,059	7	12,831	225	13,056
Northern Territory	94	82	1,087	1	1,264	22	1,286
Australian Capital Territory	114	75	1,585	1	1,775	15	1,790
Australia	26,555	30,670	261,313	228	318,766	6,305	325,071
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	8.33	9.27	80.00	0.07	97.67	2.33	100.00
Victoria	8.85	10.90	78.42	0.07	98.24	1.76	100.00
Queensland	7.89	8.07	81.64	0.07	97.67	2.33	100.00
South Australia	8.00	10.77	80.13	0.08	98.98	1.02	100.00
Western Australia	7.37	8.02	83.25	0.08	98.72	1.28	100.00
Tasmania	5.80	7.72	84.71	0.05	98.28	1.72	100.00
Northern Territory	7.31	6.38	84.52	0.08	98.29	1.71	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	6.37	4.19	88.55	0.05	99.16	0.84	100.00
Australia	8.17	9.43	80.39	0.07	98.06	1.94	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	85	26	1,402	8	1,521	17	1,538
Victoria	73	10	978	7	1,068	8	1,076
Queensland	48	11	396	5	460	6	466
South Australia	29	7	232	2	270	1	271
Western Australia	10	6	341	5	362	1	363
Tasmania	5	3	85	1	94	....	94
Northern Territory	2	1	7	....	10	....	10
Australian Capital Territory	2	....	16	....	18	....	18
Australia	254	64	3,457	28	3,803	33	3,836
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	5.52	1.69	91.16	0.52	98.89	1.11	100.00
Victoria	6.79	0.93	90.89	0.65	99.26	0.74	100.00
Queensland	10.30	2.36	84.98	1.07	98.71	1.29	100.00
South Australia	10.70	2.58	85.61	0.74	99.63	0.37	100.00
Western Australia	2.75	1.65	93.94	1.38	99.72	0.28	100.00
Tasmania	5.32	3.19	90.43	1.06	100.00	....	100.00
Northern Territory	20.00	10.00	70.00	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	11.11	....	88.89	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australia	6.62	1.67	90.12	0.73	99.14	0.86	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

In the Building and Construction group, the proportion of male employers in Australia was 8.2 per cent, that of self-employed 9.4 per cent, and employees (on wage or salary) 80.4 per cent, compared with 6.7 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 83.4 per cent respectively in 1947, thus showing a definite movement from the employee group to the employer and self-employed groups. Of the States, Victoria had the highest proportion of employers, 8.9 per cent, and self-employed 10.9 per cent, and Tasmania had the lowest, 5.8 per cent of employers and 7.7 per cent of self-employed, whilst Tasmania had the highest proportion of employees (on wage or salary), 84.7 per cent, and Victoria the lowest, 78.4 per cent. Females employed in the Building and Construction group were relatively few and 90.1 per cent were employees (on wage or salary). However, as compared with 1947, a movement from the employee group to the employer—self-employed, similar to that in the males, was apparent.

11. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Transport and Storage Group.

In the next two tables will be found, for States and Territories, particulars of males and females in the Transport and Storage group according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	NUMBER						
New South Wales	3,997	8,963	80,227	77	93,264	1,519	94,783
Victoria	2,200	5,512	50,691	45	58,448	685	59,133
Queensland	1,241	3,590	32,471	37	37,339	653	37,992
South Australia	651	1,545	20,078	16	22,290	206	22,496
Western Australia	537	1,503	16,798	12	18,850	178	19,028
Tasmania	346	865	6,768	15	7,994	105	8,099
Northern Territory	38	87	686	....	811	14	825
Australian Capital Territory	20	67	435	1	523	2	525
Australia	9,030	22,132	208,154	203	239,519	3,362	242,881
	PERCENTAGE						
New South Wales	4.22	9.46	84.64	0.08	98.40	1.60	100.00
Victoria	3.72	9.32	85.72	0.08	98.84	1.16	100.00
Queensland	3.26	9.45	85.47	0.10	98.28	1.72	100.00
South Australia	2.89	6.87	89.25	0.07	99.08	0.92	100.00
Western Australia	2.82	7.90	88.28	0.06	99.06	0.94	100.00
Tasmania	4.27	10.68	83.57	0.18	98.70	1.30	100.00
Northern Territory	4.61	10.54	83.15	...	98.30	1.70	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	3.81	12.76	82.86	0.19	99.62	0.38	100.00
Australia	3.72	9.11	85.70	0.09	98.62	1.38	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	NUMBER						
New South Wales	212	72	5,660	15	5,959	74	6,033
Victoria	74	54	3,957	12	4,097	27	4,124
Queensland	52	39	2,081	5	2,177	31	2,208
South Australia	33	13	1,148	3	1,197	11	1,208
Western Australia	37	17	847	8	909	13	922
Tasmania	9	4	299	3	315	2	317
Northern Territory	2	....	42	....	44	....	44
Australian Capital Territory	....	1	21	....	22	....	22
Australia	419	200	14,055	46	14,720	158	14,878

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	3.51	1.19	93.82	0.25	98.77	1.23	100.00
Victoria	1.80	1.31	95.95	0.29	99.35	0.65	100.00
Queensland	2.35	1.77	94.25	0.23	98.60	1.40	100.00
South Australia	2.73	1.08	95.03	0.25	99.09	0.91	100.00
Western Australia	4.01	1.84	91.87	0.87	98.59	1.41	100.00
Tasmania	2.84	1.26	94.32	0.95	99.37	0.63	100.00
Northern Territory	4.55	....	95.45	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	....	4.55	95.45	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australia	2.82	1.34	94.47	0.31	98.94	1.06	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Self-employed males in this industry occupied a more important place relative to employers in any other industry (where their numbers were other than negligible) except for the Primary Production and Mining and Quarrying groups. This was due to the inclusion in the Transport and Storage group of taxi and hire car and carrying and cartage services, where self-employed males constituted more than one-third of the male work force.

Of the States, Tasmania had the highest proportions of both self-employed and employers, 10.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively, while South Australia had the lowest for self-employed (6.9 per cent), and Western Australia for employers (2.8 per cent). South Australia had the highest proportion of employees (89.3 per cent) and Tasmania the lowest (83.6 per cent). Amongst females the employee group predominated.

12. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Communication Group.

Particulars of the occupational status of males and females in the Communication group are shown for States and Territories in the following two tables.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN COMMUNICATION: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	25	46	24,700	3	24,774	212	24,986
Victoria	....	35	17,897	7	17,939	108	18,047
Queensland	2	21	9,156	1	9,180	80	9,260
South Australia	3	17	5,469	....	5,489	22	5,511
Western Australia	....	11	4,080	....	4,091	20	4,111
Tasmania	4	7	2,067	2	2,080	14	2,094
Northern Territory	....	....	126	....	126	1	127
Australian Capital Territory	....	....	329	....	329	3	332
Australia	34	137	63,824	13	64,008	460	64,468
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	0.10	0.18	98.86	0.01	99.15	0.85	100.00
Victoria	....	0.19	99.17	0.04	99.40	0.60	100.00
Queensland	0.02	0.23	98.88	0.01	99.14	0.86	100.00
South Australia	0.05	0.31	99.24	....	99.60	0.40	100.00
Western Australia	....	0.27	99.24	....	99.51	0.49	100.00
Tasmania	0.19	0.33	98.71	0.10	99.33	0.67	100.00
Northern Territory	....	....	99.21	....	99.21	0.79	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	....	....	99.10	....	99.10	0.90	100.00
Australia	0.06	0.21	99.00	0.02	99.29	0.71	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN COMMUNICATION: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	10	15	6,022	8	6,055	86	6,141
Victoria	....	16	4,920	9	4,945	40	4,985
Queensland	....	6	2,499	2	2,507	38	2,545
South Australia	1	7	1,471	2	1,481	9	1,490
Western Australia	3	6	873	9	891	7	898
Tasmania	2	2	785	1	790	8	798
Northern Territory	....	....	33	....	33	....	33
Australian Capital Territory	....	....	88	....	88	1	89
Australia	16	52	16,691	31	16,790	189	16,979
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	0.16	0.25	98.06	0.13	98.60	1.40	100.00
Victoria	....	0.32	98.70	0.18	99.20	0.80	100.00
Queensland	....	0.24	98.19	0.08	98.51	1.49	100.00
South Australia	0.07	0.47	98.73	0.13	99.40	0.60	100.00
Western Australia	0.33	0.67	97.22	1.00	99.22	0.78	100.00
Tasmania	0.25	0.25	98.37	0.13	99.00	1.00	100.00
Northern Territory	....	....	100.00	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	....	....	98.88	....	98.88	1.12	100.00
Australia	0.10	0.31	98.30	0.18	98.89	1.11	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

The Communication group consisted mainly of the operation of Postal Telegraph and Telephone services, and the numbers of employers and self-employed were therefore almost negligible, the proportion of employees (on wage or salary) being about 98 or 99 per cent for both males and females.

13. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.) Group.

The next two tables show, for States and Territories, particulars of males and females in the Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.) group, according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN FINANCE AND PROPERTY: BUSINESS SERVICES (n.e.i.): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	1,375	1,314	22,522	20	25,231	233	25,464
Victoria	1,098	919	16,965	15	18,997	121	19,118
Queensland	396	357	7,701	2	8,456	70	8,526
South Australia	283	229	4,799	2	5,313	24	5,337
Western Australia	288	163	4,021	2	4,474	26	4,500
Tasmania	82	71	1,676	....	1,829	15	1,844
Northern Territory	3	5	66	....	74	....	74
Australian Capital Territory	2	1	123	....	126	....	126
Australia	3,527	3,059	57,873	41	64,500	489	64,989
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	5.40	5.16	88.44	0.08	99.08	0.92	100.00
Victoria	5.74	4.81	88.74	0.08	99.37	0.63	100.00
Queensland	4.65	4.19	90.32	0.02	99.18	0.82	100.00
South Australia	5.30	4.29	89.92	0.04	99.55	0.45	100.00
Western Australia	6.40	3.62	89.36	0.04	99.42	0.58	100.00
Tasmania	4.45	3.85	90.89	....	99.19	0.81	100.00
Northern Territory	4.05	6.76	89.19	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	1.59	0.79	97.62	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australia	5.43	4.71	89.05	0.06	99.25	0.75	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN FINANCE AND PROPERTY: BUSINESS SERVICES (n.e.i.): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	106	156	14,336	19	14,617	136	14,753
Victoria	62	79	9,560	9	9,710	60	9,770
Queensland	23	37	4,258	2	4,320	46	4,366
South Australia	17	20	2,689	3	2,729	14	2,743
Western Australia	22	20	2,046	3	2,091	10	2,101
Tasmania	4	5	861	....	870	4	874
Northern Territory	....	....	18	....	18	....	18
Australian Capital Territory	....	1	35	....	36	....	36
Australia	234	318	33,803	36	34,391	270	34,661
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	0.72	1.06	97.17	0.13	99.08	0.92	100.00
Victoria	0.64	0.81	97.85	0.09	99.39	0.61	100.00
Queensland	0.53	0.85	97.53	0.04	98.95	1.05	100.00
South Australia	0.62	0.73	98.03	0.11	99.49	0.51	100.00
Western Australia	1.05	0.95	97.38	0.14	99.52	0.48	100.00
Tasmania	0.46	0.57	98.51	....	99.54	0.46	100.00
Northern Territory	....	....	100.00	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	....	2.78	97.22	....	100.00	....	100.00
Australia	0.68	0.92	97.52	0.10	99.22	0.78	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

In the Finance and Property: Business Services (n.e.i.) group, which includes Banking, Insurance and Other Finance and Property, Business Services, &c., the proportional distribution of employees was very similar in the several States, both for males and females, the proportions for the former being about 90 per cent and for the latter about 98 per cent. Employers and self-employed, predominantly males, were almost entirely confined to "Other Finance and Property, Business Services (n.e.i.)", those engaged in banking and insurance being nearly all employees (on wage or salary).

14. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Commerce Group.

The next two tables show, for States and Territories, particulars of males and females in the Commerce group according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN COMMERCE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	19,387	17,764	109,600	332	147,083	2,432	149,515
Victoria	15,154	13,082	80,988	234	109,458	1,258	110,716
Queensland	6,806	6,397	40,112	153	53,468	963	54,431
South Australia	4,372	4,149	26,634	89	35,244	296	35,540
Western Australia	3,671	2,835	22,026	74	28,606	277	28,883
Tasmania	1,439	1,223	8,351	20	11,033	111	11,144
Northern Territory	78	54	301	2	435	3	438
Australian Capital Territory	114	78	410	....	602	6	608
Australia	51,021	45,582	288,422	904	385,929	5,346	391,275

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN COMMERCE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	12.97	11.88	73.30	0.22	98.37	1.63	100.00
Victoria	13.69	11.81	73.15	0.21	98.86	1.14	100.00
Queensland	12.51	11.75	73.69	0.28	98.23	1.77	100.00
South Australia	12.30	11.68	74.94	0.25	99.17	0.83	100.00
Western Australia	12.71	9.81	76.26	0.26	99.04	0.96	100.00
Tasmania	12.91	10.97	74.94	0.18	99.00	1.00	100.00
Northern Territory	17.81	12.33	68.72	0.46	99.32	0.68	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	18.75	12.83	67.43	....	99.01	0.99	100.00
Australia	13.04	11.65	73.71	0.23	98.63	1.37	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN COMMERCE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	3,577	5,347	63,583	891	73,398	1,290	74,688
Victoria	3,030	4,435	43,714	635	51,814	550	52,364
Queensland	1,345	1,827	22,345	320	25,837	529	26,366
South Australia	752	1,179	15,404	238	17,573	177	17,750
Western Australia	817	774	13,080	136	14,807	193	15,000
Tasmania	236	409	4,655	66	5,366	53	5,419
Northern Territory	22	19	167	3	211	4	215
Australian Capital Territory	24	4	294	3	325	5	330
Australia	9,803	13,994	163,242	2,292	189,331	2,801	192,132
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	4.79	7.16	85.13	1.19	98.27	1.73	100.00
Victoria	5.79	8.47	83.48	1.21	98.95	1.05	100.00
Queensland	5.10	6.93	84.75	1.21	97.99	2.01	100.00
South Australia	4.24	6.64	86.78	1.34	99.00	1.00	100.00
Western Australia	5.44	5.16	87.20	0.91	98.71	1.29	100.00
Tasmania	4.35	7.55	85.90	1.22	99.02	0.98	100.00
Northern Territory	10.23	8.84	77.67	1.40	98.14	1.86	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	7.27	1.21	89.09	0.91	98.48	1.52	100.00
Australia	5.10	7.29	84.96	1.19	98.54	1.46	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Both male and female employers and self-employed represented relatively high proportions of all those engaged in Commerce as compared with other specific industry groups, their combined proportions being exceeded only in the primary production industries and in the field of amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, &c. The proportion of female employers, however, was less than half that of employers amongst males, and self-employed only about two-thirds of that of self employed males, while the proportion of female employees was correspondingly higher (85 per cent as compared with 74 per cent). Approximately four-fifths of the male employers and self-employed and 96 per cent of the female employers and self-employed in Commerce were engaged in retail trade.

15. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Public Authority (ne.i.) and Professional Activities Group.

The next two tables show, for States and Territories, particulars of males and females in the Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities Group according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN PUBLIC AUTHORITY (n.e.i.) AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	6,251	3,643	89,220	54	99,168	946	100,114
Victoria	3,813	2,411	66,623	36	72,883	497	73,380
Queensland	1,921	905	33,411	28	36,265	400	36,665
South Australia	1,096	549	17,598	20	19,263	99	19,362
Western Australia	903	447	17,309	56	18,715	133	18,848
Tasmania	360	165	6,921	5	7,451	72	7,523
Northern Territory	15	13	2,057	4	2,089	18	2,107
Australian Capital Territory	28	20	5,021	....	5,069	16	5,085
Australia	14,387	8,153	238,160	203	260,903	2,181	263,084
			PERCENTAGE				
New South Wales	6.24	3.64	89.12	0.06	99.06	0.94	100.00
Victoria	5.20	3.28	90.79	0.05	99.32	0.68	100.00
Queensland	5.24	2.47	91.12	0.08	98.91	1.09	100.00
South Australia	5.66	2.84	90.89	0.10	99.49	0.51	100.00
Western Australia	4.79	2.37	91.83	0.30	99.29	0.71	100.00
Tasmania	4.78	2.19	92.00	0.07	99.04	0.96	100.00
Northern Territory	0.71	0.62	97.63	0.19	99.15	0.85	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	0.55	0.40	98.74	....	99.69	0.31	100.00
Australia	5.47	3.10	90.52	0.08	99.17	0.83	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221. (n.e.i.)—Not elsewhere included.

When comparing the distribution of occupational status in the field of Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities with that in other industries, it must be remembered that there were no employers and self-employed at all in public administration in the public-administered sectors of law, order and public safety, health and hospitals, and in the defence services, and relatively few in the spheres of religion, social welfare, and education. Among the professions in which male employers and self-employed were prominent were the legal profession (private practice) in which employers were nearly five times the number of self-employed; the medical profession, in which employers were half as many again as self-employed; the dental profession, in which employers were more than twice the number of self-employed; and the accountancy profession, in which employers were more than two and a half times as many as those self-employed.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN PUBLIC AUTHORITY (n.e.i.) AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
			NUMBER				
New South Wales	570	1,381	67,922	143	70,016	1,263	71,279
Victoria	408	1,075	49,834	152	51,469	511	51,980
Queensland	121	458	25,519	47	26,145	547	26,692
South Australia	111	235	14,734	36	15,116	173	15,289
Western Australia	84	181	13,483	140	13,888	165	14,053
Tasmania	31	98	6,584	11	6,724	67	6,791
Northern Territory	....	2	646	1	649	10	659
Australian Capital Territory	3	4	1,889	2	1,898	3	1,901
Australia	1,328	3,434	180,611	532	185,905	2,739	188,644

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN PUBLIC AUTHORITY (n.e.i.) AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	PERCENTAGE						
New South Wales	0.80	1.94	95.29	0.20	98.23	1.77	100.00
Victoria	0.79	2.07	95.87	0.29	99.02	0.98	100.00
Queensland	0.45	1.72	95.60	0.18	97.95	2.05	100.00
South Australia	0.73	1.54	96.37	0.23	98.87	1.13	100.00
Western Australia	0.60	1.29	95.94	1.00	98.83	1.17	100.00
Tasmania	0.46	1.44	96.95	0.16	99.01	0.99	100.00
Northern Territory	....	0.30	98.03	0.15	98.48	1.52	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	0.16	0.21	99.37	0.10	99.84	0.16	100.00
Australia	0.71	1.82	95.74	0.28	98.55	1.45	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

For female employers, private hospitals provided the main field of activity, but self-employed females were prominent in the spheres of teaching, libraries and reading rooms, music and the arts, nursing and typewriting and copying services and there was an increasing number of female employers and self-employed engaged in medicine.

16. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. Group.

The next two tables show, for States and Territories, particulars of males and females in the Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. group according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, CAFES, PERSONAL SERVICE, &c.: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
	NUMBER						
New South Wales	6,158	5,382	26,732	203	38,475	1,128	39,603
Victoria	4,403	3,966	19,365	181	27,915	656	28,571
Queensland	2,549	2,377	7,798	131	12,855	382	13,237
South Australia	1,240	1,096	5,430	47	7,813	109	7,922
Western Australia	1,126	901	4,589	47	6,663	139	6,802
Tasmania	531	333	1,942	16	2,822	73	2,895
Northern Territory	36	24	207	1	268	8	276
Australian Capital Territory	38	18	526	1	583	3	586
Australia	16,081	14,097	66,589	627	97,394	2,498	99,892
	PERCENTAGE						
New South Wales	15.55	13.59	67.50	0.51	97.15	2.85	100.00
Victoria	15.41	13.88	67.78	0.63	97.70	2.30	100.00
Queensland	19.25	17.96	58.91	0.99	97.11	2.89	100.00
South Australia	15.65	13.84	68.54	0.59	98.62	1.38	100.00
Western Australia	16.55	13.25	67.47	0.69	97.96	2.04	100.00
Tasmania	18.34	11.50	67.08	0.56	97.48	2.52	100.00
Northern Territory	13.04	8.70	75.00	0.36	97.10	2.90	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	6.49	3.07	89.76	0.17	99.49	0.51	100.00
Australia	16.10	14.11	66.66	0.63	97.50	2.50	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221,

Employers and self-employed represented comparatively high proportions of all males engaged in the sphere of amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, &c., employers being more numerous in the hotel, restaurant, and laundry industries and self-employed in hairdressing, boarding and lodging houses and in activities connected with racing and other professional sport. Hotels accounted for nearly one-quarter of the male employees on wages or salaries. Distribution of occupational status for males between the States was fairly uniform, except for Queensland, where the proportions of employers and self-employed were considerably higher, and that for employees considerably lower, than for other States, and Tasmania, where the proportion of employers was higher (second to Queensland), and that of self-employed lower, than for any other State.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, CAFES, PERSONAL SERVICE, &c.: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Occupational Status						
	At Work					Not at Work (a)	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
NUMBER							
New South Wales	2,136	6,237	37,757	636	46,766	1,659	48,425
Victoria	2,250	5,135	24,684	459	32,528	594	33,122
Queensland	1,230	2,199	15,788	264	19,481	858	20,339
South Australia	582	1,320	8,130	155	10,187	166	10,353
Western Australia	523	1,281	7,433	144	9,381	234	9,615
Tasmania	244	415	3,478	41	4,178	85	4,263
Northern Territory	26	20	304	11	361	14	375
Australian Capital Territory	12	20	498	....	530	3	533
Australia	7,003	16,627	98,072	1,710	123,412	3,613	127,025
PERCENTAGE							
New South Wales	4.41	12.88	77.97	1.31	96.57	3.43	100.00
Victoria	6.79	15.50	74.53	1.39	98.21	1.79	100.00
Queensland	6.05	10.81	77.62	1.30	95.78	4.22	100.00
South Australia	5.62	12.75	78.53	1.50	98.40	1.60	100.00
Western Australia	5.44	13.32	77.31	1.50	97.57	2.43	100.00
Tasmania	5.72	9.74	81.59	0.96	98.01	1.99	100.00
Northern Territory	6.94	5.33	81.07	2.93	96.27	3.73	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	2.25	3.75	93.44	...	99.44	0.56	100.00
Australia	5.51	13.09	77.21	1.35	97.16	2.84	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Nearly three-quarters of all the female employers and self-employed in this field were engaged in hotel, boarding and lodging house and restaurant operations, but while the employers were distributed among these three industries, the major proportion of the self-employed was concentrated in the boarding and lodging house industry.

Of female employees (on wage or salary), nearly 30 per cent were engaged in private domestic service and 25 per cent were employed in hotels. At the 1947 Census female private domestics constituted about 40 per cent of the employee group, and females employed in hotels about 20 per cent.

While the proportions of female employers in this field, apart from New South Wales, did not vary greatly from State to State, those for self-employed showed more disparity, Victoria being highest with 15.5 per cent and Tasmania lowest with 9.7 per cent. The proportion of female employees was highest in Tasmania (81.6 per cent) and lowest in Victoria (74.5 per cent).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE.

17. Occupational Status and Age of Males.

The following table shows, for five-year age groups, the numbers and proportional distributions of males according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND AGE OF MALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
					Number				
0– 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493,682	493,682
5– 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	461,903	461,903
10–14	..	48	8,518	1,343	9,909	182	10,091	343,984	354,075
15–19	881	5,543	220,679	9,778	236,881	4,136	241,017	61,270	302,287
20–24	6,126	20,279	268,060	2,473	296,938	4,478	301,416	10,563	311,979
25–29	16,576	36,277	304,533	973	358,359	4,353	362,712	5,927	368,639
30–34	25,317	44,922	284,212	549	355,000	3,860	358,860	5,378	364,238
35–39	29,955	46,282	240,389	382	317,008	3,341	320,349	5,419	325,768
40–44	33,634	47,611	231,670	321	313,236	3,695	316,931	6,487	323,418
45–49	32,081	42,431	200,545	319	275,376	3,732	279,108	7,597	286,705
50–54	26,043	35,292	169,697	369	231,401	3,983	235,384	10,677	246,061
55–59	18,234	26,864	127,306	358	172,762	3,909	176,671	16,477	193,148
60–64	14,680	23,578	99,858	506	138,622	4,131	142,753	36,194	178,947
65–69	9,374	16,395	42,614	461	68,844	1,010	69,854	73,286	143,140
70 and over	7,977	14,095	18,600	598	41,270	204	41,474	150,654	192,128
Total	220,878	359,617	2,216,681	18,430	2,815,606	41,014	2,856,620	1,689,498	4,546,118
					Percentage Distribution in Each Age Group				
0– 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5– 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10–14	..	0.01	2.41	0.38	2.80	0.05	2.85	97.15	100.00
15–19	0.29	1.83	73.00	3.24	78.36	1.37	79.73	20.27	100.00
20–24	1.97	6.50	85.92	0.79	95.18	1.43	96.61	3.39	100.00
25–29	4.50	9.84	82.61	0.26	97.21	1.18	98.39	1.61	100.00
30–34	6.95	12.33	78.03	0.15	97.46	1.06	98.52	1.48	100.00
35–39	9.19	14.21	73.79	0.12	97.31	1.03	98.34	1.66	100.00
40–44	10.40	14.72	71.63	0.10	96.85	1.14	97.99	2.01	100.00
45–49	11.19	14.80	69.95	0.11	96.05	1.30	97.35	2.65	100.00
50–54	10.58	14.34	68.97	0.15	94.04	1.62	95.66	4.34	100.00
55–59	9.44	13.91	65.91	0.19	89.45	2.02	91.47	8.53	100.00
60–64	8.20	13.18	55.80	0.28	77.46	2.31	79.77	20.23	100.00
65–69	6.55	11.45	29.77	0.32	48.09	0.71	48.80	51.20	100.00
70 and over	4.15	7.34	9.68	0.31	21.48	0.11	21.59	78.41	100.00
Total	4.86	7.91	48.76	0.41	61.94	0.90	62.84	37.16	100.00
					Percentage Distribution in Each Occupational Status				
0– 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.22	10.86
5– 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.33	10.17
10–14	..	0.01	0.38	7.29	0.35	0.44	0.35	20.36	7.79
15–19	0.40	1.54	9.96	53.06	8.41	10.08	8.44	3.62	6.65
20–24	2.77	5.64	12.09	13.42	10.55	10.92	10.55	0.63	6.86
25–29	7.50	10.09	13.74	5.28	12.73	10.62	12.70	0.35	8.11
30–34	11.46	12.49	12.82	2.98	12.61	9.41	12.56	0.32	8.01
35–39	13.56	12.87	10.85	2.07	11.26	8.15	11.21	0.32	7.16
40–44	15.23	13.24	10.45	1.74	11.12	9.01	11.09	0.39	7.11
45–49	14.53	11.80	9.05	1.73	9.77	9.10	9.77	0.45	6.31
50–54	11.79	9.81	7.66	2.00	8.22	9.71	8.24	0.63	5.41
55–59	8.26	7.47	5.74	1.94	6.14	9.53	6.18	0.98	4.25
60–64	6.65	6.56	4.50	2.75	4.92	10.07	5.00	2.14	3.94
65–69	4.24	4.56	1.92	2.50	2.45	2.46	2.46	4.34	3.15
70 and over	3.61	3.92	0.84	3.24	1.47	0.50	1.45	8.92	4.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

The table above shows that the numbers of male employers, self-employed and employees (on wage or salary), increased with age to a maximum and then regularly diminished. The maxima in employers and self-employed were reached in the age-group 40-44 years, and that for employees in the age-group 25-29 years. The age-group 40-44 years for employers and self-employed was the maximum also at each Commonwealth Census except for 1921 and (in the case of self-employed only) 1947, when the maxima were reached at age-group 30-34 or 35-39 years. For employees prior to 1954, the age-group 20-24 years has been the maximum except for 1921 (15-19 years). More than 60 per cent of all male helpers (not on wage or salary) were concentrated within the two age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 years, 53 per cent being within the latter group. In the 20-24 years age-group the numbers fell abruptly to about one-quarter of the number in the preceding group. Thereafter they declined to less than two per cent in the 45-49 years age-group, to rise again slightly, with some interruptions in trend, in later age-groups. For persons not at work, the maximum number was attained in the 20-24 years age-group, the numbers in subsequent groups decreasing up to age-group 35-39 years, and thereafter increasing in general up to the age-group 60-64 years. The overall patterns for helpers and those not at work did not differ greatly from those at earlier Censuses, although the numbers involved in 1954 were considerably smaller. More than three-quarters of all males not in the work force were included within the three five-year age-groups under 15 years, the respective proportions decreasing from nearly 30 per cent in the 0-4 group to about 20 per cent in the 10-14 group. The numbers in following groups decreased sharply to less than one-third of one per cent in the age-group 30-34 years, and thereafter increased continuously up to nearly 9 per cent for ages 70 years and over. Here again the overall pattern for previous Censuses was very similar.

18. Occupational Status and Age of Females.

The next table shows for five-year age groups the numbers and proportional distributions of females according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND AGE OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (a)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
NUMBER									
0– 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472,735	472,735
5– 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440,834	440,834
10–14	..	3	7,062	261	7,326	144	7,470	332,635	340,105
15–19	92	507	190,417	2,607	193,623	3,853	197,476	92,008	289,484
20–24	670	1,821	134,284	1,051	137,826	2,500	140,326	147,861	288,187
25–29	1,565	3,230	81,668	791	87,254	1,488	88,742	247,436	336,178
30–34	2,926	4,697	64,992	800	73,415	1,140	74,555	269,050	343,605
35–39	3,888	5,570	57,184	871	67,513	1,008	68,521	248,834	317,355
40–44	4,684	6,388	58,371	895	70,338	1,018	71,356	233,654	305,010
45–49	4,276	6,529	50,945	751	62,501	1,038	63,539	196,685	260,224
50–54	3,837	6,401	40,406	662	51,306	864	52,170	180,970	233,140
55–59	2,901	5,506	28,013	506	36,926	704	37,630	166,492	204,122
60–64	2,246	4,700	16,242	342	23,530	187	23,717	174,978	198,695
65–69	1,442	3,077	6,482	208	11,209	46	11,255	148,917	160,172
70 and over ..	1,577	3,154	3,736	168	8,635	10	8,645	241,921	250,566
Total ..	30,104	51,583	739,802	9,913	831,402	14,000	845,402	3,595,010	4,440,412
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH AGE GROUP									
0– 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5– 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10–14	..	0.00	2.08	0.08	2.16	0.04	2.20	97.80	100.00
15–19	0.03	0.18	65.78	0.90	66.89	1.33	68.22	31.78	100.00
20–24	0.23	0.63	46.60	0.36	47.82	0.87	48.69	51.31	100.00
25–29	0.47	0.96	24.29	0.24	25.96	0.44	26.40	73.60	100.00
30–34	0.85	1.37	18.92	0.23	21.37	0.33	21.70	78.30	100.00
35–39	1.22	1.76	18.02	0.27	21.27	0.32	21.59	78.41	100.00
40–44	1.54	2.09	19.14	0.29	23.06	0.33	23.39	76.61	100.00
45–49	1.64	2.51	19.58	0.29	24.02	0.40	24.42	75.58	100.00
50–54	1.65	2.75	17.33	0.28	22.01	0.37	22.38	77.62	100.00
55–59	1.42	2.70	13.72	0.25	18.09	0.35	18.44	81.56	100.00
60–64	1.13	2.37	8.17	0.17	11.84	0.10	11.94	88.06	100.00
65–69	0.90	1.92	4.05	0.13	7.00	0.03	7.03	92.97	100.00
70 and over ..	0.63	1.26	1.49	0.07	3.45	0.00	3.45	96.55	100.00
Total ..	0.68	1.16	16.66	0.22	18.72	0.32	19.04	80.96	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND AGE OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Occupational Status								Grand Total
	In Work Force							Not in Work Force	
	At Work					Not at Work (*a*)	Total in Work Force		
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total				
	Percentage Distribution in Each Occupational status								
0– 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.15	10.65
5– 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.26	9.93
10–14	..	0.01	0.95	2.63	0.88	1.03	0.88	9.25	7.66
15–19	0.31	0.98	25.74	26.30	23.29	27.52	23.36	2.56	6.52
20–24	2.22	3.53	18.15	10.60	16.58	17.86	16.60	4.11	6.48
25–29	5.20	6.26	11.04	7.98	10.49	10.63	10.50	6.88	7.57
30–34	9.72	9.11	8.79	8.07	8.83	8.14	8.82	7.49	7.74
35–39	12.92	10.80	7.73	8.79	8.12	7.20	8.11	6.92	7.15
40–44	15.56	12.38	7.88	9.03	8.46	7.27	8.44	6.50	6.87
45–49	14.20	12.66	6.89	7.58	7.52	7.41	7.52	5.47	5.86
50–54	12.74	12.41	5.46	6.68	6.17	6.17	6.17	5.04	5.25
55–59	9.64	10.67	3.79	5.10	4.44	5.03	4.44	4.63	4.60
60–64	7.46	9.11	2.20	3.45	2.83	1.34	2.81	4.87	4.47
65–69	4.79	5.97	0.88	2.10	1.35	0.33	1.33	4.14	3.61
70 and over ..	5.24	6.11	0.50	1.69	1.04	0.07	1.02	6.73	5.64
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

The numbers of female employers and self-employed increased progressively with each age-group, up to age-group 40-44 years in the case of employers and 45-49 years in the case of self-employed, thereafter declining progressively. The number of female employees reached its maximum in the age-group 15-19 years, which, with the following two age-groups, included more than half the total number of female employees. The number in each of these two latter age-groups showed a substantial decrease as compared with the respective preceding group; but thereafter the decline, although general, was more gradual and not without interruption in trend. With female helpers, as with males, the age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 years were respectively the largest and second largest groups in this category, although their proportions were much lower than those for males. From age-group 25-29 years the numbers rose gradually up to age-group 40-44 years and thereafter declined. The maximum number of females not at work were in age-group 15-19 years; the two following groups each showed a sharp decline which thereafter became more gradual with slight reversals in trend at age-groups 40-44 and 45-49 years. The proportions of females not in the work force in age-groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years were about half the corresponding percentages for males, and aggregated about 37 per cent of all females not in the work force. In all the following age-groups, except 65-69 years and 70 years and over, the proportions were much higher than those for males, ranging between four and seven per cent. The general pattern of age-groups for each female occupational status, like that for males, was not dissimilar from those at earlier Censuses, although there was variation in the relative importance of individual groups.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONJUGAL CONDITION.

19. Occupational Status and Conjugal Condition of Males.

Detailed tables of occupational status in conjunction with conjugal condition for males, females and persons will be found for Australia and for each State and Territory in the relevant Parts of each Census Volume. The table following provides a summary of the occupational status of males in Australia according to conjugal condition.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	Conjugal Condition					
	Never Married	Married	Married but permanently separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Number						
In Work Force—						
At Work—						
Employer	20,049	191,650	2,401	5,217	1,561	220,878
Self-Employed	66,365	277,240	4,275	9,003	2,734	359,617
Employee (on wage or salary)	724,335	1,392,439	39,271	37,362	23,274	2,216,681
Helper (not on wage or salary)	15,981	1,824	149	397	79	18,430
Total	826,730	1,863,153	46,096	51,979	27,648	2,815,606
Not at Work (*a*)	18,580	18,577	1,645	1,275	937	41,014
Total in Work Force	845,310	1,881,730	47,741	53,254	28,585	2,856,620
Not in Work Force	1,429,845	185,860	9,792	60,098	3,903	1,689,498
Grand Total	2,275,155	2,067,590	57,533	113,352	32,488	4,546,118
Percentage						
In Work Force—						
At Work—						
Employer	9.08	86.77	1.09	2.35	0.71	100.00
Self-Employed	18.46	77.09	1.19	2.50	0.76	100.00
Employee (on wage or salary)	32.67	62.82	1.77	1.69	1.05	100.00
Helper (not on wage or salary)	86.71	9.90	0.81	2.15	0.43	100.00
Total	29.36	66.17	1.64	1.85	0.98	100.00
Not at Work (*a*)	45.30	45.29	4.01	3.11	2.29	100.00
Total in Work Force	29.59	65.87	1.67	1.87	1.00	100.00
Not in Work Force	84.64	11.00	0.56	3.56	0.24	100.00
Grand Total	50.05	45.48	1.27	2.49	0.71	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Married males predominated in every occupational status except those not at work, helpers and those not in the work force. Among those not at work, married males were about equal to never married males; however, never married males were more numerous by far in the case of helpers and those not in the work force. Males not in the work force were mainly children under 15 years of age. The majority of married, married but permanently separated and divorced males were in the work force, but less than 40 per cent and 50 per cent respectively of the never married and widowed.

20. Occupational Status and Conjugal Condition of Females.

In the next table is given a summary for females in Australia.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	Conjugal Condition					
	Never Married	Married	Married but permanently separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
			NUMBER			
In Work Force—						
At Work—						
Employer	4,010	18,389	672	6,353	680	30,104
Self-Employed	11,431	27,636	1,927	9,170	1,419	51,583
Employee (on wage or salary)	451,973	206,258	27,622	35,589	18,360	739,802
Helper (not on wage or salary)	4,733	4,528	181	388	83	9,913
Total	472,147	256,811	30,402	51,500	20,542	831,402
Not at Work (*a*)	9,729	1,435	1,284	803	749	14,000
Total in Work Force	481,876	258,246	31,686	52,303	21,291	845,402
Not in Work Force	1,457,045	1,788,544	34,650	299,355	15,416	3,595,010
Grand Total	1,938,921	2,046,790	66,336	351,658	36,707	4,440,412
			PERCENTAGE			
In Work Force—						
At Work—						
Employer	13.32	61.09	2.23	21.10	2.26	100.00
Self-Employed	22.16	53.57	3.74	17.78	2.75	100.00
Employee (on wage or salary)	61.10	27.88	3.73	4.81	2.48	100.00
Helper (not on wage or salary)	47.74	45.68	1.83	3.91	0.84	100.00
Total	56.79	30.89	3.66	6.19	2.47	100.00
Not at Work (*a*)	69.49	10.25	9.17	5.74	5.35	100.00
Total in Work Force	57.00	30.55	3.75	6.18	2.52	100.00
Not in Work Force	40.53	49.75	0.96	8.33	0.43	100.00
Grand Total	43.67	46.09	1.49	7.92	0.83	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Never married females predominated amongst employees and females not at work, and were slightly in excess of married helpers. Married females predominated amongst employers, self-employed and females not in the work force. The majority of females of each conjugal condition, except divorced, was not in the work force. This group included pensioners, females of private means, children, and wives, mothers and others performing home duties. Of divorced females slightly more than half were employees and about 42 per cent not in the work force.

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

21. Metropolitan Males by Occupational Status.

Detailed tables of the occupational status of the population by Metropolitan, Other Urban and Rural Divisions of Australia as a whole and of the States and Territories, for males and females born in Australia and born outside Australia, appear in the relevant Parts of each Census Volume.

The following table shows for each metropolitan area at 30th June, 1954 the number of males who belonged to each occupational status, and the proportion of those in each occupational status (i) to all metropolitan males, and (ii) to all males of that status in each State or Territory.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF METROPOLITAN MALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
NUMBER								
IN WORK FORCE—								
At Work—								
Employer	36,982	32,229	8,910	8,564	7,372	1,631	381	96,069
Self-employed	37,082	31,544	10,522	9,521	6,953	1,633	310	97,565
Employee (on wage or salary)	500,064	417,945	127,448	129,123	89,948	24,486	9,131	1,298,145
Helper (not on wage or salary)	487	471	207	131	137	21	3	1,457
Total	574,615	482,189	147,087	147,339	104,410	27,771	9,825	1,493,236
Not at Work (*a*)	9,491	5,469	3,266	1,362	1,267	414	42	21,311
Total in Work Force	584,106	487,658	150,353	148,701	105,677	28,185	9,867	1,514,547
NOT IN WORK FORCE ..	325,872	260,054	94,551	88,950	66,155	18,359	5,209	859,150
Grand Total	909,978	747,712	244,904	237,651	171,832	46,544	15,076	2,373,697
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA								
IN WORK FORCE—								
At Work—								
Employer	4.07	4.31	3.64	3.60	4.29	3.50	2.53	4.05
Self-employed	4.08	4.22	4.30	4.01	4.04	3.51	2.05	4.11
Employee (on wage or salary)	54.95	55.90	52.04	54.33	52.35	52.61	60.57	54.69
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.06
Total	63.15	64.49	60.06	62.00	60.76	59.67	65.17	62.91
Not at Work (*a*)	1.04	0.73	1.33	0.57	0.74	0.89	0.28	0.90
Total in Work Force	64.19	65.22	61.39	62.57	61.50	60.56	65.45	63.81
NOT IN WORK FORCE ..	35.81	34.78	38.61	37.43	38.50	39.44	34.55	36.19
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERCENTAGE OF EACH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS ENUMERATED IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA								
IN WORK FORCE—								
At Work—								
Employer	45.67	54.20	24.23	45.21	43.70	23.69	85.23	43.49
Self-employed	30.36	30.57	17.78	26.98	26.57	12.94	72.43	27.13
Employee (on wage or salary)	58.70	68.58	40.78	65.95	56.78	33.78	94.48	58.56
Helper (not on wage or salary)	9.44	9.11	4.88	8.51	9.04	2.70	37.50	7.91
Total	54.20	62.04	35.64	58.57	51.44	29.94	93.15	53.03
Not at Work (*a*)	51.64	56.53	43.75	67.43	61.00	34.07	67.74	51.96
Total in Work Force	54.15	61.97	35.78	58.64	51.54	29.99	93.01	53.02
NOT IN WORK FORCE ..	50.74	58.55	36.93	59.17	52.79	29.07	92.69	50.85
Grand Total	52.88	60.74	36.21	58.84	52.01	29.62	92.90	52.21

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Apart from Canberra the capital cities with the highest and lowest percentages respectively of males in each occupational status were as follows:—Employer, Melbourne 4.3 per cent, Hobart 3.5 per cent; self-employed, Brisbane 4.3 per cent, Hobart 3.5 per cent; employee (on wage or salary), Melbourne 55.9 per cent, Brisbane 52.0 per cent; helper (not on wage or salary), Brisbane and Perth 0.08 per cent, Sydney and Hobart 0.05 per cent; not at work, Brisbane 1.3 per cent, Adelaide 0.57 per cent; those not in the work force, Hobart 39.4 per cent, Melbourne 34.8 per cent. Compared with 1947 the proportions of each occupational status, except males not in the work force, declined generally. Males not in the work force increased by a little over 3 per cent, owing largely to the increased number of children in the population.

The last portion of the table shows the proportion which the males in the metropolitan area represented of the total number of males in the same occupational status in the State, Territory and Australia as a whole. In every State (except for employers in Victoria) male employers and self-employed were relatively less strongly represented in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas; in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia employees (on wage or salary) and those not at work were more strongly represented in the metropolitan areas, whilst only small proportions of helpers (not on wage or salary) were to be found in the metropolitan areas generally.

In all States except Queensland the proportions shown for employers in the metropolitan areas were higher in 1954 than in 1947 while the proportions of self-employed were higher in all States. The proportion of employees (on wage or salary) in the metropolitan area was higher in 1954 than it was in 1947 in all States but South Australia where the proportion was virtually unchanged.

22. Metropolitan Females by Occupational Status.

The following is a table for females similar to that for males in Section 21 above.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF METROPOLITAN FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	Sydney and Suburbs	Melbourne and Suburbs	Brisbane and Suburbs	Adelaide and Suburbs	Perth and Suburbs	Hobart and Suburbs	Canberra	Total Metropolitan
NUMBER								
IN WORK FORCE—								
At Work—								
Employer	5,393	5,349	1,286	1,120	1,073	215	45	14,481
Self-employed	10,475	9,672	2,753	2,395	1,790	480	39	27,604
Employee (on wage or salary)	200,188	172,768	47,370	44,909	32,406	9,223	2,823	509,687
Helper (not on wage or salary)	1,061	920	221	311	229	34	5	2,781
Total	217,117	188,709	51,630	48,735	35,498	9,952	2,912	554,553
Not at Work (*a*)	3,715	1,971	1,238	541	463	104	11	8,043
Total in Work Force	220,832	190,680	52,868	49,276	35,961	10,056	2,923	562,596
NOT IN WORK FORCE	732,351	585,719	204,548	196,581	140,854	38,606	10,278	1,908,937
Grand Total	953,183	776,399	257,416	245,857	176,815	48,662	13,201	2,471,533
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA								
IN WORK FORCE—								
At Work—								
Employer	0.57	0.69	0.50	0.45	0.61	0.44	0.34	0.59
Self-employed	1.10	1.25	1.07	0.97	1.01	0.99	0.30	1.12
Employee (on wage or salary)	21.00	22.25	18.40	18.27	18.33	18.95	21.38	20.62
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.11
Total	22.78	24.31	20.06	19.82	20.08	20.45	22.06	22.44
Not at Work (*a*)	0.39	0.25	0.48	0.22	0.26	0.21	0.08	0.32
Total in Work Force	23.17	24.56	20.54	20.04	20.34	20.66	22.14	22.76
NOT IN WORK FORCE	76.83	75.44	79.46	79.96	79.66	79.34	77.86	77.24
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERCENTAGE OF EACH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS ENUMERATED IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA								
IN WORK FORCE—								
At Work—								
Employer	51.21	59.54	25.76	45.86	47.77	27.28	84.91	48.10
Self-employed	56.68	59.24	37.05	52.90	53.05	36.12	78.00	53.51
Employee (on wage or salary)	69.22	76.32	51.14	75.44	70.14	42.72	95.79	68.90
Helper (not on wage or salary)	33.25	33.38	11.13	33.95	28.70	13.82	100.00	28.05
Total	67.55	74.16	48.24	72.29	67.46	41.55	95.32	66.70
Not at Work (*a*)	56.58	65.68	47.54	70.72	62.48	37.28	84.62	57.45
Total in Work Force	67.33	74.07	48.22	72.27	67.39	41.50	95.27	66.55
NOT IN WORK FORCE	53.27	60.77	38.42	60.48	55.01	30.31	93.28	53.10
Grand Total	55.98	63.57	40.10	62.53	57.15	32.09	93.72	55.66

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

For the State capital cities the highest and lowest percentages respectively in each occupational status were as follows:—Employer, Melbourne 0.7 per cent, Hobart, 0.4 per cent; self-employed, Melbourne 1.3 per cent, Adelaide 1.0 per cent; employee (on wage or salary), Melbourne 22.3 per cent, Adelaide 18.3 per cent; helper (not on wage or salary), Adelaide and Perth 0.13 per cent, Hobart 0.07 per cent; not at work, Brisbane 0.5 per cent, Hobart 0.2 per cent; not in the work force, Adelaide 80.0 per cent, Melbourne 75.4 per cent. Helpers (not on wage or salary) and those not in the work force increased in proportion between 1947 and 1954 whilst employers, self-employed, employees (on wage or salary) and females not at work showed proportional decreases.

The metropolitan proportion of female employers was higher than the extra-metropolitan in New South Wales and Victoria; for self-employed it was higher in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia; for employees (on wage or salary) for all States except Tasmania; for those not at work for all States except Queensland and Tasmania; and for those not in the work force for all States except Queensland and Tasmania. The proportions of metropolitan helpers were substantially less than the extra-metropolitan in all States. As between 1947 and 1954, for all capital cities taken together, the metropolitan proportions of female employees (on wage or salary), helpers (not on wage or salary), females not at work and those not in the work force increased, whilst those for employers and self-employed decreased.

23. Extra-metropolitan Males by Occupational Status.

The next table shows the number and proportion of males in each occupational status in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN MALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	Extra-metropolitan Male Population of— New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	44,003	27,233	27,858	10,378	9,499	5,255	517	66	124,809
Self-employed . .	85,049	71,655	48,670	25,770	19,212	10,983	595	118	262,052
Employee (on wage or salary)	351,861	191,498	185,104	66,652	68,465	47,995	6,428	533	918,536
Helper (not on wage or salary)	4,674	4,698	4,033	1,408	1,378	757	20	5	16,973
Total	485,587	295,084	265,665	104,208	98,554	64,990	7,560	722	1,322,370
Not at Work (*a*) . .	8,889	4,206	4,199	658	810	801	120	20	19,703
Total in Work Force	494,476	299,290	269,864	104,866	99,364	65,791	7,680	742	1,342,073
NOT IN WORK FORCE . .	316,406	184,097	161,484	61,386	59,162	44,794	2,608	411	830,348
Grand Total . .	810,882	483,387	431,348	166,252	158,526	110,585	10,288	1,153	2,172,421
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREA									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	5.43	5.63	6.46	6.24	5.99	4.75	5.03	5.73	5.75
Self-employed . .	10.49	14.83	11.28	15.50	12.12	9.93	5.78	10.23	12.06
Employee (on wage or salary)	43.39	39.62	42.91	40.09	43.19	43.40	62.48	46.23	42.28
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.57	0.97	0.94	0.85	0.87	0.69	0.19	0.43	0.78
Total	59.88	61.05	61.59	62.68	62.17	58.77	73.48	62.62	60.87
Not at Work (*a*) . .	1.10	0.87	0.97	0.40	0.51	0.72	1.17	1.73	0.91
Total in Work Force	60.98	61.92	62.56	63.08	62.68	59.49	74.65	64.35	61.78
NOT IN WORK FORCE . .	39.02	38.08	37.44	36.92	37.32	40.51	25.35	35.65	38.22
Grand Total . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100. 00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

Excluding the Territories, the highest and lowest percentages respectively of males in each occupational status were as follows:—Employer, Queensland 6.5 per cent, Tasmania 4.8 per cent; self-employed, South Australia 15.5 per cent, Tasmania 9.9 per cent; employees (on wage or salary), Tasmania 43.4 per cent, Victoria 39.6 per cent; helpers (not on wage or salary), Victoria 1.0 per cent, New South Wales 0.6 per cent; not at work, New South Wales 1.1 per cent; South Australia 0.4 per cent; not in the work force, Tasmania 40.5 per cent, South Australia 36.9 per cent.

As between 1947 and 1954, the proportion of employers decreased in all States except New South Wales whilst self-employed decreased in all States. The proportions of employees (on wage or salary) increased in all States, while those for males not at work and helpers (not on wage or salary) decreased. The proportions of males not in the work force showed increases generally or about two or three per cent.

24. Extra-metropolitan Females by Occupational Status.

The following table shows the number and proportion of females in each occupational status in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					NUMBER				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	5,139	3,635	3,707	1,322	1,173	573	66	8	15,623
Self-employed	8,006	6,656	4,677	2,132	1,584	849	64	11	23,979
Employee (on wage or salary)	89,036	53,609	45,255	14,623	13,795	12,367	1,306	124	230,115
Helper (not on wage or salary)	2,130	1,836	1,764	605	569	212	16	..	7,132
Total	104,311	65,736	55,403	18,682	17,121	14,001	1,452	143	276,849
Not at Work (*a*)	2,851	1,030	1,366	224	278	175	31	2	5,957
Total in Work Force	107,162	66,766	56,769	18,906	17,399	14,176	1,483	145	282,806
NOT IN WORK FORCE	642,324	378,077	327,822	128,428	115,199	88,785	4,698	740	1,686,073
Grand Total	749,486	444,843	384,591	147,334	132,598	102,961	6,181	885	1,968,879
					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREA				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	0.69	0.82	0.96	0.90	0.89	0.56	1.07	0.91	0.79
Self-employed	1.07	1.50	1.22	1.45	1.19	0.82	1.03	1.24	1.22
Employee (on wage or salary)	11.88	12.05	11.77	9.92	10.40	12.01	21.13	14.01	11.69
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.28	0.41	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.21	0.26	..	0.36
Total	13.92	14.78	14.41	12.68	12.91	13.60	23.49	16.16	14.06
Not at Work (*a*)	0.38	0.23	0.35	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.50	0.22	0.30
Total in Work Force	14.30	15.01	14.76	12.83	13.12	13.77	23.99	16.38	14.36
NOT IN WORK FORCE	85.70	84.99	85.24	87.17	86.88	86.23	76.01	83.62	85.64
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

The proportions of extra-metropolitan females not in the work force, ranging between 85 per cent and 87 per cent for the States, were considerably higher than the corresponding proportions for metropolitan areas, which ranged between 75 per cent and 80 per cent. Apart from this group (mainly dependants), female employees (on wage or salary) were by far the most numerous, representing 11.7 per cent of the extra-metropolitan population of Australia and varying in the States between 12.1 per cent in Victoria and 9.9 per cent in South Australia. Self-employed were next in numerical importance followed by employers, helpers (not on wage or salary), and not at work, respectively, in all States. In comparison with 1947 the proportions in 1954 show increases in employers, self-employed and helpers (not on wage or salary) in all States (except for self-employed in Tasmania), and decreases in employees in all States other than Queensland and Tasmania and in females not at work. The proportions of females not in the work force decreased slightly in all States except Victoria.

25. Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan Comparisons.

The table which follows affords a comparison of the number and proportion of the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan population in each occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Occupational Status	Metropolitan			Extra-metropolitan			Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
					NUMBER				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	96,069	14,481	110,550	124,809	15,623	140,432	220,878	30,104	250,982
Self-employed . .	97,565	27,604	125,169	262,052	23,979	286,031	359,617	51,583	411,200
Employee (on wage or salary)	1,298,145	509,687	1,807,832	918,536	230,115	1,148,651	2,216,681	739,802	2,956,483
Helper (not on wage or salary)	1,457	2,781	4,238	16,973	7,132	24,105	18,430	9,913	28,343
Total	1,493,236	554,553	2,047,789	1,322,370	276,849	1,599,219	2,815,606	831,402	3,647,008
Not at Work (*a*) . .	21,311	8,043	29,354	19,703	5,957	25,660	41,014	14,000	55,014
Total in Work Force	1,514,547	562,596	2,077,143	1,342,073	282,806	1,624,879	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022
NOT IN WORK FORCE . .	859,150	1,908,937	2,768,087	830,348	1,686,073	2,516,421	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508
Grand Total . .	2,373,697	2,471,533	4,845,230	2,172,421	1,968,879	4,141,300	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530
					PERCENTAGE				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	4.05	0.59	2.28	5.75	0.79	3.39	4.86	0.68	2.79
Self-employed . .	4.11	1.12	2.58	12.06	1.22	6.91	7.91	1.16	4.58
Employee (on wage or salary)	54.69	20.62	37.31	42.28	11.69	27.74	48.76	16.66	32.90
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.78	0.36	0.58	0.41	0.22	0.32
Total	62.91	22.44	42.26	60.87	14.06	38.62	61.94	18.72	40.59
Not at Work (*a*) . .	0.90	0.32	0.61	0.91	0.30	0.62	0.90	0.32	0.61
Total in Work Force	63.81	22.76	42.87	61.78	14.36	39.24	62.84	19.04	41.20
NOT IN WORK FORCE . .	36.19	77.24	57.13	38.22	85.64	60.76	37.16	80.96	58.80
Grand Total . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

CHAPTER XVII

DWELLINGS

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

1. General.

Every Census taken in Australia, with the exception of the 1833 and 1836 Censuses of New South Wales, has included a survey of dwellings. Comparisons of the results of successive Censuses have been rendered difficult, however, by changes in the scope of the inquiry and in classification of the data.

2. The Form of Inquiry.

For an historical review of the questions asked on housing at Censuses subsequent to 1901 reference should be made to Chapter III of this Report. A copy of the 1954 Census Householder's Schedule is also reproduced in that Chapter.

The dwelling questions at the 1954 Census were similar to those asked in 1947 except for the following changes:—Deletion of the question on material of roof; deletion of the question on persons sleeping out on unenclosed verandahs; provision of a special class of occupancy for tenants of government-owned dwellings; deletion from two questions on facilities of those portions relating to running water, flush toilet, laundry and means of cooking, and condensation of the remaining portions into one question; addition of request for actual year of building (if built since 30th June, 1947); addition of question " Is this dwelling on a rural holding of one acre or more ".

The instructions provided on the Householder's Schedule, either on the back of the form or adjacent to the question itself, were as follows:—

Question 1. *Class of Dwelling.*—State whether this Schedule relates to a private house, share of a private house*, self-contained flat*, tenement, shed, hut, tent, boat, hotel, boarding or lodging house, caretaker's quarters, religious or educational institution, military or naval establishment, charitable institution, hospital, penal institution, &c. Where it relates to an institution, give the name of the institution. Occupiers of terrace houses or semi-detached houses should write " Private house ".

* *Share of a Private House.*—Where a private house is shared by two or more household groups, without structural sub-division, each part separately occupied should be described as a " Share of a Private House " and each householder should fill in a separate Householder's Schedule and answer the questions regarding number of rooms, rent, &c., of his " dwelling " only for that part of the house occupied by his or her household.

* *Self-contained Flat.*—Where the dwelling is a self-contained flat which can be completely closed off and which includes both cooking and bathing facilities write " Self-contained Flat ".

Other private dwellings, which are not self-contained, but are part only of a building, should be specifically described as a tenement, apartment, room(s) or flat not self-contained, &c., as the case may be. Dwellings which are sheds, huts, tents, &c., should be described as such.

Question 2. *Material of which outer walls are built.*—Walls may be of stone, brick, brick-veneer, concrete, iron, fibro-cement, wood, lath and plaster, &c. If built of different materials state the material most largely used.

Question 3. *Number of rooms.*—Include kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but not bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse.

A shared kitchen or a shared living room in a shared house should be included only by the owner or principal tenant.

Rooms in non-attached buildings should be included as part of the dwelling if used for living or sleeping purposes by the household group. In caretakers' quarters include only those rooms actually occupied by the caretaker's household.

Question 4. *Occupancy.*—State whether occupier is owner, tenant, sub-tenant, purchaser by instalments, manager of establishment or caretaker.

Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write " Tenant (G)".

An occupier paying interest only on a mortgage on his dwelling should enter " Owner ". But an occupier buying his house by regular payments including interest and principal should enter " Purchaser by Instalments ".

Question 5. *Weekly Rent.*—If rented, state weekly rental including any rates, e.g., sanitation, garbage or water (other than excess water) payable separately by the tenant.

An occupier who is a tenant or a sub-tenant should state the rent per week actually paid for the " dwelling " occupied by him. If part of a house is let to sub-tenants the principal tenant should state the rent applicable to that portion of the house retained by him for his own use, and should add " P.T." after the amount. The average weekly payments on account of a purchase by instalments should not be inserted. If the dwelling is not rented do not answer this question.

Question 6. *Facilities.*—State " Yes " or " No " whether the dwelling has the following facilities:—(*a*) Gas, (*b*) Electricity, (*c*) Kitchen*, (*d*) Bathroom*. (* If shared with another household add " S ".)

Question 7. *Date of Building.*—(*a*) Was this dwelling built after 30th June, 1947? (State " Yes " or " No "). (*b*) If " Yes " in what year? If you are unable to state the year of completion with reasonable certainty inquiry should be made of the owner, house agent or other person from whom the information could probably be obtained.

Question 8. *Farm Dwellings.*—Is this dwelling on a Rural Holding of one acre or more? (State " Yes " or " No "). For Census purposes, a rural holding is one on which agricultural, pastoral, dairying, &c., operations are carried on.

Other items on the Householder's Schedule relevant to statistics of dwellings were the relationship of each person to the head of the household, the total number of inmates of the dwelling, and the sex, age, conjugal condition, industry and grade of occupation of the head of the household.

The only buildings enumerated were those which were either used or were intended for use as dwellings. Shops, offices, stores, churches, schools, &c., in which no one resided were not enumerated. In all cases dwellings occupied or usually occupied solely by full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the tabulation.

3. Presentation of the Data.

Detailed information regarding dwellings in the local government areas of each State will be found in Part III of the relevant State Volume of the 1954 Census, while Part IV of each Volume contains details of Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of Dwellings and of Householders. Information for the Territories is contained in Volume VII and a summary for Australia in Part II of Volume VIII, Australia.

4. Definitions.

Terms relating to dwellings as used for Census purposes are defined as follows:—

Dwelling.—A " dwelling " is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term has, therefore, a very wide reference, and includes, in addition to houses and flats, a great variety of " dwellings " ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution.

Occupied Dwellings.—Occupied Dwellings are classified into private and other dwellings.

Private Dwellings.—These comprise Private Houses (including Sheds, Huts, Garages, &c., used for dwelling purposes), Shares of Private Houses, Flats, and Rooms, Apartments, &c. In previous Censuses dwellings returned on the Schedules as sheds, huts, garages, &c., were included with private houses. In this Report these dwellings are shown as a separate group wherever practicable, but are linked with private houses to preserve continuity with past Census results. Separate particulars are shown in the 1947 Census publications for private houses which were shared by two or more family units and for which only one Householder's Schedule was received, but in 1954 these dwellings were included with private houses. For purposes of comparison of tables in this Report with those in the 1947 Report particulars of the 1947 houses so shared should be similarly treated.

Share of Private House.—A share of a private house is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished.

Flat.—A flat is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which includes both cooking and bathing facilities.

Other Private Dwellings.—These include dwellings such as apartments, rooms, &c., which are parts of buildings but are not self-contained units. In previous Census Reports these dwellings have been referred to as tenements.

Dwellings Other Than Private.—These include Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses, Hostels, Educational, Religious and Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Defence and Penal Establishments, Police and Fire Stations, Clubs, Staff Barracks, and Quarters, &c.

Unoccupied Dwellings.—The term " unoccupied dwellings " is not synonymous with vacant houses and flats available for occupancy, but refers mainly to " week-end ", holiday and other dwellings whose usual occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census. Newly-completed dwellings awaiting occupancy are also included.

Wagons and Camps.—This group, which includes caravans, relates to the transient habitations of itinerants and persons camping out, where occupancy is of short duration only. Particulars are excluded from most of the tables in this Report. This group is distinct from " Migratory " which refers to persons travelling on ships or long distance trains or aircraft on Census night.

5. Unspecified Data.

It is part of the Census Collector's responsibility to ensure that the returns he collects contain all the particulars required. This, however, cannot always be achieved within the limited time available, despite the best endeavours of the Collector. As a result, there is always a proportion of questions which are either not answered, or are answered inadequately. This proportion varies considerably according to the item concerned, but, in general, it is at such a low level that the effect is negligible.

As far as dwellings are concerned, the extent to which relatively high rates of deficiency in data existed was limited, and their occurrence could be accounted for in the majority of cases by the particular circumstances applying. For example, among private dwellings there was a higher proportion of " not stateds " in respect of sheds, huts, &c., and, to a lesser extent for " other " private dwellings, where from the very nature of the dwellings some degree of inadequacy in replies might be expected.

In many cases more than one item was unspecified. Thus, of 4,469 cases of unspecified number of rooms in private houses, 1,428 also showed unspecified material of outer walls and 2,152 unspecified occupancy.

The rates for unspecified date of building were also comparatively high, but this might be attributed more to a genuine lack of knowledge than to failure to co-operate.

The figures shown for rent " not stated " include those cases where rent was paid on a furnished basis, and the increase in the " not stated " rate, as compared with the 1947 Census, reflects the increase since 1947 in the number of dwellings rented furnished. The rate was particularly high for " shares " and " other " private dwellings where furnished letting is common.

Particulars of unspecified data are included in the tables in this chapter and no effort has been made to spread these figures.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF DWELLINGS.

6. Dwellings Occupied and Unoccupied.

At the 1954 Census 2,380,353 occupied, and 112,594 unoccupied dwellings were recorded as compared with 1,907,895 occupied, and 47,041 unoccupied dwellings at the 1947 Census. This represented increases of 24.8 per cent and 139.4 per cent respectively on the 1947 figures.

Apart from the tables in this section, only occupied dwellings are dealt with in this chapter. Particulars of campers-out are also omitted from the chapter and, in general, from the detailed tables of the Parts of the Census Volumes referred to above.

The following table shows the numbers and percentage of occupied and unoccupied dwellings in each State and Territory at the Censuses of 1947 and 1954.

OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

State or Territory	1947			1954		
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total
			NUMBER			
New South Wales	746,343	17,392	763,735	912,877	42,831	955,708
Victoria	527,406	11,412	538,818	660,690	27,491	688,181
Queensland	272,045	9,647	281,692	339,328	21,473	360,801
South Australia	168,538	3,547	172,085	215,301	8,524	223,825
Western Australia	124,767	2,606	127,373	162,823	6,614	169,437
Tasmania	62,484	2,351	64,835	78,789	5,288	84,077
Northern Territory	2,697	34	2,731	3,427	47	3,474
Australian Capital Territory	3,615	52	3,667	7,118	326	7,444
Australia	1,907,895	47,041	1,954,936	2,380,353	112,594	2,492,947
			PERCENTAGE			
New South Wales	97.72	2.28	100.00	95.52	4.48	100.00
Victoria	97.88	2.12	100.00	96.01	3.99	100.00
Queensland	96.58	3.42	100.00	94.05	5.95	100.00
South Australia	97.94	2.06	100.00	96.19	3.81	100.00
Western Australia	97.95	2.05	100.00	96.10	3.90	100.00
Tasmania	96.37	3.63	100.00	93.71	6.29	100.00
Northern Territory	98.76	1.24	100.00	98.65	1.35	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	98.58	1.42	100.00	95.62	4.38	100.00
Australia	97.59	2.41	100.00	95.48	4.52	100.00

The number of unoccupied dwellings recorded at the Census of 1954 shows both an absolute and proportional increase when compared with the number recorded at the Census of 1947. The increased building rate since 1947 led to the erection of large numbers of holiday cottages, many of which were unoccupied at the date of the Census, and to an increased number of newly completed homes awaiting occupation. A higher level of economic activity and a return to conditions more normal than those prevailing during and for some time after the 1939-45 War have all contributed to an increase in the number of houses left temporarily unoccupied by persons on holidays. In some rural areas also, there has been a tendency for farm owners to live in towns, leaving the farm houses vacant for a large part of the time.

Examination of the geographical distribution of the unoccupied dwellings shows that most of them were located in coastal and other holiday resorts and that, proportionally, more were located in rural than in urban areas. Thus in New South Wales 42.8 per cent of all such dwellings were situated in the three coastal Statistical Divisions, in Queensland 13.1 per cent were situated in the towns of the South Coast and in Victoria 11.4 per cent were situated in the Flinders Shire.

Among the States, Tasmania had the highest proportion of unoccupied dwellings at each Census, while Western Australia showed the highest proportional increase between 1947 and 1954.

7. Increase in Numbers of Occupied Dwellings Since 1901.

The next table shows the number of occupied dwellings in each State and Territory and the proportion of each to the Australian total, together with the ratios of numbers of occupied dwellings at each Census since 1901.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1954.

State or Territory	1901		1911		1921		1933		1947		1954	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
New South Wales ..	252,502	33.89	330,705	35.81	432,976	37.54	599,750	38.76	746,343	39.12	912,877	38.35
Victoria	241,410	32.41	272,537	29.51	331,290	28.73	432,872	27.97	527,406	27.64	660,690	27.76
Queensland	98,474	13.22	125,615	13.60	160,139	13.89	216,122	13.98	272,045	14.26	339,328	14.26
South Australia ..	68,620	9.21	84,143	9.11	107,914	9.36	139,274	9.00	168,538	8.83	215,301	9.04
Western Australia ..	48,506	6.51	68,775	7.45	73,548	6.38	103,578	6.69	124,767	6.54	162,823	6.84
Tasmania	34,165	4.59	40,015	4.34	45,818	3.97	52,484	3.39	62,484	3.28	78,789	3.31
Northern Territory ..	1,236	0.17	1,227	0.13	1,074	0.09	1,301	0.08	2,697	0.14	3,427	0.14
Australian Capital Territory	(*a*)	(*a*)	442	0.05	526	0.04	1,995	0.13	3,615	0.19	7,118	0.30
Australia ..	744,913	100.00	923,459	100.00	1,153,285	100.00	1,547,376	100.00	1,907,895	100.00	2,380,353	100.00

(*a*) Included with New South Wales.

RATIOS OF NUMBERS OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1954.

State or Territory	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
New South Wales ..	100	131	171	238	296	362
Victoria	100	113	137	179	218	274
Queensland	100	128	163	219	276	345
South Australia ..	100	123	157	203	246	314
Western Australia ..	100	142	152	214	257	336
Tasmania	100	117	134	154	183	231
Northern Territory ..	100	99	87	105	218	277
Australian Capital Territory	(*a*)	100	119	451	818	1,610
Australia ..	100	124	155	208	256	320

(*a*) Included with New South Wales.

At each Census about two-thirds of all occupied dwellings in Australia were situated in New South Wales and Victoria, but while the share of the former State increased continuously over the period 1901 to 1947, that of the latter State decreased.

These trends were, however, reversed between 1947 and 1954 when the proportion in New South Wales fell slightly and that of Victoria rose. While the proportion represented by Queensland increased continuously until 1947 and remained unchanged in 1954, that for South Australia and Western Australia fluctuated from Census to Census. The proportion of occupied dwellings in Tasmania declined consistently until 1947, but showed a small rise in 1954. In the ratios of numbers of occupied dwellings to numbers in 1901, New South Wales has shown the highest rate of increase among the six States at each Census since 1921 and Tasmania the lowest. Between 1947 and 1954, however, New South Wales showed the lowest rate of increase, and Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania the highest, in that order.

8. Density of Population and Occupied Dwellings.

The next table shows, for the Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban, and Rural Divisions of each State and Territory, the density of population and of occupied dwellings.

AREA, POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
METROPOLITAN URBAN									
Area in Square Miles	671.38	696.47	385.00	160.92	191.10	93.72	. .	42.00	2,240.59
Population . .	1,863,161	1,524,111	502,320	483,508	348,647	95,206	. .	28,277	4,845,230
Occupied Dwellings	517,008	422,450	133,043	134,103	90,741	24,472	. .	6,574	1,328,391
Population per Square Mile . .	2,775.12	2,188.34	1,304.73	3,004.65	1,824.42	1,015.86	. .	673.26	2,162.48
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	770.07	606.56	345.57	833.35	474.84	261.12	. .	156.52	592.88
OTHER URBAN									
Area in Square Miles	2,765.57	533.48	813.05	128.18	169.22	141.26	129.51	. .	4,680.27
Population . .	965,387	470,063	460,080	110,107	105,418	108,128	10,856	. .	2,230,039
Occupied Dwellings	247,865	123,492	119,361	29,660	27,217	27,918	2,241	. .	577,754
Population per Square Mile . .	349.07	881.13	565.87	859.00	622.96	765.45	83.82	. .	476.48
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	89.63	231.48	146.81	231.39	160.84	197.64	17.30	. .	123.44
RURAL									
Area in Square Miles	305,996.05	86,654.05	669,301.95	379,780.90	975,559.68	25,980.02	523,490.49	897.00	2,967,660.14
Population . .	588,111	450,126	352,888	201,133	183,439	104,768	5,389	2,038	1,887,892
Occupied Dwellings	148,004	114,748	86,924	51,538	44,865	26,399	1,186	544	474,208
Population per Square Mile . .	1.92	5.19	0.53	0.53	0.19	4.03	0.01	2.27	0.64
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	0.48	1.32	0.13	0.14	0.05	1.02	0.00	0.61	0.16
TOTAL									
Area in Square Miles	309,433.00	87,884.00	670,500.00	380,070.00	975,920.00	26,215.00	523,620.00	939.00	2,974,581.00
Population (*a*) . .	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
Occupied Dwellings	912,877	660,690	339,328	215,301	162,823	78,789	3,427	7,118	2,380,353
Population per Square Mile (*b*)	11.04	27.81	1.96	2.09	0.66	11.75	0.03	32.28	3.01
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	2.95	7.52	0.51	0.57	0.17	3.01	0.01	7.58	0.80

(*a*) Includes migratory population. (*b*) Excludes migratory population.

CLASS OF DWELLING.

9. Number of Dwellings of Each Class.

The following table shows the number of dwellings of each class in each State and Territory at 30th June, 1954. Of the two classes of dwellings introduced in 1947 to cover the sharing of private houses, only the class "Share of a Private House", relating to shared private houses where more than one Householder's Schedule was returned, was retained for separate classification at the 1954 Census. The class "Shared House", relating to shared private houses where only one schedule was returned, was not used and all such cases were included with " Private Houses ". In the great majority of instances two families only were sharing a private house. The average number of families to a house derived from these returns was about 2.1 and varied very little from area to area.

As has been mentioned in Section 4, the class " Other Private Dwellings " covers dwellings such as apartments and flats other than self-contained. Figures under this heading are comparable with those for " Tenements " in previous Census Reports.

Additional classes were introduced at the 1954 Census to distinguish " tents " (in permanent or semi-permanent camps), " sheds ", " huts ", " garages ", " cabins ", &c., from " private houses " with which they were included at previous Censuses. These have been grouped in all tables under the heading " Shed, Hut, &c.," and no separate details given for each class.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF DWELLING, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Class of Dwelling (*a*)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Private Dwellings—									
Private House—									
House	740,946	566,779	291,755	189,521	140,383	69,103	2,106	6,278	2,006,871
Shed, Hut, &c. ..	24,799	5,742	9,117	2,345	4,480	1,612	941	112	49,148
Total Private Houses	765,745	572,521	300,872	191,866	144,863	70,715	3,047	6,390	2,056,019
Share of Private House..	41,471	34,140	8,183	12,056	7,487	3,529	47	303	107,216
Flat	68,620	28,148	16,771	5,674	5,257	2,534	107	309	127,420
Other Private Dwellings	24,323	16,064	7,057	2,499	1,889	869	36	29	52,766
Total Private Dwellings	900,159	650,873	332,883	212,095	159,496	77,647	3,237	7,031	2,343,421
Other than Private Dwellings									
Caretaker's Quarters ..	554	378	188	107	156	58	6	9	1,456
Licensed Hotel	2,000	1,650	1,198	577	445	292	23	7	6,192
Boarding House, &c. ..	7,227	6,195	2,086	1,585	1,594	500	43	41	19,271
Educational and Religious Institutions	642	311	201	102	147	47	3	6	1,459
Hospital	473	380	202	170	138	59	6	1	1,429
Charitable Institution ..	160	125	69	56	69	22	9	..	510
Other	1,662	778	2,501	609	778	164	100	23	6,615
Total Other than Private Dwellings	12,718	9,817	6,445	3,206	3,327	1,142	190	87	36,932
Grand Total ..	912,877	660,690	339,328	215,301	162,823	78,789	3,427	7,118	2,380,353
Wagons, Vans, &c... ..	4,018	1,964	2,657	1,261	1,225	290	239	27	11,681

(*a*) *See* definitions in Section 4.

Private houses accounted for 86.4 per cent of all occupied dwellings in Australia, the percentage ranging from 83.9 in New South Wales to 89.8 in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. With the exception of " shares of private houses " in Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania all classes of private dwellings have increased in numbers since 1947. The percentage increases in each class were—private houses 27.1, shares of a private house 1.1, flats 14.4, other private dwellings 38.3, and total private dwellings 25.1. Non-private dwellings increased by 7.8 per cent in the same period.

While more than 50 per cent of all flats were in New South Wales, the proportional increases since 1947 were higher in all other States and highest in Queensland, 34.6 per cent. Boarding houses, which include, as well as dwellings so described, private hotels and private dwellings with three or more boarders, decreased in numbers compared with 1947 while the downward trend in the number of licensed hotels noticed in 1947 has continued. A decrease in the number of hospitals in New South Wales out-weighed increases in most other States.

The numbers of wagons and camps almost doubled between 1947 and 1954, the largest proportional increases being in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. These figures exclude permanent or semi-permanent camps, such as road workers' camps, but include caravans, launches and houseboats.

10. Sheds, Huts, &c.

About 46 per cent of these were located in the Rural Division of Australia. In particular, those described as huts or tents were mainly in rural areas and used by rural workers on larger properties. Over 50 per cent of those described as garages were in the Metropolitan Division and the location and date of building suggest that they were mainly used as temporary dwellings pending the erection of a permanent house.

INMATES OF DWELLINGS.

11. Number and Percentage Distribution of Dwellings and Inmates in Each Class of Dwelling.

The following table shows for each division of Australia the number and proportional distribution of dwellings and inmates for each class of dwelling.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF DWELLING: NUMBERS, INMATES, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Class of Dwelling (*a*)	Metropolitan Urban					Other Urban				
	Dwellings		Inmates		Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling	Dwellings		Inmates		Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Private Dwellings—										
Private House—										
House	1,067,674	80.38	3,896,159	80.53	3.65	506,128	87.60	1,878,877	84.60	3.71
Shed, Hut, &c. ..	14,259	1.07	48,022	0.99	3.37	12,276	2.12	34,430	1.55	2.80
Total Private Houses ..	1,081,933	81.45	3,944,181	81.52	3.65	518,404	89.72	1,913,307	86.15	3.69
Share of Private House ..	77,344	5.82	204,571	4.23	2.64	22,747	3.94	63,029	2.84	2.77
Flat	104,603	7.87	264,646	5.47	2.53	20,784	3.60	58,201	2.62	2.80
Other	45,308	3.41	92,576	1.92	2.04	6,744	1.17	16,430	0.74	2.44
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,309,188	98.55	4,505,974	93.14	3.44	568,679	98.43	2,050,967	92.35	3.61
Other than Private Dwellings										
Licensed Hotel	1,720	0.13	19,969	0.41	11.61	2,457	0.43	38,010	1.71	15.47
Boarding House, &c. ..	14,110	1.06	154,190	3.19	10.93	4,120	0.71	43,579	1.96	10.58
Educational, Charitable and Religious Institutions	964	0.08	49,605	1.02	51.46	626	0.11	27,023	1.22	43.17
Hospital	559	0.04	68,517	1.42	122.57	517	0.09	37,780	1.70	73.08
Other	1,850	0.14	39,823	0.82	21.52	1,355	0.23	23,563	1.06	17.39
Total Other than Private Dwellings	19,203	1.45	332,104	6.86	17.29	9,075	1.57	169,955	7.65	18.73
Total Occupied Dwellings	1,328,391	100.00	4,838,078	100.00	3.64	577,754	100.00	2,220,922	100.00	3.84
Migratory Population ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagons, Vans, &c. ..	2,693	..	7,152	..	2.66	3,605	..	9,117	..	2.53
Total Population ..	..	..	4,845,230	..	..	..	..	2,230,039	..	..

Class of Dwelling (*a*)	Rural					Total				
	Dwellings		Inmates		Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling	Dwellings		Inmates		Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Private Dwellings—										
Private House—										
House	433,069	91.33	1,673,942	89.32	3.87	2,006,871	84.31	7,448,978	83.39	3.71
Shed, Hut, &c. ..	22,613	4.77	51,735	2.76	2.29	49,148	2.06	134,187	1.50	2.73
Total Private Houses ..	455,682	96.10	1,725,677	92.08	3.79	2,056,019	86.37	7,583,165	84.89	3.69
Share of Private House ..	7,125	1.50	22,979	1.23	3.23	107,216	4.51	290,579	3.25	2.71
Flat	2,033	0.43	6,418	0.34	3.16	127,420	5.35	329,265	3.68	2.58
Other	714	0.15	2,347	0.12	3.29	52,766	2.22	111,353	1.25	2.11
Total Private Dwellings ..	465,554	98.18	1,757,421	93.77	3.77	2,343,421	98.45	8,314,362	93.07	3.55
Other than Private Dwellings										
Licensed Hotel	2,015	0.42	17,976	0.96	8.92	6,192	0.26	75,955	0.85	12.27
Boarding House, &c ..	1,041	0.22	9,341	0.50	8.97	19,271	0.81	207,110	2.32	10.75
Educational, Charitable, and Religious Institutions	379	0.08	15,190	0.81	40.08	1,969	0.08	91,818	1.03	46.63
Hospital	353	0.07	8,974	0.48	25.42	1,429	0.06	115,271	1.29	80.67
Other	4,866	1.03	65,203	3.48	13.40	8,071	0.34	128,589	1.44	15.93
Total Other than Private Dwellings	8,654	1.82	116,684	6.23	13.48	36,932	1.55	618,743	6.93	16.75
Total Occupied Dwellings	474,208	100.00	1,874,105	100.00	3.95	2,380,353	100.00	8,933,105	100.00	3.75
Migratory Population ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,369	..	..
Wagons, Vans, &c. ..	5,383	..	13,787	..	2.56	11,681	..	30,056	..	2.57
Total Population ..	..	..	1,887,892	..	..	..	..	8,986,530	..	..

(*a*) *See* definitions in Section 4.

Since 1947 there has been a decrease in the average number of inmates in all classes of private dwellings. For total private dwellings the decrease was from 3.75 to 3.55 persons per dwelling and for total private houses from 3.91 to 3.69 persons per dwelling. The average number of inmates for each class of private dwelling except sheds, huts, &c., was highest in rural areas, followed by other urban and then metropolitan. For sheds, &c., the metropolitan areas showed the highest average.

Among dwellings other than private, hotels decreased both in number and average inmates, while boarding houses and hospitals decreased in numbers but increased in average inmates. There was a small decrease in the percentage of non-private dwellings and a small increase in the percentage of their inmates between the two Censuses.

The percentage distribution of the numbers of occupied private dwellings in each division followed a broadly similar pattern to that of inmates for each class of dwelling. A similar relationship existed for other than private dwellings; however, because of larger institutions in urban areas, the proportion of the number of inmates has increased at the expense of rural areas. These details are set out in the following table.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS OF DWELLING: NUMBERS AND INMATES, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Class of Dwelling (*a*)	Dwellings				Inmates			
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Private Dwellings—								
Private House—								
House	53.20	25.22	21.58	100.00	52.30	25.23	22.47	100.00
Shed, Hut, &c.	29.01	24.98	46.01	100.00	35.79	25.66	38.55	100.00
Total Private Houses	52.62	25.21	22.17	100.00	52.01	25.23	22.76	100.00
Share of Private House ..	72.14	21.22	6.64	100.00	70.40	21.69	7.91	100.00
Flat	82.09	16.31	1.60	100.00	80.37	17.68	1.95	100.00
Other	85.87	12.78	1.35	100.00	83.14	14.75	2.11	100.00
Total Private Dwellings	55.86	24.27	19.87	100.00	54.19	24.67	21.14	100.00
Other than Private Dwellings	52.00	24.57	23.43	100.00	53.67	27.47	18.86	100.00
Total Occupied Dwellings	55.81	24.27	19.92	100.00	54.16	24.86	20.98	100.00

(*a*) *See* definitions in Section 4.

Whereas 52.6 per cent of the total private houses and 52.0 per cent of the inmates were situated in metropolitan areas, the corresponding figures for share of a private house were 72.1 per cent and 70.4 per cent; flats 82.1 per cent and 80.4 per cent; "other" private dwellings 85.9 per cent and 83.1 per cent; and dwellings other than private 52.0 per cent and 53.7 per cent.

12. Total and Average Number of Inmates in Each Class of Dwelling—States and Territories. The total and average number of inmates in occupied dwellings are shown in the following table for each State and Territory.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF DWELLING: TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Total Number of Inmates							Average Number of Inmates Per Occupied Dwelling						
	Private House (*a*)	Share of Private House	Flat	Other Private Dwellings	Total Private Dwellings	Dwellings Other than Private	Total	Private House (*a*)	Share of Private House	Flat	Other Private Dwellings	Total Private Dwellings	Dwellings Other than Private	Total
New South Wales ..	2,839,453	115,501	178,616	49,881	3,183,451	223,362	3,406,813	3.71	2.79	2.60	2.05	3.54	17.56	3.73
Victoria	2,084,553	89,636	70,386	31,262	2,275,837	163,601	2,439,438	3.64	2.63	2.50	1.95	3.50	16.67	3.69
Queensland ..	1,120,686	23,434	44,825	18,397	1,207,342	100,945	1,308,287	3.72	2.86	2.67	2.61	3.63	15.66	3.86
South Australia ..	690,542	30,466	14,082	5,334	740,424	51,085	791,509	3.60	2.53	2.48	2.13	3.49	15.93	3.68
Western Australia	542,050	20,991	13,475	4,291	580,807	52,854	633,661	3.74	2.80	2.56	2.27	3.64	15.89	3.89
Tasmania	270,535	9,483	6,851	2,045	288,914	18,590	307,504	3.83	2.69	2.70	2.35	3.72	16.28	3.90
Northern Territory	10,880	187	320	83	11,470	4,176	15,646	3.57	3.98	2.99	2.31	3.54	21.98	4.57
Australian Capital Territory ..	24,466	881	710	60	26,117	4,130	30,247	3.83	2.91	2.30	2.07	3.71	47.47	4.25
Australia	7,583,165	290,579	329,265	111,353	8,314,362	618,743	8,933,105	3.69	2.71	2.58	2.11	3.55	16.75	3.75

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

The decrease since 1947 in the average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling for Australia occurred in each State; however, there was little variation between the States at the 1954 Census. The total number of inmates of private houses and " other " private dwellings increased in all States and Territories. Total inmates of flats decreased in New South Wales and South Australia, where the lower average number of inmates outweighed the increased number of flats. Except in New South Wales, Western Australia and each of the Territories the total number of inmates of shares of private houses decreased.

Apart from decreases in Queensland, Western Australia and each Territory, the average number of inmates for all occupied dwellings other than private increased in all States.

13. Percentage Distribution of Inmates in Each Class of Dwelling.

In the following table is shown the percentage distribution of inmates of occupied dwellings in each State and Territory according to the class of dwelling in which they were enumerated. Between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 the percentage of inmates of private dwellings rose in all States and Territories except Queensland and South Australia. The increase was mainly among inmates of private houses and was common to all States and Territories. The percentage enumerated in shares fell from 4.0 to 3.3 and in flats from 4.2 to 3.7. The relatively higher percentages shown for other than private dwellings in the two Territories, which were due to the presence there of defence establishments and a number of large boarding houses, are nevertheless lower than at the 1947 Census, particularly in the Australian Capital Territory.

Among the States, Western Australia had the highest proportion of inmates for dwellings other than private, followed by Queensland. There was little variation among the remaining States. Tasmania had the highest proportion of the States for private houses, South Australia for shares, and New South Wales for flats.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF DWELLING: NUMBER OF INMATES, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Class of Dwelling	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Private Dwellings—									
Private House (*a*)	83.35	85.45	85.65	87.25	85.54	87.98	69.54	80.89	84.89
Share of Private House	3.39	3.67	1.79	3.85	3.31	3.08	1.20	2.91	3.25
Flat	5.24	2.89	3.43	1.78	2.13	2.23	2.04	2.35	3.68
Other	1.46	1.28	1.41	0.67	0.68	0.67	0.53	0.20	1.25
Total Private Dwellings	93.44	93.29	92.28	93.55	91.66	93.96	73.31	86.35	93.07
Other than Private Dwellings—									
Licensed Hotel	0.79	0.71	1.22	0.72	1.04	0.88	3.12	1.10	0.85
Boarding House, &c.	2.19	2.67	2.05	2.02	2.63	1.57	6.01	7.28	2.32
Hospital	1.29	1.24	1.42	1.23	1.32	1.25	1.74	0.82	1.29
Educational, Charitable, and Religious Institutions	1.04	0.88	1.12	0.93	1.53	0.75	2.88	1.13	1.03
Other	1.25	1.21	1.91	1.55	1.82	1.59	12.94	3.32	1.44
Total Other than Private Dwellings	6.56	6.71	7.72	6.45	8.34	6.04	26.69	13.65	6.93
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

NUMBER OF ROOMS.

14. Occupied Dwellings Classified according to Rooms.

For Census purposes the number of rooms in a dwelling includes the kitchen and any permanently enclosed sleep-out, but excludes the bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse unless generally used for sleeping. Detached kitchens or bedrooms are also included as rooms. In the table below the principal classes of occupied dwellings are distributed according to number of rooms.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms Per Dwelling (*a*)	Private Dwellings							Dwellings Other Than Private					Grand Total
	Private House (*b*)			Share of Private House	Flat	Other	Total	Hotel	Boarding House	Hospital	Other	Total	
	House	Shed, Hut, &c.	Total										
1 ..	4,320	19,732	24,052	12,129	769	16,336	53,286	3	29	..	790	822	54,108
2 ..	29,706	15,411	45,117	23,761	7,333	18,675	94,886	3	56	..	661	720	95,606
3 ..	79,725	7,412	87,137	25,716	27,270	9,955	150,078	4	259	2	685	950	151,028
4 ..	377,197	2,941	380,138	19,284	49,548	4,250	453,220	16	655	7	886	1,564	454,784
5 ..	691,173	871	692,044	12,728	27,701	1,520	733,993	21	1,782	13	773	2,589	736,582
6 ..	534,279	141	534,420	7,663	10,752	687	553,522	23	3,075	29	753	3,880	557,402
7 ..	181,308	4	181,312	2,788	2,525	218	186,843	40	2,767	30	446	3,283	190,126
8 ..	64,092	..	64,092	1,130	806	100	66,128	86	2,436	44	436	3,002	69,130
9 ..	22,430	..	22,430	341	244	47	23,062	137	1,597	50	332	2,116	25,178
10 ..	10,417	1	10,418	98	58	11	10,585	246	1,236	67	310	1,859	12,444
11–15 ..	9,371	..	9,371	63	38	7	9,479	1,707	2,458	239	1,023	5,427	14,906
16–20 ..	849	..	849	2	1	..	852	1,418	984	192	524	3,118	3,970
21 and over ..	170	..	170	..	1	..	170	2,385	1,415	561	1,239	5,600	5,770
Not stated ..	1,834	2,635	4,469	1,513	374	960	7,317	103	522	195	1,182	2,002	9,319
Total ..	2,006,871	49,148	2,056,019	107,216	127,420	52,766	2,343,421	6,192	19,271	1,429	10,040	36,932	2,380,353
Average Per Dwelling ..	5.33	1.93	5.26	3.38	4.14	2.22	5.04	21.80	10.98	40.64	14.00	14.67	5.19

(*a*) Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse unless generally used for sleeping. (*b*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

For private houses and flats further details regarding the number of rooms are given below. "Other" private dwellings consisted mainly of one or two room dwellings, but there was a higher proportion of larger dwellings amongst them than at the 1947 Census. Sixty-two point five per cent of hotels had more than fifteen rooms, 59.3 per cent of boarding houses from 6 to 10 rooms and 45.5 per cent of hospitals had 21 rooms or more. In each case the average number of rooms was greater than in 1947.

ROOMS AND INMATES OF PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS.

15. Number of Rooms and Total Inmates of Private Houses.

The following table shows for each State and Territory private houses classified according to number of rooms and the total number of inmates in dwellings of each size.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS: NUMBERS, INMATES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms per Dwelling(*a*)	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia	
	Private Houses	Inmates	Private Houses	Inmates	Private Houses	Inmates	Private Houses	Inmates	Private Houses	Inmates
	NUMBER									
1	9,486	19,112	4,294	7,479	4,953	8,994	1,241	2,261	2,734	4,884
2	18,899	53,418	8,524	22,439	7,099	19,096	4,006	10,466	4,566	12,197
3	35,224	110,817	18,347	54,714	12,583	39,997	9,197	28,196	8,736	27,515
4	145,083	493,279	106,446	346,645	43,019	144,812	33,778	110,273	38,176	133,052
5	242,497	899,512	214,296	783,064	84,417	312,841	74,288	271,242	46,781	182,419
6	205,358	801,613	147,784	565,855	86,081	329,922	46,569	175,358	29,162	117,625
7	68,039	284,257	45,410	187,490	37,828	154,684	14,320	57,172	9,262	39,960
8	23,136	99,518	15,902	67,941	14,597	63,529	4,969	20,572	3,120	14,096
9	8,062	35,536	5,625	24,117	5,098	22,932	1,678	7,231	1,071	4,891
10	3,962	17,474	2,599	11,055	2,112	9,981	785	3,505	450	2,153
11 and over ..	4,054	19,066	2,640	11,880	1,984	10,399	803	3,630	425	2,110
Not Stated ..	1,945	5,851	654	1,874	1,101	3,499	232	636	380	1,148
Total ..	765,745	2,839,453	572,521	2,084,553	300,872	1,120,686	191,866	690,542	144,863	542,050
	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED (*b*)									
1	1.24	0.68	0.75	0.36	1.65	0.81	0.65	0.33	1.90	0.90
2	2.47	1.89	1.49	1.08	2.37	1.71	2.09	1.52	3.16	2.25
3	4.61	3.91	3.21	2.63	4.20	3.58	4.80	4.09	6.05	5.09
4	18.99	17.41	18.62	16.64	14.35	12.96	17.63	15.98	26.42	24.60
5	31.75	31.74	37.47	37.60	28.16	28.00	38.77	39.31	32.38	33.72
6	26.89	28.29	25.84	27.17	28.72	29.53	24.30	25.42	20.18	21.75
7	8.91	10.03	7.94	9.00	12.62	13.85	7.47	8.29	6.41	7.39
8	3.03	3.51	2.78	3.26	4.87	5.69	2.59	2.98	2.16	2.61
9	1.06	1.25	0.98	1.16	1.70	2.05	0.87	1.05	0.74	0.90
10	0.52	0.62	0.46	0.53	0.70	0.89	0.41	0.51	0.31	0.40
11 and over ..	0.53	0.67	0.46	0.57	0.66	0.93	0.42	0.52	0.29	0.39
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse unless generally used for sleeping. (*b*) Calculated on total after excluding "not stated".

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS: NUMBERS, INMATES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Number of Rooms per Dwelling (*a*)	Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	Private Houses	Inmates	Private Houses	Inmates	Private Houses	Inmates	Private Houses	Inmates
				NUMBER—*continued*				
1	896	1,288	388	774	60	95	24,052	44,887
2	1,627	4,006	336	905	60	141	45,117	122,668
3	2,478	7,553	475	1,675	97	285	87,137	270,752
4	11,797	40,014	649	2,408	1,190	3,909	380,138	1,274,392
5	26,128	103,309	599	2,436	3,038	12,104	692,044	2,566,927
6	17,796	71,744	288	1,224	1,382	5,459	534,420	2,068,800
7	5,984	25,471	104	542	365	1,622	181,312	751,198
8	2,193	9,438	60	291	115	471	64,092	275,856
9	831	3,562	24	126	41	184	22,430	98,579
10	474	2,025	21	112	15	64	10,418	46,369
11 and over ..	440	1,898	21	164	23	122	10,390	49,269
Not Stated	71	227	82	223	4	10	4,469	13,468
Total	70,715	270,535	3,047	10,880	6,390	24,466	2,056,019	7,583,165
				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED—*continued* (*b*)				
1	1.27	0.48	13.09	7.26	0.94	0.39	1.17	0.59
2	2.30	1.48	11.33	8.49	0.94	0.58	2.20	1.62
3	3.51	2.80	16.02	15.72	1.52	1.17	4.25	3.58
4	16.70	14.80	21.89	22.60	18.64	15.98	18.53	16.84
5	36.99	38.22	20.20	22.86	47.57	49.49	33.73	33.91
6	25.19	26.54	9.71	11.48	21.64	22.32	26.05	27.33
7	8.47	9.42	3.51	5.09	5.72	6.63	8.84	9.92
8	3.10	3.49	2.02	2.73	1.80	1.93	3.12	3.65
9	1.18	1.32	0.81	1.18	0.64	0.75	1.09	1.30
10	0.67	0.75	0.71	1.05	0.23	0.26	0.51	0.61
11 and over ..	0.62	0.70	0.71	1.54	0.36	0.50	0.51	0.65
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse unless generally used for sleeping. (*b*) Calculated on total after excluding "not stated".

In every State except Queensland, where six-roomed houses were most numerous, five-roomed houses predominated, followed by six- and four-roomed houses in that order, except in Western Australia where four-roomed houses exceeded six-roomed houses. Of the States South Australia had the highest proportion of five-roomed houses—38.8 per cent. Private houses of four to six rooms represented 78.3 per cent of the Australian total, the percentage among the States ranging from 71.2 in Queensland where the proportion of larger houses was higher, to 81.9 in Victoria. The corresponding percentages for the Territories were 51.8 for Northern Territory, where there was a significant number of two- and three-roomed houses, and 87.9 for the Australian Capital Territory where almost half the houses had five rooms against the Australian average of 33.7 per cent.

For Australia 78.1 per cent of inmates of private houses resided in houses of four to six rooms and the proportion of inmates of larger houses exceeded the proportion of houses. Among the States the distribution of inmates as compared to dwellings varied little from the Commonwealth pattern.

16. Number of Rooms and Total Inmates of Flats.

Similar details for flats are given in the following table.

OCCUPIED FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS: NUMBERS, INMATES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms per Flat (a)	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia	
	Flats	Inmates	Flats	Inmates	Flats	Inmates	Flats	Inmates	Flats	Inmates
					NUMBER					
1	476	713	201	300	33	49	18	35	31	44
2	4,134	7,715	1,367	2,581	877	1,747	374	693	384	659
3	13,777	31,106	5,732	12,017	3,897	9,326	1,635	3,507	1,561	3,345
4	27,257	71,706	11,090	27,974	6,258	16,770	1,970	4,941	1,943	5,204
5	15,114	43,339	6,366	17,272	3,621	10,342	1,068	2,946	905	2,827
6	5,872	17,789	2,445	7,198	1,463	4,540	395	1,240	296	926
7	1,267	4,107	592	1,882	391	1,286	111	352	87	305
8	366	1,180	201	699	139	488	42	158	24	81
9 and over ..	176	614	65	258	31	131	41	155	11	56
Not Stated ..	181	347	89	205	61	146	20	55	15	28
Total ..	68,620	178,616	28,148	70,386	16,771	44,825	5,674	14,082	5,257	13,475
					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED (b)					
1	0.70	0.40	0.72	0.43	0.20	0.11	0.32	0.25	0.59	0.32
2	6.04	4.33	4.87	3.68	5.25	3.91	6.61	4.94	7.32	4.90
3	20.13	17.45	20.43	17.12	23.32	20.87	28.92	25.00	29.78	24.88
4	39.83	40.23	39.52	39.86	37.45	37.54	34.84	35.22	37.07	38.70
5	22.08	24.31	22.69	24.61	21.67	23.15	18.89	21.00	17.26	21.02
6	8.58	9.98	8.71	10.25	8.75	10.16	6.99	8.84	5.65	6.89
7	1.85	2.30	2.11	2.68	2.34	2.88	1.96	2.51	1.66	2.27
8	0.53	0.66	0.72	1.00	0.83	1.09	0.74	1.13	0.46	0.60
9 and over ..	0.26	0.34	0.23	0.37	0.19	0.29	0.73	1.11	0.21	0.42
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Number of Rooms per Flat (a)	Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	Flats	Inmates	Flats	Inmates	Flats	Inmates	Flats	Inmates
				NUMBER—*continued*				
1	9	16	1	3	..	..	769	1,160
2	187	336	7	15	3	6	7,333	13,752
3	543	1,245	30	82	95	170	27,270	60,798
4	812	2,218	49	149	169	415	49,548	129,377
5	580	1,685	16	56	31	88	27,701	78,555
6	267	872	3	9	11	31	10,752	32,605
7	77	280	..	..	..	..	2,525	8,212
8	34	111	..	..	..	..	806	2,717
9 and over ..	17	61	..	..	..	..	342	1,278
Not Stated ..	8	27	1	6	..	..	374	811
Total	2,534	6,851	107	320	309	710	127,420	329,265
				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED (b)—*continued*				
1	0.36	0.24	0.94	0.96	..	..	0.61	0.35
2	7.40	4.92	6.60	4.78	0.97	0.85	5.77	4.18
3	21.50	18.25	28.30	26.11	30.74	23.94	21.47	18.51
4	32.15	32.50	46.23	47.45	54.70	58.45	39.00	39.39
5	22.96	24.69	15.10	17.83	10.03	12.39	21.80	23.92
6	10.57	12.78	2.83	2.87	3.56	4.37	8.46	9.93
7	3.05	4.10	..	..	..	..	1.99	2.50
8	1.34	1.63	..	..	..	..	0.63	0.83
9 and over ..	0.67	0.89	..	..	..	..	0.27	0.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse unless generally used for sleeping. (b) Calculated on total after excluding " not stated ".

The distribution of flats by number of rooms showed less variability than that of private houses. In all States and Territories four-roomed flats predominated, ranging from 32.2 per cent in Tasmania to 39.8 per cent in New South Wales and to about 50 per cent in the Territories. Three- and five-roomed flats were next with approximately equal numbers for Australia as a whole, although there was some variability between the States. The distribution of total inmates followed that of flats fairly closely, with a higher proportion of inmates in larger flats.

Flats of three to five rooms constituted 82.3 per cent of the Australian total and accommodated 81.8 per cent of the total inmates. Among the States, the highest proportion of such flats was in Western Australia, 84.1 per cent of flats with 84.6 per cent of inmates and the lowest in Tasmania, 76.6 and 75.4 per cent respectively, while in the Territories the proportions were about 90 per cent. The excess of the percentage of inmates of three- to five-roomed flats in Western Australia over that of the flats in this group was due to the relatively small number of larger flats in this State. Western Australia had the lowest proportion among the States of flats of six rooms while Tasmania had the highest.

17. Inmates per Room, Private Houses and Flats.

In the next table is shown for each State and Territory the average number of inmates per room in Private Houses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES: AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER ROOM, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1	2.01	1.74	1.82	1.82	1.79	1.44	1.99	1.58	1.87
2	1.41	1.32	1.34	1.31	1.34	1.23	1.35	1.18	1.36
3	1.05	0.99	1.06	1.02	1.05	1.02	1.18	0.98	1.04
4	0.85	0.81	0.84	0.82	0.87	0.85	0.93	0.82	0.84
5	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.80	0.74
6	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.67	0.67	0.71	0.66	0.65
7	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.62	0.61	0.74	0.63	0.59
8	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.56	0.54	0.61	0.51	0.54
9	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.51	0.48	0.58	0.50	0.49
10	0.44	0.43	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.43	0.53	0.43	0.45
11 and over ..	0.37	0.36	0.42	0.36	0.39	0.34	0.61	0.34	0.37
Total ..	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.76	0.72	0.91	0.74	0.70

For both private houses and flats the average number of inmates per room decreased almost without exception as the number of rooms increased. Except for one-roomed houses in South Australia and Tasmania, the averages for private houses throughout exceeded those for flats.

With few exceptions there was a decline between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 in the average number of inmates per room. For Australia the decrease for private houses was from 0.76 to 0.70 and for flats from 0.70 to 0.62 persons per room. For Australia as a whole the average number of inmates per room in one and two-roomed private houses increased and in three-roomed houses was the same compared with 1947. There was little variation among the States in this pattern. The average number of inmates of one-roomed flats in South Australia and Tasmania was greater than in 1947.

The figures in the foregoing table include particulars of sheds, huts, &c., so described in Householders' Schedules. If these are excluded, the average number of inmates per room is increased from 1.87 to 2.04 for one-roomed private houses and reduced from 1.36 to 1.33 and 1.04 to 1.02 respectively for two- and three-roomed houses.

Corresponding details for flats are given in the following table.

OCCUPIED FLATS: AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER ROOM, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.94	1.42	1.78	3.00	..	1.51
2	0.93	0.94	1.00	0.93	0.86	0.90	1.07	1.00	0.94
3	0.75	0.70	0.80	0.71	0.71	0.76	0.91	0.60	0.74
4	0.66	0.63	0.67	0.63	0.67	0.68	0.76	0.61	0.65
5	0.57	0.54	0.57	0.55	0.62	0.58	0.70	0.57	0.57
6	0.50	0.49	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.50	0.47	0.51
7	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.50	0.52	..	..	0.46
8	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.42	0.41	..	..	0.42
9 and over ..	0.36	0.42	0.45	0.38	0.53	0.40	..	..	0.39
Total ..	0.63	0.60	0.64	0.62	0.66	0.64	0.79	0.60	0.62

MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS.

18. Material of Outer Walls of Private Houses and Flats.

The following table shows for each State and Territory the numbers and percentage distribution of occupied private houses according to material of outer walls. In those cases where two materials were indicated on the Householder's Schedule the first mentioned material was accepted for purposes of classification except that "wood and fibro" was taken as fibro-cement.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Material of Outer Walls	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tas-mania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					NUMBER				
Brick	293,732	161,102	8,549	82,956	52,183	12,245	89	3,211	614,067
Stone	6,378	4,299	146	58,663	3,702	1,115	44	11	74,358
Concrete	10,400	13,911	3,311	11,655	4,313	2,471	220	352	46,633
Wood	270,204	349,869	240,046	13,112	37,998	51,123	298	1,893	964,543
Iron	17,012	4,126	14,359	9,639	8,409	708	1,268	37	55,558
Fibro-cement	159,339	34,436	31,033	13,787	34,778	2,551	872	857	277,653
Other	7,793	4,467	2,924	1,889	3,286	461	209	27	21,056
Not Stated	887	311	504	165	194	41	47	2	2,151
Total	765,745	572,521	300,872	191,866	144,863	70,715	3,047	6,390	2,056,019
					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SPECIFIED (*b*)				
Brick	38.40	28.15	2.85	43.27	36.07	17.33	2.97	50.27	29.90
Stone	0.83	0.75	0.05	30.60	2.56	1.58	1.47	0.17	3.62
Concrete	1.36	2.43	1.10	6.08	2.98	3.49	7.33	5.51	2.27
Wood	35.33	61.15	79.92	6.84	26.27	72.34	9.93	29.63	46.96
Iron	2.23	0.72	4.78	5.03	5.81	1.00	42.26	0.58	2.70
Fibro-cement	20.83	6.02	10.33	7.19	24.04	3.61	29.07	13.42	13.52
Other	1.02	0.78	0.97	0.99	2.27	0.65	6.97	0.42	1.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) Calculated on total after excluding "not stated".

The tables show the wide variation among the States in the use of building materials. Wood and brick were the materials most generally used in all States except Queensland (wood and fibro-cement), and South Australia (brick and stone). The percentage of private houses built of the two materials in most common use in each State was:—New South Wales, 73.7, Victoria 89.3, Queensland 90.3, South Australia, 73.9, Western Australia 62.3, and Tasmania, 89.7. In Western Australia the proportion of fibro-cement houses was almost as great as that of wood and in New South Wales also it was substantial, nearly 21 per cent. In Queensland, although ranking second to wood, fibro-cement houses constituted only 10 per cent of the total specified, wood constituting nearly 80 per cent.

Nearly half the houses in Australia at the Census of 1954 were built of wood, about one-third of brick or stone and about one-seventh of fibro. The proportions built of other materials were generally very small, exceptions being iron 4.8 per cent in Queensland; concrete 6.1 per cent and iron 5.0 per cent in South Australia; iron 5.8 per cent and concrete 3.0 per cent in Western Australia; concrete 3.5 per cent in Tasmania; and iron 42 per cent in the Northern Territory.

The iron walled houses in Queensland and Western Australia were situated in areas remote from Brisbane and Perth, constituting over one-third of all private houses in the Far Western, North Western and Peninsula Statistical Divisions in Queensland and the Eastern Goldfields, Central, North Western, Pilbara and Kimberley Divisions of Western Australia.

Sheds, huts, &c., which are included in the table above, had walls mainly of wood 29.9 per cent, fibro 24.2 per cent, and iron 21.4 per cent. Their exclusion from the table would have little effect on the proportional distributions apart from reversing the relative order of iron and concrete walled dwellings.

Compared with the Census of 1947, the proportion of brick houses changed little, but that of fibro-cement increased in each State, while that of wood decreased in all States except South Australia, where the proportion of stone houses decreased. The largest proportional increase in fibro-cement houses was in Western Australia where the actual numbers of wooden houses showed a decrease between 1947 and 1954.

The following table shows the numbers and percentages of flats according to the material of outer walls.

OCCUPIED FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Material of Outer Walls	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					NUMBER				
Brick	59,841	22,348	2,025	2,911	3,637	1,292	6	293	92,353
Stone	1,131	424	61	2,213	181	143	..	1	4,154
Concrete	1,117	655	491	231	87	137	38	3	2,759
Wood	4,189	3,983	11,010	103	564	915	16	9	20,789
Fibro-cement	2,050	603	2,959	116	663	23	42	3	6,459
Other	239	123	213	93	122	20	5	..	815
Not Stated	53	12	12	7	3	4	..	..	91
Total	68,620	28,148	16,771	5,674	5,257	2,534	107	309	127,420
					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED (a)				
Brick	87.27	79.43	12.08	51.37	69.22	51.07	5.61	94.82	72.53
Stone	1.65	1.51	0.36	39.05	3.45	5.65	..	0.33	3.26
Concrete	1.63	2.33	2.93	4.07	1.66	5.41	35.52	0.97	2.17
Wood	6.11	14.15	65.70	1.82	10.73	36.17	14.95	2.91	16.33
Fibro-cement	2.99	2.14	17.66	2.05	12.62	0.91	39.25	0.97	5.07
Other	0.35	0.44	1.27	1.64	2.32	0.79	4.67	..	0.64
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Calculated on total after excluding "not stated".

For Australia as a whole, nearly three-quarters of the flats had walls of brick, while those of wood were next, constituting 16 per cent of the total. Brick or stone flats predominated in all States except Queensland where flats of wood were most numerous, followed by flats of fibro-cement.

19. Material of Outer Walls and Number of Rooms of Private Houses.

The following table shows occupied private houses in Australia classified by material of outer walls and number of rooms.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Material of Outer Walls	Number of Rooms				
	1 and 2	3 to 5	6 and over	Not Stated	Total
Wood	23,951	550,366	389,475	751	964,543
Brick	5,576	316,294	291,845	352	614,067
Stone	1,189	37,060	36,048	61	74,358
Total	30,716	903,720	717,368	1,164	1,652,968
Fibro-cement	19,178	183,269	74,898	308	277,653
Iron	10,313	34,577	10,395	273	55,558
Concrete	2,365	28,818	15,405	45	46,633
Other	6,292	8,602	4,911	1,251	21,056
Not Stated	305	333	85	1,428	2,151
Total	69,169	1,159,319	823,062	4,469	2,056,019

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Whereas houses of brick, wood and stone constituted 80.5 per cent of all houses they constituted only 44.6 per cent of one- and two-roomed houses, 78.0 per cent of three- to five-roomed houses and 87.2 per cent of larger houses. Brick houses were even more restricted to the larger groups. Of the one- and two-roomed houses, 35,143 were sheds, huts, &c., which had walls mainly of wood 11,142, fibro-cement 8,151, and iron 7,089.

DATE OF BUILDING.

20. Date of Building of Private Dwellings.

As previously mentioned, the question on date of building was extended at the 1954 Census to cover the actual year in which the dwelling was built, if built since the previous Census. The following table shows, for Australia, the date of building of each class of private dwelling.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DATE OF BUILDING, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Date of Building	Class of Dwelling						
	Private House (*a*)			Share of Private House (*b*)	Flat	Other	Total Private
	House	Shed, Hut, &c.	Total				
Before 30th June, 1947	1,482,578	19,105	1,501,683	95,756	111,149	49,860	1,758,448
After 30th June, 1947—							
1st July to 31st December, 1947	18,606	285	18,891	358	425	68	19,742
1948	56,652	1,125	57,777	984	1,523	76	60,360
1949	59,416	1,429	60,845	976	1,617	459	63,897
1950	72,844	2,688	75,532	1,261	1,920	252	78,965
1951	78,642	3,614	82,256	1,466	1,991	139	85,852
1952	82,769	4,726	87,495	1,662	2,360	195	91,712
1953	79,450	4,866	84,316	1,418	2,591	142	88,467
1st January to 30th June, 1954	39,264	3,953	43,217	586	867	55	44,725
Not Stated (*c*)	16,366	1,042	17,408	743	1,154	336	19,641
Other Not Stated	20,284	6,315	26,599	2,006	1,823	1,184	31,612
Total	2,006,871	49,148	2,056,019	107,216	127,420	52,766	2,343,421
Percentage built after 30th June, 1947 (*d*)	25.4	55.4	26.0	9.0	11.5	3.3	23.9

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received. (*c*) After 30th June, 1947 but year not stated. (*d*) Percentage calculated after excluding " Other Not Stated ".

Since the 1947 Census, 1952 was the year in which the largest number of houses was built, as was 1953 for sheds, huts, &c., and flats. More than 90 per cent of shares, flats and other private dwellings were built prior to 30th June, 1947, compared with 74.6 per cent of the houses and 44.6 per cent of the sheds, huts, &c.

In the next table are shown the dates of building of private houses including sheds, huts, &c., in the metropolitan urban, other urban and rural divisions of Australia. The percentage of houses built since 30th June, 1947 was highest in the other urban division, followed by the metropolitan and then rural. The proportion of houses built in rural areas increased from 18.5 per cent in the period 1947 to 1951, to 20.6 per cent in 1952 to 1954, while that for metropolitan urban areas decreased from 54.4 per cent to 53.6 per cent, and that for other urban areas from 27.1 per cent to 25.7.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DATE OF BUILDING: URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Date of Building	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Before 30th June, 1947	788,394	370,722	342,567	1,501,683
After 30th June, 1947—				
1st July to 31st December, 1947	10,600	5,130	3,161	18,891
1948	31,008	15,845	10,924	57,777
1949	33,172	16,516	11,157	60,845
1950	40,805	20,499	14,228	75,532
1951	44,950	22,052	15,254	82,256
1952	47,252	22,881	17,362	87,495
1953	44,868	21,856	17,592	84,316
1st January to 30th June, 1954	23,199	10,631	9,387	43,217
Not Stated (*b*)	8,426	5,099	3,883	17,408
Other Not Stated	9,259	7,173	10,167	26,599
Total	1,081,933	518,404	455,682	2,056,019
Percentage built after 30th June, 1947 (*c*)	26.5	27.5	23.1	26.0

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) After 30th June, 1947, but year not stated. (*c*) Percentage calculated on total after excluding "Other Not Stated".

21. Date of Building of Private Houses and Flats—States and Territories.

The dates of building of private houses and flats are shown in the following table in a summary form for each State and Territory.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) AND FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DATE OF BUILDING, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Date of Building	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*)									
Before 30th June, 1947	574,861	423,516	211,695	137,078	99,030	50,642	1,628	3,233	1,501,683
After 30th June, 1947	180,391	143,348	83,981	52,912	43,597	19,104	1,264	3,140	527,737
Not Stated	10,493	5,657	5,196	1,876	2,236	969	155	17	26,599
Total	765,745	572,521	300,872	191,866	144,863	70,715	3,047	6,390	2,056,019
Percentage built after 30th June, 1947 (*b*)	23.9	25.3	28.4	27.8	30.6	27.4	43.7	49.3	26.0
FLATS									
Before 30th June, 1947	59,955	24,568	14,790	5,132	4,273	2,275	69	87	111,149
After 30th June, 1947	7,870	3,245	1,501	485	874	214	37	222	14,448
Not Stated	795	335	480	57	110	45	1	..	1,823
Total	68,620	28,148	16,771	5,674	5,257	2,534	107	309	127,420
Percentage built after 30th June, 1947 (*b*)	11.6	11.7	9.2	8.6	17.0	8.6	34.9	71.8	11.5

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) Percentage calculated on total after excluding "Not Stated".

Of the States, Western Australia had the highest proportion of both houses and flats built since 30th June, 1947. New South Wales and Victoria each had less than the overall percentage for Australia of houses built in this period, and exceeded the percentage for flats.

22. Comparison of Dwellings Built before 30th June, 1947 as enumerated at the 1954 Census, and Dwellings enumerated at the 1947 Census.

The figures shown in the foregoing tables for dwellings built before 30th June, 1947 are less than the numbers enumerated at the Census of that date. This is due to a number of factors none of which can be measured with any precision.

One of these factors is the demolition, loss by fire or other disaster, or abandonment for dwelling purposes, since the 1947 Census, of buildings in use as dwellings at that date. This factor includes also the replacement of dwellings of a temporary character. Another factor is the number of houses occupied at the 1947 Census, but completed at a later date. Other factors whose effect, however, may not always operate in the one direction are:—(i) changes in the use of buildings (e.g. from private house to flats, or from boarding house to apartments, or the reverse), and (ii) changes of dwellings from "occupied" to "unoccupied", or vice versa, during the intercensal period.

Any, or all, of these factors may exist in respect of a particular locality, and the effect of one may offset, partially or completely, the effect of another.

A further factor whose influence cannot be determined is the reliability or otherwise of the memory of householders in regard to the date of building, particularly amongst recent occupiers of old dwellings.

23. Number of Rooms and Date of Building of Private Houses and Flats.

The following table shows the number of rooms in houses and flats built before, and after, 30th June, 1947, as enumerated at the Census of 30th June, 1954.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS AND DATE OF BUILDING, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms (*a*)	Private Houses (*b*)				Flats			
	Date of Building				Date of Building			
	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Not Stated	Total	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Not Stated	Total
1	10,073	10,629	3,350	24,052	664	82	23	769
2	17,644	25,822	1,651	45,117	6,129	1,015	189	7,333
3	53,262	31,839	2,036	87,137	23,430	3,382	458	27,270
4	258,532	116,561	5,045	380,138	42,040	6,842	666	49,548
5	481,199	204,674	6,171	692,044	25,188	2,222	291	27,701
6	426,843	103,712	3,865	534,420	9,942	708	102	10,752
7	155,970	24,187	1,155	181,312	2,391	121	13	2,525
8	57,363	6,295	434	64,092	761	41	4	806
9	20,424	1,848	158	22,430	233	9	2	244
10	9,583	746	89	10,418	54	2	2	58
11 and over	9,697	619	74	10,390	40	..	..	40
Not Stated	1,093	805	2,571	4,469	277	24	73	374
Total	1,501,683	527,737	26,599	2,056,019	111,149	14,448	1,823	127,420
Average Number of Rooms ..	5.44	4.78	4.24	5.26	4.18	3.90	3.81	4.14

(*a*) Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse unless generally used for sleeping. (*b*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

The percentage of houses built after 30th June, 1947 ranged from 51.3 for one- and two-roomed houses, falling to 29.8 for those of five rooms, and to 6.0 per cent for houses with more than ten rooms. The average number of rooms per house fell, as a result, from 5.44 for houses built before 30th June, 1947 to 4.78 for those built later. Date of building was not stated mainly for smaller houses.

For flats the proportions built after 30th June, 1947 were much lower, ranging from 13.6 per cent for flats of 2 to 4 rooms to 7.4 per cent for flats of 5 rooms and over. The average number of rooms fell from 4.18 for flats built before 30th June, 1947 to 3.90 for those built after that date.

The average number of rooms in private houses built before and after 30th June, 1947 for each State and Territory was as follows.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*), AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DATE OF BUILDING, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Date of Building	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Before 30th June, 1947 ..	5.40	5.44	5.70	5.34	5.12	5.46	4.09	5.36	5.44
After 30th June, 1947 ..	4.78	4.81	4.97	4.85	4.48	4.85	3.82	4.98	4.78
Not Stated	4.14	4.65	4.08	4.44	3.68	4.50	3.27	4.75	4.24
Total	5.24	5.27	5.47	5.20	4.91	5.29	3.95	5.18	5.26

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Among the States, Queensland had the highest average in both periods and Western Australia the lowest. For houses built since 30th June, 1947, the Australian Capital Territory with 4.98 had the overall highest average number of rooms.

24. Comparison with 1947 Census.

The figures shown above for the average number of rooms per private house built before 30th June, 1947 as recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1954 are in excess of the averages for all private houses at the 1947 Census. This may be attributable to the replacement of temporary dwellings and to extensions to existing dwellings. The following table shows the percentage distributions of houses by number of rooms at the 1947 Census and of those at the 1954 Census, built before 30th June, 1947.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES, BUILT BEFORE 30th JUNE, 1947, ENUMERATED AT CENSUSES, 30th JUNE, 1947 AND 1954, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA.

Number of Rooms	Private Houses (*a*), Census, 30th June, 1947	Private Houses (*b*), Built Before 30th June, 1947, Census, 30th June, 1954
1	1.89	0.67
2	2.01	1.18
3	4.76	3.55
4	21.71	17.23
5	33.66	32.07
6	23.82	28.44
7	7.63	10.39
8	2.68	3.82
9	0.94	1.36
10	0.44	0.64
11 and over	0.46	0.65
Total	100.00	100.00
Average Number of Rooms per Private House	5.12	5.44

(*a*) Including shared houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was returned. (*b*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

There was a lower percentage of houses in 1954 in each group up to and including five rooms and higher percentages of larger houses. This was also true of each State except Western Australia where there was a higher percentage of five-roomed houses in 1954. In Queensland and Western Australia the differences in the two distributions were such that the highest percentage of rooms changed from five rooms to six rooms in the former State and from four rooms to five in the latter.

In the foregoing table the distribution of houses at the 1954 Census excludes those for which date of building was not stated, but this cannot greatly affect the distribution.

OCCUPANCY.

25. Nature of Occupancy of Private Dwellings.

For the 1954 Census an additional category was added to the classification of nature of occupancy used in previous Censuses. This was "Tenant" (Governmental Housing), i.e. tenants paying rent to a government authority such as a State Housing Commission or other government body providing housing. The introduction of this new category was considered desirable in view of the increase in the extent of such State housing activities since 1947.

There are, however, some factors which should be borne in mind when using the data presented under this heading. These are as follows.

1. The lack of homogeneity of such dwellings. While many were houses or flats built by housing authorities since the war, others were older houses provided by government departments for their employees, e.g., police, railway or school residences.
2. In most States, because the terms under which many government houses are let provide the occupier with an equity should he decide to purchase the house, the nature of occupancy of such "tenants" is akin to purchaser by instalments.
3. There is evidence that many "tenants" (governmental housing) failed to indicate this fact on the Census Schedule and have therefore been included among other tenants. The extent of such omissions cannot be measured. (Some "purchasers by instalments" in the ordinary meaning of the term may have described themselves as "owners", but here again the extent of any such mis-statement cannot be measured. For this reason, and also because "owners" and "purchasers by instalments" may be logically grouped, the numbers of owners and purchasers might be aggregated in some instances, as might both classes of tenants. Because of the factor referred to in (2) above, however, this procedure is not entirely justified.)

The following table shows the nature of occupancy of each class of private dwelling for Australia.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Nature of Occupancy	Class of Dwelling				
	Private House (*a*)	Share of Private House	Flat	Other	Total
Owner	1,074,696	28,772	15,974	2,372	1,121,814
Purchaser by Instalments	343,625	7,099	1,816	553	353,093
"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	91,968	560	4,935	1,913	99,376
Tenant	481,813	67,964	103,142	46,935	699,854
Other and Not Stated	63,917	2,821	1,553	993	69,284
Total	2,056,019	107,216	127,420	52,766	2,343,421

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Apart from private houses, the majority of which were owner-occupied, most private dwellings were occupied by tenants. The relevant percentages were 63.4 for shares of private houses, 81.0 for flats and 88.9 for other private dwellings—excluding "tenants" (Governmental Housing).

26. Comparison with Previous Censuses.

The following table shows for private houses the number and percentage distribution by nature of occupancy at the Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1933, 1947 AND 1954.

49.78
8.87
58.65

Census	Nature of Occupancy				
	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	Tenant (*b*)	Other and Not Stated	Total
1933—					
Number	600,148	189,035	549,275	96,061	1,434,519
Per cent	41.84	13.18	38.29	6.69	100.00
1947—					
Number	805,402	143,594	598,573	70,483	1,618,052
Per cent	49.78	8.87	36.99	4.36	100.00
1954—					
Number	1,074,696	343,625	573,781	63,917	2,056,019
Per cent	52.27	16.71	27.91	3.11	100.00
Increase 1933 to 1954—					
Number	474,548	154,590	24,506	—32,144	621,500
Per cent	79.07	81.78	4.46	—33.46	43.32

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) Includes "tenants" (Governmental Housing), *see* above.

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Between 1933 and 1954 the total number of private houses increased by 43.3 per cent, while those owned or being purchased increased by 79.1 per cent and tenanted houses by only 4.5 per cent. Between 1933 and 1947, owing to the effects of the world-wide economic depression and the 1939-45 War, there was little change relatively in the owner-purchaser and tenant groups, a rise in the percentage of owners being almost offset by a fall in purchasers, with tenants almost unchanged. With the resumption of building activity after the war and the decision of government housing authorities to sell houses to tenants, there were marked increases in both owners and purchasers. The fact that the number of tenanted houses fell both absolutely and relatively between 1947 and 1954 indicates that some of this change was due to changes in the nature of occupancy of houses built before the 1947 Census as well as to the different pattern for newer houses.

27. Occupancy of Private Houses—States and Territories.

The following tables show the number and proportional distribution of private houses in each State and Territory for each occupancy class.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Nature of Occupancy	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER									
Owner	386,550	299,883	175,487	96,528	77,548	36,910	1,028	762	1,074,696
Purchaser by Instalments	125,195	100,745	48,376	36,584	22,573	9,540	63	549	343,625
"Tenant" (Governmental Housing) (*b*)	26,685	28,320	9,435	12,282	8,012	2,871	1,568	5,009	91,968
Tenant	203,463	129,357	54,493	41,138	32,020	19,128			481,813
Other and Not Stated	23,852	14,216	13,081	5,334	4,710	2,266	388	70	63,917
Total	765,745	572,521	300,872	191,866	144,863	70,715	3,047	6,390	2,056,019
PERCENTAGE									
Owner	50.48	52.38	58.33	50.31	53.53	52.19	33.74	11.92	52.27
Purchaser by Instalments	16.35	17.60	16.08	19.07	15.58	13.49	2.07	8.59	16.71
"Tenant" (Governmental Housing) (*b*)	3.48	4.95	3.13	6.40	5.53	4.06	51.46	78.39	4.47
Tenant	26.57	22.59	18.11	21.44	22.11	27.05			23.44
Other and Not Stated	3.12	2.48	4.35	2.78	3.25	3.21	12.73	1.10	3.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) *See* page 276. These figures were compiled from the answers furnished in response to the instruction on the Householder's Schedule " Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write 'Tenant (G)' ".

It will be seen that there were quite wide variations among the individual States in the proportional distributions. For owner-occupied dwellings the range was from 58.3 per cent for Queensland to 50.3 per cent for South Australia. The latter State, however, had the highest proportion of houses being purchased, 19.1 per cent, and Tasmania the lowest. New South Wales was below the percentage for Australia as a whole for both types, and Victoria above it. South Australia also had the highest proportion of " tenants " (Governmental housing), and Tasmania the highest in other tenants, with Queensland the lowest in each case. New South Wales had less than the proportion for Australia for government tenants, and more than that for other tenants, while in Victoria the situation was reversed. The factors mentioned on page 276 should be borne in mind, however, when drawing any conclusions from these comparisons.

28. Nature of Occupancy and Number of Rooms—Private Houses.

In the following table private houses have been classified by nature of occupancy and number of rooms (in groups).

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND NUMBER OF ROOMS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms	Nature of Occupancy					
	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	" Tenant " (Governmental Housing) (*b*)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total
	NUMBER					
1 and 2	37,319	2,813	1,732	19,414	7,891	69,169
3	37,281	6,064	4,000	35,563	4,229	87,137
4	154,519	61,413	25,294	128,716	10,196	380,138
5	323,577	142,319	45,720	166,718	13,710	692,044
6	318,086	98,976	12,147	93,070	12,141	534,420
3 to 6	833,463	308,772	87,161	424,067	40,276	1,693,739
7 to 9	186,744	31,270	2,849	35,974	10,997	267,834
10 and over	15,903	683	107	1,760	2,355	20,808
Not Stated	1,267	87	119	598	2,398	4,469
Total	1,074,696	343,625	91,968	481,813	63,917	2,056,019
Average No. of Rooms per Private House	5.48	5 27	4.78	4.84	5.17	5.26
	PERCENTAGE					
1 and 2	53.95	4.07	2.50	28.07	11.41	100.00
3	42.79	6.96	4.59	40.81	4.85	100.00
4	40.65	16.16	6.65	33.86	2.68	100.00
5	46.76	20.56	6.61	24.09	1.98	100.00
6	59.52	18.52	2.27	17.42	2.27	100.00
3 to 6	49.21	18.23	5.15	25.03	2.38	100.00
7 to 9	69.72	11.68	1.06	13.43	4.11	100.00
10 and over	76.43	3.28	0.51	8.46	11.32	100.00
Not Stated	28.35	1.95	2.66	13.38	53.66	100.00
Total	52.27	16.71	4.47	23.44	3.11	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) *See* page 276. These figures were compiled from the answers furnished in response to the instruction on the Householder's Schedule " Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write 'Tenant (G)' ".

After one- and two-roomed houses, of which many were sheds, huts, &c., and excepting four-roomed houses, the proportion of owner-occupied houses increased in general with the number of rooms. Of houses with ten rooms or more 76.4 per cent were owner-occupied. Houses being purchased increased to a maximum of 20.6 per cent for five-roomed houses and decreased rapidly to 3.3 per cent for houses with ten rooms or more. The proportions for tenanted houses were the converse to those for owner-occupied, while for other and not stated occupancies the larger proportions occurred in respect of very small and very large houses. Houses of three to six rooms included 77.6 per cent of all owner-occupied houses, 89.9 per cent of those being purchased, 94.8 per cent of those occupied by " tenants " (governmental housing) and 88.0 per cent of other tenanted houses. Owner-occupied houses had the highest average number of rooms, followed by those being purchased, other tenanted and tenanted (governmental housing).

29. Nature of Occupancy and Date of Building of Private Houses.

In the following table the percentage distribution of private houses in Australia, according to nature of occupancy is shown by year of building.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, AND DATE OF BUILDING: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Nature of Occupancy	Date of Building											
	Before 30th June, 1947	30th June, to 31st December, 1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	After 30th June, 1947, but Year Not Stated	Total After 30th June, 1947	Not Stated	Total
Owner	55.97	45.02	44.10	41.41	41.01	41.26	42.04	41.92	47.29	40.49	42.39	39.33	52.27
Purchaser by Instalments	11.48	31.88	31.63	33.86	33.63	33.53	32.16	32.89	31.18	12.83	32.11	6.69	16.71
"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	2.13	8.15	8.95	10.07	10.69	11.28	12.85	13.04	10.03	9.70	11.08	5.96	4.47
Tenant	27.19	13.32	13.55	12.98	12.86	12.27	10.98	9.97	8.84	32.78	12.43	30.02	23.44
Other and Not Stated	3.23	1.63	1.77	1.68	1.81	1.66	1.97	2.18	2.66	4.20	1.99	18.00	3.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

The percentage of owner-occupied houses was less among houses built since 1947 than among the older houses and in general increased with the age of the houses. Houses being purchased formed a greater proportion in all later years than before 30th June, 1947, with little variation between the years. The proportions of houses occupied by "tenants" (governmental housing) showed a similar movement while the reverse trend was shown for those occupied by other tenants.

It should be borne in mind that the figures in this and similar tables relate to the nature of occupancy at 30th June, 1954, and not to that at the date of building of the house, since when changes in the nature of occupancy may have occurred.

In the next table the same information, in summarised form, is shown for each State and Territory.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND DATE OF BUILDING: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Nature of Occupancy	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947
Owner	52.76	43.90	56.03	41.98	63.66	46.19	56.13	35.58	59.36	41.14	56.37	41.75	26.53	44.31	15.43	8.32	55.97	42.39
Purchaser by Instalments ..	11.40	32.68	12.55	32.86	9.85	32.45	13.26	34.54	9.88	29.13	8.93	25.90	1.97	2.29	10.58	6.59	11.48	32.11
"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	1.70	9.02	2.17	13.09	1.68	6.75	2.99	15.13	2.40	12.47	1.69	10.37	60.57	42.01	72.44	84.55	2.13	11.08
Tenant	31.01	12.27	26.53	10.63	20.39	11.73	24.46	13.32	24.99	15.10	29.42	20.29					27.19	12.43
Other and Not Stated	3.13	2.13	2.72	1.44	4.42	2.88	3.16	1.43	3.37	2.16	3.59	1.69	10.93	11.39	1.55	0.54	3.23	1.99
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

There was considerable variation in the percentage distribution among the States in both periods of building and in the changes between the two periods. Queensland in both periods had the highest percentage of owner-occupied houses and the lowest percentage of houses occupied by tenants of all types while New South Wales, which had the lowest percentage of the older owner-occupied houses, had the second highest percentage for newer houses. South Australia, with a comparatively low proportion of owner-occupied houses, had the highest proportions for houses occupied by purchasers and tenants of governmental housing in both periods.

Among houses being purchased, the number built in Australia since 30th June, 1947, was almost equal to the number built before that date, and in all States except New South Wales and Victoria the former exceeded the latter. No allowance has been made in this table for houses for which the date of building was not stated.

30. Changes in Nature of Occupancy of Occupied Private Houses built before 30th June, 1947.

In the next table the percentage distribution of private houses by nature of occupancy at the Census of 30th June, 1947, is compared with the distribution at the 1954 Census, of private houses built before 30th June, 1947.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES, BUILT BEFORE 30th JUNE, 1947, ENUMERATED AT CENSUSES, 30th JUNE, 1947 AND 1954, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA.

Nature of Occupancy	Census, 30th June, 1947	Census, 30th June, 1954, Built Before 30th June, 1947
Owner	49.78	55.97
Purchaser by Instalments	8.87	11.48
Tenant (*a*)	36.99	29.32
Other and Not Stated ..	4.36	3.23
Total	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes "tenant" (Governmental Housing).

There was an increase from 49.8 per cent to 56.0 per cent in the proportion of owner-occupied houses and from 8.9 to 11.5 per cent in houses being purchased. Tenant-occupied houses declined from 37.0 to 29.3 per cent, and the other and not stated group also declined. There was little variation among the States in this pattern.

31. Nature of Occupancy and Personal Characteristics of Householders.

(i) *Available Data.* The age, sex, conjugal condition, occupational status, industry and period of residence in Australia of the heads of households were tabulated in conjunction with the nature of occupancy of private dwellings.

(ii) *Nature of Occupancy and Age of Householder.* The next table shows the number and proportional distribution of private houses and flats classified according to nature of occupancy in conjunction with age of householders in five-year groups.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Householder (Years)	Nature of Occupancy											
	Private Houses (*a*)						Flats					
	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing) (*b*)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing) (*b*)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total
						NUMBER						
15–19 ..	756	110	118	995	495	2,474	3	2	7	194	5	211
20–24 ..	11,521	7,790	3,435	17,410	3,527	43,683	87	27	145	4,458	53	4,770
25–29 ..	44,584	43,095	14,553	49,838	7,668	159,738	272	154	613	10,861	148	12,048
30–34 ..	76,182	70,485	19,260	58,286	7,443	231,656	487	217	644	11,295	154	12,797
35–39 ..	95,843	61,843	16,083	58,776	6,939	239,484	699	259	645	10,864	132	12,599
40–44 ..	117,900	52,443	13,190	62,302	7,215	253,050	996	269	655	11,406	142	13,468
45–49 ..	124,002	38,739	9,458	55,878	6,457	234,534	1,349	231	607	11,234	146	13,567
50–54 ..	121,618	27,761	6,705	48,052	5,863	209,999	1,680	211	484	10,514	152	13,041
55–59 ..	110,450	18,290	4,109	36,727	4,415	173,991	2,018	171	385	9,058	146	11,778
60–64 ..	117,726	12,208	2,772	33,887	4,249	170,842	2,435	135	300	8,543	154	11,567
65–69 ..	104,168	6,234	1,250	26,180	3,624	141,456	2,344	73	207	6,530	138	9,292
70–74 ..	73,560	2,838	585	17,108	2,908	96,999	1,789	40	148	4,244	94	6,315
75–79 ..	43,685	1,251	304	9,888	1,808	56,936	1,030	20	58	2,366	58	3,532
80 & over	32,701	538	146	6,486	1,306	41,177	785	7	37	1,575	31	2,435
Total	1,074,696	343,625	91,968	481,813	63,917	2,056,019	15,974	1,816	4,935	103,142	1,553	127,420
						PERCENTAGE						
15–19 ..	30.55	4.45	4.77	40.22	20.01	100.00	1.42	0.95	3.32	91.94	2.37	100.00
20–24 ..	26.37	17.83	7.87	39.86	8.07	100.00	1.82	0.57	3.04	93.46	1.11	100.00
25–29 ..	27.91	26.98	9.11	31.20	4.80	100.00	2.26	1.28	5.09	90.14	1.23	100.00
30–34 ..	32.89	30.43	8.31	25.16	3.21	100.00	3.81	1.70	5.03	88.26	1.20	100.00
35–39 ..	40.02	25.82	6.72	24.54	2.90	100.00	5.55	2.05	5.12	86.23	1.05	100.00
40–44 ..	46.59	20.73	5.21	24.62	2.85	100.00	7.40	2.00	4.86	84.69	1.05	100.00
45–49 ..	52.87	16.52	4.03	23.83	2.75	100.00	9.94	1.70	4.48	82.80	1.08	100.00
50–54 ..	57.92	13.22	3.19	22.88	2.79	100.00	12.88	1.62	3.71	80.62	1.17	100.00
55–59 ..	63.48	10.51	2.36	21.11	2.54	100.00	17.13	1.45	3.27	76.91	1.24	100.00
60–64 ..	68.91	7.14	1.62	19.84	2.49	100.00	21.05	1.17	2.59	73.86	1.33	100.00
65–69 ..	73.64	4.41	0.88	18.51	2.56	100.00	25.23	0.79	2.23	70.27	1.48	100.00
70–74 ..	75.83	2.93	0.60	17.64	3.00	100.00	28.33	0.63	2.34	67.21	1.49	100.00
75–79 ..	76.73	2.20	0.53	17.37	3.17	100.00	29.16	0.57	1.64	66.99	1.64	100.00
80 & over	79.42	1.31	0.35	15.75	3.17	100.00	32.24	0.29	1.52	64.68	1.27	100.00
Total	52.27	16.71	4.47	23.44	3.11	100.00	12.54	1.42	3.87	80.95	1.22	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) *See* page 276. These figures were compiled from the answers furnished in response to the instruction on the Householder's Schedule "Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write 'Tenant (G)'".

In general, the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings increased with the age of the householder for both houses and flats, while that of tenants declined, although exceptions occurred among the lower age groups. The proportions of purchasers rose to a peak of 30.4 per cent at ages 30-34 years for private houses and to 2.1 per cent at ages 35-39 years for flats.

The approximate average ages of householders of private houses were:—Owners 53.1 years, purchasers 41.0 years, tenants (governmental housing) 39.6 years, other tenants 46.2 years and all householders 48.6 years. For householders of flats the corresponding figures were 59.4, 45.9, 44.7, 47.2 and 48.6 years respectively.

(iii) *Conjugal Condition of Householder.* In the next table the conjugal condition of male and female householders in all occupied private dwellings is shown in relation to the total population aged 15 years and over.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER IN RELATION TO TOTAL POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Males			Females		
	Number of Householders	Population aged 15 years and over	Percentage of Householders	Number of Householders	Population aged 15 years and over	Percentage of Householders
Never Married	94,913	962,491	9.86	69,413	684,154	10.15
Married (*a*)	1,796,169	2,119,493	84.75	89,176	2,109,879	4.23
Widowed	58,437	113,064	51.68	207,391	351,102	59.07
Divorced	10,384	32,389	32.06	15,901	36,650	43.39
Not Stated	997	9,021	11.05	640	4,953	12.92
Total	1,960,900	3,236,458	60.59	382,521	3,186,738	12.00

(*a*) Includes permanently separated.

Of all householders, 76.7 per cent were married males, other males accounted for a further 7.0 per cent, widowed females for 8.9 per cent and other females for 7.4 per cent.

Male householders amounted to 60.6 per cent of the male population 15 years of age and over, the percentages being 84.8 for married males, 51.7 for widowers and 32.1 per cent for divorced males. Among females in the same age group 12.0 per cent were householders, with widows 59.1 per cent and divorcees 43.4 per cent predominating. Of the total population aged 15 years and over 36.5 per cent were householders.

(iv) *Nature of Occupancy and Conjugal Condition of Householder.* In the next tables private houses and flats are classified by nature of occupancy and by conjugal condition and sex of the householder.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Sex	Nature of Occupancy					
		Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total
		NUMBER					
Never Married	Male	44,952	4,303	1,448	18,441	10,143	79,287
	Female	32,559	2,266	291	8,613	1,832	45,561
Married (*b*)	Male	804,473	311,719	81,959	375,412	43,427	1,616,990
	Female	32,451	9,871	3,933	23,241	1,958	71,454
Widowed	Male	36,015	2,653	755	10,523	2,175	52,121
	Female	116,110	10,757	2,871	38,612	3,319	171,669
Divorced	Male	3,633	807	256	2,409	525	7,630
	Female	3,872	1,199	425	4,249	296	10,041
Not Stated	Male	369	24	25	202	208	828
	Female	262	26	5	111	34	438
	Male	889,442	319,506	84,443	406,987	56,478	1,756,856
	Female	185,254	24,119	7,525	74,826	7,439	299,163
Total	Persons	1,074,696	343,625	91,968	481,813	63,917	2,056,019
		PERCENTAGE					
Never Married	Male	56.70	5.43	1.82	23.26	12.79	100.00
	Female	71.46	4.97	0.64	18.91	4.02	100.00
Married (*b*)	Male	49.75	19.28	5.07	23.22	2.68	100.00
	Female	45.42	13.81	5.50	32.53	2.74	100.00
Widowed	Male	69.10	5.09	1.45	20.19	4.17	100.00
	Female	67.64	6.27	1.67	22.49	1.93	100.00
Divorced	Male	47.61	10.58	3.36	31.57	6.88	100.00
	Female	38.56	11.94	4.23	42.32	2.95	100.00
Not Stated	Male	44.56	2.90	3.02	24.40	25.12	100.00
	Female	59.82	5.94	1.14	25.34	7.76	100.00
	Male	50.63	18.19	4.81	23.16	3.21	100.00
	Female	61.92	8.06	2.52	25.01	2.49	100.00
Total	Persons	52.27	16.71	4.47	23.44	3.11	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) Includes permanently separated.

OCCUPIED FLATS ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Sex	Nature of Occupancy					
		Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	" Tenant " (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total
				NUMBER			
Never Married	Male	461	47	80	3,927	93	4,608
	Female	1,817	91	93	7,845	169	10,015
Married (*a*)	Male	8,539	1,384	3,590	67,603	901	82,017
	Female	703	84	394	6,255	104	7,540
Widowed	Male	493	25	67	1,776	39	2,400
	Female	3,650	148	553	12,039	193	16,583
Divorced	Male	68	10	29	980	18	1,105
	Female	223	27	128	2,620	33	3,031
Not Stated	Male	5	....	1	36	2	44
	Female	15	....	....	61	1	77
	Male	9,566	1,466	3,767	74,322	1,053	90,174
	Female	6,408	350	1,168	28,820	500	37,246
Total	Persons	15,974	1,816	4,935	103,142	1,553	127,420
				PERCENTAGE			
Never Married	Male	10.00	1.02	1.74	85.22	2.02	100.00
	Female	18.14	0.91	0.93	78.33	1.69	100.00
Married (*a*)	Male	10.41	1.69	4.38	82.42	1.10	100.00
	Female	9.32	1.11	5.23	82.96	1.38	100.00
Widowed	Male	20.54	1.04	2.79	74.00	1.63	100.00
	Female	22.01	0.89	3.34	72.60	1.16	100.00
Divorced	Male	6.15	0.90	2.63	88.69	1.63	100.00
	Female	7.36	0.89	4.22	86.44	1.09	100.00
Not Stated	Male	11.36	....	2.27	81.82	4.55	100.00
	Female	19.48	....	....	79.22	1.30	100.00
	Male	10.61	1.62	4.18	82.42	1.17	100.00
	Female	17.20	0.94	3.14	77.38	1.34	100.00
Total	Persons	12.54	1.42	3.87	80.95	1.22	100.00

(*a*) Includes permanently separated.

The proportional distribution of male householders by conjugal condition was similar for private houses and flats, with just over 90 per cent being married. Greater differences are found among female householders. Widowed women accounted for 57.4 per cent of the female householders of private houses and 44.5 per cent of those of flats, married women for 23.9 per cent and 20.2 per cent in houses and flats respectively, never married women, 15.2 per cent and 26.9 per cent and divorcees 3.4 per cent and 8.1 per cent.

In the proportional distributions by nature of occupancy there are some striking differences between the sexes and between the different conjugal conditions. Female householders of private houses were predominantly owners, and the proportion of owners among never married and widowed householders was particularly high. Widowed males also showed a high proportion of owners. The proportion of tenants among married and divorced householders was much higher for females than for males.

For flats, tenant householders predominated, especially amongst the males. The proportions of owner-householders of both sexes, however, were substantial, particularly those of widowed persons which were about 20 per cent.

(v) *Nature of Occupancy and Industry of Householder.* The next table classifies private houses and flats according to the nature of occupancy and the industry of the householder.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND INDUSTRY OF HOUSEHOLDER: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry of Householder	Nature of Occupancy											
	Private Houses (a)						Flats					
	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total
	NUMBER											
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	201,072	8,316	2,585	42,581	26,423	280,977	435	21	13	745	49	1,263
Other Primary Production	7,134	938	953	3,895	984	13,904	30	6	2	179	5	222
Total Primary Production ..	208,206	9,254	3,538	46,476	27,407	294,881	465	27	15	924	54	1,485
Mining and Quarrying ..	19,105	5,864	1,724	9,388	864	36,945	37	10	26	466	6	545
Manufacturing	185,442	111,631	22,255	114,693	5,265	439,286	1,886	484	1,300	23,552	203	27,425
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	16,426	10,576	4,688	10,352	549	42,591	136	40	99	1,415	7	1,697
Building and Construction	79,233	34,643	13,361	41,671	3,917	172,825	781	134	400	5,178	56	6,549
Transport and Storage ..	53,920	30,796	11,357	37,375	1,794	135,242	465	136	505	6,614	75	7,795
Communication	12,667	10,718	2,502	8,715	428	35,030	105	41	168	1,845	15	2,174
Finance and Property; Business Services (N.E.I.)	16,501	9,780	624	8,728	2,015	37,648	412	78	62	4,176	102	4,830
Commerce..	111,147	51,803	6,700	60,357	2,978	232,985	1,752	313	482	17,951	149	20,647
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	60,109	34,699	15,245	36,747	5,051	151,851	1,386	213	676	13,808	234	16,317
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	22,653	8,789	1,865	17,131	1,816	52,254	708	89	200	5,955	261	7,213
Other Industries	16	3	2	5	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated..	4,485	694	298	2,323	551	8,351	82	7	7	510	15	621
Persons Not in the Work Force	284,786	24,375	7,809	87,852	11,280	416,102	7,759	244	995	20,748	376	30,122
Grand Total ..	1,074,696	343,625	91,968	481,813	63,917	2,056,019	15,974	1,816	4,935	103,142	1,553	127,420
	PERCENTAGE											
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	71.56	2.96	0.92	15.16	9.40	100.00	34.44	1.66	1.03	58.99	3.88	100.00
Other Primary Production	51.31	6.75	6.85	28.01	7.08	100.00	13.52	2.70	0.90	80.63	2.25	100.00
Total Primary Production ..	70.61	3.14	1.20	15.76	9.29	100.00	31.31	1.82	1.01	62.22	3.64	100.00
Mining and Quarrying ..	51.71	15.87	4.67	25.41	2.34	100.00	6.79	1.83	4.77	85.51	1.10	100.00
Manufacturing	42.21	25.41	5.07	26.11	1.20	100.00	6.88	1.76	4.74	85.88	0.74	100.00
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance) ..	38.57	24.83	11.01	24.30	1.29	100.00	8.02	2.36	5.83	83.38	0.41	100.00
Building and Construction	45.84	20.05	7.73	24.11	2.27	100.00	11.93	2.05	6.11	79.06	0.85	100.00
Transport and Storage ..	39.87	22.77	8.40	27.64	1.32	100.00	5.97	1.74	6.48	84.85	0.96	100.00
Communication	36.16	30.60	7.14	24.88	1.22	100.00	4.83	1.88	7.73	84.87	0.69	100.00
Finance and Property: Business Services (N.E.I.)	43.83	25.98	1.66	23.18	5.35	100.00	8.53	1.62	1.28	86.46	2.11	100.00
Commerce..	47.70	22.23	2.88	25.91	1.28	100.00	8.49	1.52	2.33	86.94	0.72	100.00
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	39.58	22.85	10.04	24.20	3.33	100.00	8.50	1.31	4.14	84.62	1.43	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. ..	43.35	16.82	3.57	32.78	3.48	100.00	9.82	1.23	2.77	82.56	3.62	100.00
Other Industries	57.14	10.72	7.14	17.86	7.14	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated..	53.70	8.31	3.57	27.82	6.60	100.00	13.20	1.13	1.13	82.13	2.41	100.00
Persons Not in the Work Force	68.44	5.86	1.88	21.11	2.71	100.00	25.76	0.81	3.30	68.88	1.25	100.00
Grand Total ..	52.27	16.71	4.47	23.44	3.11	100.00	12.54	1.42	3.87	80.95	1.22	100.00

(a) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (N.E.I.)—Not elsewhere included.

As at the 1947 Census, the greatest proportions of owner occupiers of houses were in the Agricultural, Grazing and Dairying industries, in which group there were very low proportions of other methods of occupancy. There was not a wide variation in the proportions of owner occupiers between the remaining industry groups. Among purchasers of houses the highest proportion was in the Communication group followed by Finance and Property, and Manufacturing. The highest proportions amongst " Tenants " (Governmental Housing) were in the Electricity, Gas, &c., and the Public Authority (N.E.I.) &c., groups. For other tenants, the Amusement, Hotels, &c., group showed the highest proportion.

For flats, the proportion of tenants predominated, and ranged between 79.1 and 86.9 per cent, except for the Agriculture, &c., group and for persons not in the work force. The proportion of flat owners ranged from 4.8 per cent to 13.2 per cent in all industries except the above mentioned groups, while those of purchasers showed little variation, and those of " Tenant " (Governmental Housing) ranged between 1.3 per cent and 7.7 per cent.

(vi) *Nature of Occupancy and Occupational Status of Householder.* In the next tables occupied private houses are classified according to nature of occupancy and the occupational status of the householder for the Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban and Rural Divisions of Australia.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number

Occupational Status of Householder	Nature of Occupancy											
	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total
	Metropolitan Urban						Rural					
In Work Force—												
At Work—												
Employer	50,586	12,417	776	12,387	435	76,601	53,195	1,519	362	5,472	2,629	63,177
Self-employed ..	38,301	13,828	1,444	18,061	568	72,202	132,866	5,375	1,738	17,655	8,963	166,597
Employee (on wage or salary)	267,388	204,277	40,248	172,134	7,963	692,010	50,728	9,261	13,738	64,820	21,991	160,538
Helper (not on wage or salary)	214	27	3	99	26	369	304	16	1	100	145	566
Not at Work (*b*) ..	3,204	945	383	2,128	143	6,803	1,365	121	59	751	282	2,578
Not Stated	201	40	10	121	33	405	384	13	2	144	118	661
Total in Work Force	359,894	231,534	42,864	204,930	9,168	848,390	238,842	16,305	15,900	88,942	34,128	394,117
Not in the Work Force ..	152,738	17,484	5,147	55,025	3,149	233,543	44,180	1,239	643	10,770	4,733	61,565
Grand Total ..	512,632	249,018	48,011	259,955	12,317	1,081,933	283,022	17,544	16,543	99,712	38,861	455,682
	Other Urban						Total					
In Work Force—												
At Work—												
Employer	31,388	4,883	542	7,342	457	44,612	135,169	18,819	1,680	25,201	3,521	184,390
Self-employed ..	29,726	5,224	833	8,430	745	44,958	200,893	24,427	4,015	44,146	10,276	283,757
Employee (on wage or salary)	127,025	60,807	23,828	82,939	7,885	302,484	445,141	274,345	77,814	319,893	37,839	1,155,032
Helper (not on wage or salary)	166	15	1	51	29	262	684	58	5	250	200	1,197
Not at Work (*b*) ..	2,502	443	187	1,206	186	4,524	7,071	1,509	629	4,085	611	13,905
Not Stated	368	39	6	124	39	576	953	92	18	389	190	1,642
Total in Work Force	191,175	71,411	25,397	100,092	9,341	397,416	789,911	319,250	84,161	393,964	52,637	1,639,923
Not in the Work Force ..	87,867	5,652	2,017	22,054	3,398	120,988	284,785	24,375	7,807	87,849	11,280	416,096
Grand Total ..	279,042	77,063	27,414	122,146	12,739	518,404	1,074,696	343,625	91,968	481,813	63,917	2,056,019

Percentage

Occupational Status of Householder	Nature of Occupancy											
	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total
	Metropolitan Urban						Rural					
In Work Force—												
At Work—												
Employer	66.04	16.21	1.01	16.17	0.57	100.00	84.20	2.41	0.57	8.66	4.16	100.00
Self-employed ..	53.05	19.15	2.00	25.01	0.79	100.00	79.75	3.23	1.04	10.60	5.38	100.00
Employee (on wage or salary)	38.64	29.52	5.82	24.87	1.15	100.00	31.60	5.77	8.56	40.37	13.70	100.00
Helper (not on wage or salary)	57.99	7.32	0.81	26.83	7.05	100.00	53.71	2.82	0.18	17.67	25.62	100.00
Not at Work (*b*) ..	47.10	13.89	5.63	31.28	2.10	100.00	52.95	4.69	2.29	29.13	10.94	100.00
Not Stated	49.63	9.88	2.47	29.87	8.15	100.00	58.09	1.97	0.30	21.79	17.85	100.00
Total in Work Force	42.42	27.29	5.05	24.16	1.08	100.00	60.60	4.14	4.03	22.57	8.66	100.00
Not in the Work Force ..	65.40	7.49	2.20	23.56	1.35	100.00	71.76	2.01	1.05	17.49	7.69	100.00
Grand Total ..	47.38	23.01	4.44	24.03	1.14	100.00	62.11	3.85	3.63	21.88	8.53	100.00
	Other Urban						Total					
In Work Force—												
At Work—												
Employer	70.36	10.95	1.21	16.46	1.02	100.00	73.30	10.21	0.91	13.67	1.91	100.00
Self-employed ..	66.12	11.62	1.85	18.75	1.66	100.00	70.80	8.61	1.41	15.56	3.62	100.00
Employee (on wage or salary)	41.99	20.10	7.88	27.42	2.61	100.00	38.54	23.75	6.74	27.69	3.28	100.00
Helper (not on wage or salary)	63.36	5.72	0.38	19.47	11.07	100.00	57.14	4.84	0.42	20.89	16.71	100.00
Not at Work (*b*) ..	55.31	9.79	4.13	26.66	4.11	100.00	50.85	10.85	4.52	29.38	4.40	100.00
Not Stated	63.89	6.77	1.04	21.53	6.77	100.00	58.04	5.60	1.10	23.69	11.57	100.00
Total in Work Force	48.10	17.97	6.39	25.19	2.35	100.00	48.17	19.47	5.13	24.02	3.21	100.00
Not in the Work Force ..	72.62	4.67	1.67	18.23	2.81	100.00	68.44	5.86	1.88	21.11	2.71	100.00
Grand Total ..	53.83	14.86	5.29	23.56	2.46	100.00	52.27	16.71	4.47	23.44	3.11	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*b*) Includes persons who were—(1) unable to secure employment; (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs; and (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, or for any other reason.

The highest proportion of owner occupiers was among employers followed by self employed persons and helpers. In rural areas over 84.2 per cent of employer-householders and 79.8 per cent of self-employed householders were owners. Among employees the highest proportion of owners was in the Other Urban Division, of purchasers in the Metropolitan Division, and of tenants in the Rural Division.

(vii) *Period of Residence in Australia of Householders Born Outside Australia.* The following table shows, for all private dwellings, the number of householders born outside Australia in relation to the total oversea-born population aged 15 years and over according to period of residence in Australia. Totals for Australian-born householders are included for purposes of comparison. In this and the following tables oversea-born persons whose period of residence in Australia was not stated have been allocated pro-rata to the stated periods of residence.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN AUSTRALIA: AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Period of Residence of Householder in Australia (Persons Born Outside Australia Only)	Number of Householders	Population Aged 15 Years and Over	Percentage of Householders
Under 1 year	6,543	61,485	10.64
1 year and under 2 years	9,207	44,036	20.91
2 years and under 3 years	20,004	83,541	23.95
3 „ „ „ 4 „	28,280	94,659	29.88
4 „ „ „ 5 „	40,086	120,965	33.14
5 „ „ „ 6 „	33,583	94,009	35.72
6 „ „ „ 7 „	11,528	32,621	35.34
7 „ „ „ 8 „	5,502	15,392	35.75
Total Under 8 Years	154,733	546,708	28.30
8 Years and Under 15 Years	9,847	26,086	37.75
15 Years and Over	288,782	564,104	51.19
Total Born Outside Australia	453,362	1,136,898	39.88
Total Born in Australia	1,890,059	5,286,298	35.75
Grand Total	2,343,421	6,423,196	36.48

NOTE.—Population figures above include "migratory", i.e. transients, mainly ships' crews and passengers whose period of residence was less than one year.

Whereas of the total population aged 15 years and over 36.5 per cent were householders, the corresponding percentages for persons born outside Australia were 28.3 for those resident less than 8 years and 51.2 for those resident 15 years or more. The percentage of householders rose uniformly with increasing period of residence except for a slight decline in the group with 6 to 7 years residence.

The proportional distribution of householders of private dwellings according to class of dwelling is shown in the following table for the main period of residence groups.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CLASS OF DWELLING AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF HOUSEHOLDERS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Period of Residence of Householder in Australia (Persons born outside Australia only)	Class of Dwelling				
	Private House (*a*)	Share of Private House	Flat	Other Private Dwellings	Total
Less than 8 years	73.99	11.27	7.72	7.02	100.00
8 years and under 15 years	75.03	4.99	15.21	4.77	100.00
15 years and over	87.74	3.93	6.36	1.97	100.00
Total Born Outside Australia	82.78	6.45	7.01	3.76	100.00
Total Born in Australia	88.92	4.13	5.06	1.89	100.00
Grand Total	87.73	4.58	5.44	2.25	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

There is little difference in the distribution over class of dwelling between householders born in Australia and those born outside Australia resident 15 years or more, except that the latter show a slightly higher proportion in flats and a correspondingly lower proportion in private houses. Of the more recent arrivals who are householders there is a considerably higher proportion living in shares of private houses and in other private dwellings. The highest proportion of householders of flats was in the group resident 8 to 15 years. Of householders resident less than three years 13.7 per cent occupied shares of private houses, 8.4 flats, and 8.6 other private dwellings.

(viii) *Period of Residence of Householder and Nature of Occupancy.* In the following table householders of private houses born outside Australia are classified by period of residence in Australia and nature of occupancy.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF HOUSEHOLDERS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Period of Residence in Australia (Persons born outside Australia only)	Nature of Occupancy					
	Owner	Purchaser by Instalments	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other and Not Stated	Total
			NUMBER			
Under 1 year	696	416	405	2,173	246	3,936
1 year and under 2 years	1,420	981	724	3,000	356	6,481
2 years and under 3 years	3,503	2,570	1,784	5,850	635	14,342
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	7,037	4,054	2,080	7,084	667	20,922
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	13,723	5,982	1,842	7,950	889	30,386
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	11,945	5,638	1,389	5,959	620	25,551
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	3,636	2,062	688	2,298	172	8,856
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	1,540	948	319	1,085	94	3,986
Total under 8 years	43,500	22,651	9,231	35,399	3,679	114,460
8 years and under 15 years	2,879	1,627	535	2,140	206	7,387
15 years and over	155,293	32,304	7,689	52,268	5,883	253,437
Total Born Outside Australia	201,672	56,582	17,455	89,807	9,768	375,284
Total Australian Born	873,024	287,043	74,513	392,006	54,149	1,680,735
Grand Total	1,074,696	343,625	91,968	481,813	63,917	2,056,019
			PERCENTAGE			
Under 1 year	17.68	10.57	10.29	55.21	6.25	100.00
1 year and under 2 years	21.91	15.14	11.17	46.29	5.49	100.00
2 years and under 3 years	24.42	17.92	12.44	40.79	4.43	100.00
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	33.63	19.38	9.94	33.86	3.19	100.00
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	45.16	19.69	6.06	26.16	2.93	100.00
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	46.75	22.06	5.44	23.32	2.43	100.00
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	41.06	23.28	7.77	25.95	1.94	100.00
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,	38.64	23.78	8.00	27.22	2.36	100.00
Total under 8 years	38.00	19.79	8.07	30.93	3.21	100.00
8 years and under 15 years	38.97	22.03	7.24	28.97	2.79	100.00
15 years and over	61.28	12.75	3.03	20.62	2.32	100.00
Total Born Outside Australia	53.74	15.08	4.65	23.93	2.60	100.00
Total Australian Born	51.95	17.08	4.43	23.32	3.22	100.00
Grand Total	52.27	16.71	4.47	23.44	3.11	100.00

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

The proportions of householders born outside Australia who were owners or purchasers rose steeply with increasing period of residence, in the case of owners, up to 6 years, and for purchasers up to 8 years. Thereafter the proportions of owners declined slightly for the periods of residence 6 to 7 and 7 to 8 years, increased slightly for the period 8 to 15 years and for periods 15 years and over attained a peak of 61 per cent. The proportions of purchasers declined for periods 8 years and over.

RENT.

32. Available Data.

Information concerning rent was restricted to the actual amount paid per week by tenants occupying unfurnished private dwellings. Particulars of rents shown in the following tables are therefore on an unfurnished basis. Where a furnished rent or a composite rent (e.g., rent of shop and dwelling) was quoted, the dwelling concerned was included in the tables under " rent not stated ".

Information in this section relating to the 1954 Census *excludes particulars of dwellings occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) in each State,* i.e., those who furnished answers in response to the instructions on the Census Householder's Schedule "Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write 'Tenant (G)'". For the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, particulars of all tenanted private dwellings are included. (*See* also Section 25 above). Particulars for the 1947 Census relate throughout to all tenanted private dwellings.

33. Rents of Private Dwellings in 1947 and 1954.

In the following table private dwellings in Australia are classified according to weekly rent in 1947 and 1954. Also shown in the table are the average rents for each class of dwelling and the inter-quartile range of rents, i.e., the range of rents containing the central 50 per cent of dwellings for which a rent was stated.

OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED): AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Weekly Rent (Unfurnished)	Number of Tenanted Private Dwellings									
	Census, 30th June, 1947					Census, 30th June, 1954 (*a*)				
	Private House (*b*)	Share of Private House	Flat	Other	Total Private Dwellings	Private House (*b*)	Share of Private House	Flat	Other	Total Private Dwellings
Under 10s.	32,444	2,928	223	675	36,270	11,594	686	134	269	12,683
10s. and under 15s. ..	67,391	7,497	1,074	1,286	77,248	25,594	2,067	316	588	28,565
15s. ,, ,, 20s. ..	84,875	7,246	2,719	1,947	96,787	33,904	2,207	741	716	37,568
20s. ,, ,, 25s. ..	112,216	10,123	7,421	2,295	132,055	60,497	5,075	2,305	1,554	69,431
25s. ,, ,, 30s. ..	94,927	8,057	10,152	1,627	114,763	56,339	4,080	4,254	1,465	66,138
30s. ,, ,, 35s. ..	64,630	6,010	14,483	1,026	86,149	58,978	6,123	7,773	1,893	74,767
35s. ,, ,, 40s. ..	27,970	2,471	13,229	473	44,143	35,641	2,848	9,414	1,062	48,965
40s. ,, ,, 45s. ..	13,348	1,338	9,082	250	24,018	35,669	4,508	10,520	1,262	51,959
45s. ,, ,, 50s. ..	5,654	478	5,890	107	12,129	15,200	1,319	7,660	553	24,732
50s. ,, ,, 55s. ..	4,145	371	3,931	83	8,530	16,279	2,426	7,580	763	27,048
55s. ,, ,, 60s. ..	1,428	129	1,767	42	3,366	6,208	537	4,294	298	11,337
60s. ,, ,, 70s. ..	2,172	162	2,278	49	4,661	14,770	1,830	6,980	686	24,266
70s. ,, ,, 80s. ..	786	51	1,059	21	1,917	6,584	685	3,561	324	11,154
80s. ,, ,, 90s. ..	496	11	631	6	1,144	3,751	481	2,370	182	6,784
90s. ,, ,, 100s. ..	216	9	273	1	499	1,279	137	1,352	70	2,838
100s. and over	466	10	679	..	1,155	3,636	316	3,523	177	7,652
Not Stated	85,409	32,134	23,817	26,556	167,916	100,253	32,756	30,607	35,087	198,703
Total	598,573	79,025	98,708	36,444	812,750	486,176	68,081	103,384	46,949	704,590
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Average Weekly Rent (Unfurnished) per Private Dwelling	22 8	22 0	36 7	22 1	24 2	32 2	34 2	50 6	36 2	35 0
Inter-quartile Range (*c*)—										
From	16 8	15 11	28 7	16 4	17 6	20 9	23 10	35 9	24 6	23 5
To	29 8	29 7	43 9	28 9	31 6	40 4	43 9	59 3	45 10	43 10

(*a*) Excludes particulars of dwellings occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing), except in the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*c*) The range within which the central fifty per cent of rentals lie.

In making comparisons between the two Censuses, the factors referred to in sections 25 and 32 of this chapter should be borne in mind, as should also the fact that, of the total tenanted dwellings shown, 20.7 per cent in 1947 and about 28.2 per cent in 1954 were rent "not stated", i.e., their rents were stated on a furnished basis or they were otherwise not applicable or omitted.

The average weekly rent of all private dwellings increased by 44.8 per cent between 1947 and 1954, the percentage increases for each class of dwelling being 41.9 for private houses, 55.3 for shares, 38.0 for flats and 63.8 for other private dwellings. The inter-quartile ranges were in all cases considerably greater in 1954 than in 1947.

In the following table the total number of dwellings, average rents and inter-quartile ranges are shown for the Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban and Rural Divisions of Australia in 1947 and 1954.

OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CLASS OF DWELLING: NUMBERS, AND AVERAGE RENTS (UNFURNISHED), URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Particulars	Census, 30th June, 1947					Census, 30th June, 1954 (*a*)				
	Private House (*b*)	Share of Private House	Flat	Other	Total	Private House (*b*)	Share of Private House	Flat	Other	Total
METROPOLITAN URBAN										
Number of Tenanted Dwellings	328,974	55,776	84,889	31,890	501,529	263,683	50,249	85,737	40,276	439,945
Number with Rent Stated	302,332	33,858	66,553	8,557	411,300	227,621	26,349	63,478	9,432	326,880
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Average Weekly Rent (*c*) ..	25 9	23 6	37 9	22 8	27 5	34 10	35 8	51 11	37 4	38 3
Inter-quartile Range (*d*)— From	20 4	17 8	30 1	16 1	20 9	24 6	24 7	37 5	30 2	26 3
To	32 2	31 1	44 8	29 2	34 2	42 6	43 3	60 8	47 7	46 9
OTHER URBAN										
Number of Tenanted Dwellings	109,027	14,448	10,712	3,594	137,781	122,614	14,368	16,247	6,048	159,277
Number with Rent Stated ..	96,400	8,219	6,662	1,027	112,308	100,426	7,503	8,644	2,145	118,718
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Average Weekly Rent (*c*) ..	21 6	19 3	27 9	18 10	21 8	31 11	31 1	41 10	32 6	32 8
Inter-quartile Range (*d*)— From	16 8	13 9	22 5	13 1	17 11	22 1	22 2	31 5	23 1	22 6
To	28 1	26 7	34 8	25 9	33 2	41 5	41 9	52 6	42 10	42 4
RURAL										
Number of Tenanted Dwellings	160,572	8,801	3,107	960	173,440	99,879	3,464	1,400	625	105,368
Number with Rent Stated ..	114,432	4,814	1,676	304	121,226	57,876	1,473	655	285	60,289
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. s.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Average Weekly Rent (*c*) ..	15 6	15 11	23 4	16 5	15 7	22 0	23 4	30 10	25 2	22 2
Inter-quartile Range (*d*)— From	10 7	11 3	18 1	10 7	10 8	13 3	14 4	22 0	16 0	13 4
To	22 2	17 11	29 11	24 2	24 9	29 11	32 7	41 8	27 8	30 2

(*a*) Excludes particulars of dwellings occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (*c*) Unfurnished. (*d*) The range within which the central fifty per cent of rentals lie.

Because of the exclusion of "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) and of changes in the boundaries of the metropolitan areas and in the composition of the other urban areas at the 1954 Census, exact comparisons of rents for these areas cannot be made between the two dates. In both years rents were highest in the Metropolitan Division followed by the Other Urban and Rural Divisions. In 1954 average weekly rents for all private dwellings were 10s. 6d. higher in the Other Urban and 16s. 1d. higher in the Metropolitan Division than in the Rural Division. The greatest differences were for flats, 11s. and 21s. 1d. respectively.

34. Rents of Private Houses and Flats According to Number of Rooms.

The following table shows, in summary form, the number of tenanted private houses at 30th June, 1954, classified by number of rooms and weekly rent.

OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Weekly Rent (Unfurnished)	Number of Tenanted Private Houses (*a*) with Rooms Numbering—					Total
	1 and 2	3 to 6	7 to 9	10 and over	Not Stated	
Under 10s.	2,364	8,793	371	17	49	11,594
10s. and under 15s.	1,701	23,054	772	29	38	25,594
15s. ,, ,, 20s.	817	31,941	1,083	32	31	33,904
20s. ,, ,, 25s.	1,393	56,665	2,312	92	35	60,497
25s. ,, ,, 30s.	672	53,239	2,359	47	22	56,339
30s. ,, ,, 35s.	860	54,317	3,696	72	33	58,978
35s. ,, ,, 40s.	225	32,846	2,521	39	10	35,641
40s. ,, ,, 45s.	494	31,577	3,469	106	23	35,669
45s. ,, ,, 50s.	87	13,450	1,630	28	5	15,200
50s. ,, ,, 60s.	280	19,402	2,734	60	11	22,487
60s. ,, ,, 70s.	179	12,780	1,711	90	10	14,770
70s. ,, ,, 80s.	49	5,677	801	54	3	6,584
80s. ,, ,, 100s.	31	3,993	929	75	2	5,030
100s. and over	24	2,550	900	161	1	3,636
Not Stated	10,314	77,879	10,863	866	331	100,253
Total	19,490	428,163	36,151	1,768	604	486,176
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Weekly Rent	19 8	31 8	42 0	63 0	24 6	32 2
Inter-quartile Range (*b*)—						
From	9 8	22 1	28 9	30 8	10 0	20 9
To	29 6	40 4	52 9	82 11	32 6	40 4

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. Excludes particulars of private houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) The range within which the central fifty per cent of rentals lie.

Private houses of 3 to 6 rooms comprised 88.1 per cent of all tenanted private houses, while those of 7 to 9 rooms were the next highest group at 7.4 per cent. Unfurnished rents were not available for 18.2 per cent of private houses of 3 to 6 rooms, 30.0 per cent of those of 7 to 9 rooms and 52.6 per cent of the remainder. Omitting the cases of not stated rents, 25 per cent of private houses of 3 to 6 rooms had rents of 22s. 1d. or less and 25 per cent had rents of 40s. 4d. or more per week.

The next table gives similar information for tenanted flats.

OCCUPIED TENANTED FLATS (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Weekly Rent (Unfurnished)	Number of Flats (*a*) with Rooms Numbering—					Total
	1 and 2	3 to 6	7 to 9	10 and over	Not Stated	
Under 10s.	28	104	1	....	1	134
10s. and under 15s.	83	230	3	....	....	316
15s. ,, ,, 20s.	125	614	2	....	....	741
20s. ,, ,, 25s.	283	2,009	9	....	4	2,305
25s. ,, ,, 30s.	360	3,867	21	1	5	4,254
30s. ,, ,, 35s.	441	7,290	34	....	8	7,773
35s. ,, ,, 40s.	334	9,018	55	....	7	9,414
40s. ,, ,, 45s.	378	10,045	86	....	11	10,520
45s. ,, ,, 50s.	208	7,379	68	....	5	7,660
50s. ,, ,, 60s.	315	11,409	142	1	7	11,874
60s. ,, ,, 70s.	141	6,706	130	1	2	6,980
70s. ,, ,, 80s.	53	3,412	92	....	4	3,561
80s. ,, ,, 100s.	42	3,518	158	....	4	3,722
100s. and over	27	3,035	437	20	4	3,523
Not Stated	4,314	25,702	419	11	161	30,607
Total	7,132	94,338	1,657	34	223	103,384
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Weekly Rent	37 8	50 1	90 7	202 4	49 0	50 6
Inter-quartile Range (*b*)—						
From	27 8	36 8	52 2	145 0	31 6	35 9
To	47 2	60 0	117 6	300 0	86 3	59 3

(*a*) Excludes particulars of flats occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) The range within which the central fifty per cent of rentals lie.

Among flats the group of 3 to 6 rooms was again the largest, comprising 91.4 per cent of the total, the group of 1 and 2 rooms being the next largest at 6.9 per cent. Among flats of 3 to 6 rooms no unfurnished rent was available for 27.2 per cent. The average rent of the remainder was 50s. 1d. per week and 25 per cent had weekly rents of 36s. 8d. or less and 25 per cent had rents of 60s. or more.

35. Average Weekly Rent of Occupied Tenanted Private Houses and Flats in the States and Territories.

The following table presents, in summary form, the average weekly rent of tenanted private houses in each State and Territory.

OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED), AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1 and 2	21	9	20	0	18	0	18	8	17	6	15	5	16	5	17	1	19	8
3 to 6	31	9	30	10	32	4	28	0	38	8	28	8	37	11	43	3	31	8
7 to 9	42	4	42	7	39	10	36	11	54	1	35	8	44	11	45	3	42	0
10 and over	70	0	72	3	48	3	48	3	68	1	43	5	80	0	59	9	63	0
Not Stated	25	8	30	1	25	10	19	5	16	10	11	3	11	9	..		24	6
Total	32	4	31	6	32	9	28	4	38	2	28	9	29	0	43	3	32	2
Inter-quartile Range (*b*)— From	21	6	20	8	20	9	20	6	21	5	16	5	10	0	26	1	20	9
To	40	4	40	4	40	8	44	4	51	7	37	10	48	3	60	1	40	4

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. Excludes particulars of private houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) The range within which the central fifty per cent of rentals lie.

South Australia had the lowest overall average at 28s. 4d. and Western Australia the highest at 38s. 2d. The largest increases since 1947 occurred in Western Australia 19s. 0d. and Queensland 12s. 6d., and in each of these States average weekly rents were larger than in New South Wales and Victoria, in which States, in 1947, rents were considerably higher than in the other States. In all States except Tasmania, where there were proportionally more low rents, 25 per cent of rents were below the 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. range, but there was a greater variation in the upper level of the inter-quartile range.

The next table shows similar details for occupied tenanted flats.

OCCUPIED TENANTED FLATS (*a*), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED), AUSTRALIA. 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1 and 2	38	1	39	9	34	10	27	6	39	10	37	6	19	7	47	4	37	8
3 to 6	49	11	52	4	44	9	43	5	64	2	45	0	30	11	36	5	50	1
7 to 9	93	10	95	4	68	4	65	0	104	6	50	0	..		..		90	7
10 and over	220	11	138	9	50	0	..		140	0	..		..		..		202	4
Not Stated	54	7	39	2	30	6	39	10	77	8	41	6	4	6	..		49	0
Total	50	4	52	8	44	10	42	8	66	8	44	8	29	4	36	7	50	6
Inter-quartile Range (*b*)— From	35	1	37	2	30	11	30	4	40	1	36	0	19	4	32	7	35	9
To	58	7	61	2	54	10	52	4	88	7	57	8	40	5	36	11	59	3

(*a*) Excludes particulars of flats occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) The range within which the central fifty per cent of rentals lie.

Overall, and in each of the groups of flats under 10 rooms, Western Australia had the highest average weekly rent followed by Victoria and New South Wales.

36. Standardized Rents.

The effect of differences in the distribution of tenanted dwellings by number of rooms can be measured by calculating average rents on a standard distribution by number of rooms. If this is done, using the total Australian distribution as a standard, the differences in average rents of Private Houses in Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban and Rural Divisions of Australia are seen to be largely independent of number of rooms. The average rent in Metropolitan and Other Urban Divisions are each reduced by one penny and the Rural average increased by six pence.

The effect of standardizing rents in this way on average rents of Private Houses and Flats in each State is shown in the following table.

OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS: AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS (UNFURNISHED), STANDARDIZED FOR NUMBER OF ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State	Private Houses		Flats	
	Unstandardized	Standardized	Unstandardized	Standardized
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales	32 4	32 2	50 4	50 1
Victoria	31 6	31 6	52 8	52 7
Queensland	32 9	32 2	44 10	44 10
South Australia	28 4	28 10	42 8	44 4
Western Australia	38 2	40 5	66 8	68 4
Tasmania	28 9	28 6	44 8	45 3

Owing to the greater number of dwellings in New South Wales and Victoria, standardizing rents has only a small effect on the average rent of private houses in these States. In Queensland and Tasmania, where there are proportionally more larger houses, the standardized rent is lower, while in South Australia and Western Australia the reverse applies. The differences between the States in average rents of flats are due to differences in the distributions by number of rooms to a slightly greater extent than for houses.

37. Rents of Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms With Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone and Fibro-Cement.

In the following table the number of tenanted private houses of three to six rooms are distributed according to divisions of States. The figures are exclusive of those dwellings for which a furnished rent was given or for which the unfurnished rent was either not stated or not applicable, e.g., shop and dwelling. Houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing), except in the Territories, are also omitted.

NUMBER OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, AND FIBRO-CEMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Walls of Wood					Walls of Brick or Stone					Walls of Fibro-Cement					Total, Walls Specified 3 to 6 Rooms
	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	
METROPOLITAN URBAN																
New South Wales	1,451	4,889	5,402	2,645	14,387	4,975	22,363	31,450	21,139	79,927	875	2,920	3,052	1,738	8,585	102,899
Victoria	2,524	9,122	12,749	6,496	30,891	3,277	13,359	16,967	8,282	41,885	246	571	478	166	1,461	74,237
Queensland	441	2,353	4,655	4,581	12,030	54	150	220	174	598	127	320	424	209	1,080	13,708
South Australia	87	239	851	105	1,282	2,000	5,789	7,092	3,150	18,031	330	494	245	40	1,109	20,422
Western Australia	251	1,172	795	318	2,536	727	3,403	3,464	1,832	9,426	225	627	594	156	1,602	13,564
Tasmania	152	531	1,255	400	2,338	185	551	756	558	2,050	3	6	18	6	33	4,421
Australian Capital Territory	9	269	880	220	1,378	35	442	1,126	521	2,124	4	163	361	114	642	4,144
Australia	4,915	18,575	26,587	14,765	64,842	11,253	46,057	61,075	35,656	154,041	1,810	5,101	5,172	2,429	14,512	233,395
OTHER URBAN																
New South Wales	1,539	7,758	11,169	5,726	26,192	783	3,125	5,178	3,574	12,660	695	2,789	2,919	1,293	7,696	46,548
Victoria	567	4,261	7,434	3,513	15,775	288	910	1,518	985	3,701	131	398	498	194	1,221	20,697
Queensland	772	3,384	5,733	4,620	14,509	41	93	126	97	357	240	642	729	448	2,059	16,925
South Australia	71	194	296	113	674	227	872	2,203	824	4,126	78	194	271	43	586	5,386
Western Australia	231	904	723	273	2,131	91	350	320	212	973	205	711	632	184	1,732	4,836
Tasmania	232	1,018	2,065	815	4,130	68	292	414	284	1,058	25	26	62	13	126	5,314
Northern Territory	19	17	24	10	70	10	11	15	5	41	46	116	101	94	357	468
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3,431	17,536	27,444	15,070	63,481	1,508	5,653	9,774	5,981	22,916	1,420	4,876	5,212	2,269	13,777	100,174

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. Excludes particulars of private houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

NUMBER OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, AND FIBRO-CEMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

State or Territory	Walls of Wood					Walls of Brick or Stone					Walls of Fibro-Cement					Total, Walls Specified, 3 to 6 Rooms
	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	
RURAL																
New South Wales	1,921	6,018	6,453	3,941	18,333	118	412	590	511	1,631	850	1,916	1,516	740	5,022	24,986
Victoria	935	4,284	5,862	2,973	14,054	74	284	398	320	1,076	332	828	693	244	2,097	17,227
Queensland ..	1,240	3,024	3,335	2,295	9,894	5	18	13	14	50	255	389	287	118	1,049	10,993
South Australia ..	109	352	485	159	1,105	315	1,681	1,969	1,283	5,248	106	258	469	116	949	7,302
Western Australia	500	1,870	1,283	452	4,105	119	270	239	170	798	323	943	568	164	1,998	6,901
Tasmania	351	1,796	2,086	1,041	5,274	11	97	126	100	334	40	96	190	52	378	5,986
Northern Territory	12	20	15	6	53	..	..	3	2	5	15	42	41	8	106	164
Australian Capital Capital	3	40	77	29	149	2	5	6	8	21	11	19	9	3	42	212
Australia ..	5,071	17,404	19,596	10,896	52,967	644	2,767	3,344	2,408	9,163	1,932	4,491	3,773	1,445	11,641	73,771
TOTAL																
New South Wales	4,911	18,665	23,024	12,312	58,912	5,876	25,900	37,218	25,224	94,218	2,420	7,625	7,487	3,771	21,303	174,433
Victoria	4,026	17,667	26,045	12,982	60,720	3,639	14,553	18,883	9,587	46,662	709	1,797	1,669	604	4,779	112,161
Queensland ..	2,453	8,761	13,723	11,496	36,433	100	261	359	285	1,005	622	1,351	1,440	775	4,188	41,626
South Australia ..	267	785	1,632	377	3,061	2,542	8,342	11,264	5,257	27,405	514	946	985	199	2,644	33,110
Western Australia	982	3,946	2,801	1,043	8,772	937	4,023	4,023	2,214	11,197	753	2,281	1,794	504	5,332	25,301
Tasmania	735	3,345	5,406	2,256	11,742	264	940	1,296	942	3,442	68	128	270	71	537	15,721
Northern Territory	31	37	39	16	123	10	11	18	7	46	61	158	142	102	463	632
Australian Capital Territory ..	12	309	957	249	1,527	37	447	1,132	529	2,145	15	182	370	117	684	4,356
Australia ..	13,417	53,515	73,627	40,731	181,290	13,405	54,477	74,193	44,045	186,120	5,162	14,468	14,157	6,143	39,930	407,340

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. Excludes particulars of private houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

The houses covered by this table comprise about 84 per cent of all tenanted private houses in Australia, excluding "Tenants" (Governmental Housing), ranging from 86.7 per cent in Victoria down to 76.4 per cent in Queensland. In the latter State there is a relatively large number of houses with 7 or more rooms and of materials other than those specified in the table.

The next table shows the average weekly rent of these private houses, excluding, however, those for which a furnished rent was given, or for which the unfurnished rent was either not stated or not applicable, e.g., shop and dwelling. Houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing), except in the Territories, are also omitted.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, AND FIBRO-CEMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Walls of Wood					Walls of Brick or Stone					Walls of Fibro-Cement					Total, Walls Specified 3 to 6 Rooms
	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	
METROPOLITAN URBAN																
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
New South Wales	21 2	24 5	27 5	30 0	26 3	25 1	32 0	35 2	39 0	34 8	30 3	38 6	42 4	41 8	39 11	33 11
Victoria	19 10	25 3	30 8	33 10	28 10	23 2	28 5	35 5	40 9	33 3	28 1	30 11	37 4	40 10	33 10	31 5
Queensland ..	31 6	33 1	36 10	37 10	36 4	44 7	45 10	54 5	55 8	51 10	29 0	40 0	47 4	44 11	42 9	37 4
South Australia ..	20 7	20 4	50 2	26 0	41 4	20 4	26 11	32 4	36 0	29 10	24 5	26 2	28 9	33 10	26 6	30 4
Western Australia	32 8	37 5	38 0	39 2	37 4	40 7	45 6	51 4	58 10	49 7	31 11	43 5	49 3	51 1	44 9	46 9
Tasmania	23 7	29 6	41 1	37 8	36 11	23 6	28 9	35 11	42 6	34 8	65 0	27 6	39 9	32 11	37 6	35 10
Australian Capital Territory ..	26 4	39 0	57 4	54 1	53 0	24 4	38 0	38 11	47 7	40 6	24 4	26 4	27 0	38 6	28 10	42 10
Australia ..	21 10	27 0	33 4	34 9	30 11	24 8	31 4	35 11	40 3	34 8	28 9	36 7	41 1	42 1	38 4	33 11
OTHER URBAN																
New South Wales	21 7	25 7	29 3	31 7	28 3	28 10	28 11	32 3	36 11	32 7	27 7	36 5	41 11	45 1	39 6	31 3
Victoria	25 4	30 7	32 10	31 7	31 8	31 9	30 1	35 4	38 0	34 6	33 5	37 9	38 11	37 0	37 9	32 6
Queensland ..	26 4	30 8	33 1	34 2	32 7	37 10	41 1	47 7	49 7	45 9	32 4	36 3	39 1	40 2	37 10	33 4
South Australia ..	18 5	18 9	26 11	23 10	23 4	20 2	23 5	31 10	30 9	29 4	19 3	25 0	32 8	29 6	28 3	28 6
Western Australia	28 5	35 5	34 4	37 6	34 7	30 11	35 10	39 1	41 4	37 8	31 11	41 11	45 4	43 1	42 3	37 11
Tasmania	23 2	25 5	34 4	34 0	31 6	23 9	26 3	36 9	39 3	33 9	26 7	29 11	30 9	37 9	30 6	31 11
Northern Territory	16 3	24 9	49 0	52 9	33 4	30 2	37 5	31 5	52 0	35 4	25 11	33 4	38 3	47 8	35 9	35 3
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	23 8	28 2	31 6	32 6	30 5	28 0	28 8	33 2	36 8	32 8	28 9	36 9	41 0	43 0	38 9	32 1
RURAL																
New South Wales	16 11	18 5	21 3	22 5	20 1	23 3	23 0	22 8	25 4	23 8	23 6	25 0	28 5	33 0	27 0	21 9
Victoria	18 8	21 1	23 8	24 5	22 9	19 11	25 5	27 10	28 2	26 8	24 2	27 10	29 9	28 10	28 1	23 6
Queensland ..	18 8	20 10	23 6	25 1	22 7	35 0	28 8	31 9	15 10	27 2	22 6	26 10	28 7	26 7	26 7	22 11
South Australia ..	14 4	17 11	24 7	21 3	21 4	17 7	18 1	22 4	24 11	21 4	19 2	23 1	26 1	27 2	24 11	21 9
Western Australia	18 4	19 4	21 9	23 0	20 4	24 7	26 8	31 3	32 0	28 10	27 4	32 11	35 5	34 6	33 2	24 9
Tasmania	15 3	17 0	19 11	20 7	18 10	11 5	15 11	20 10	17 5	17 11	23 5	20 9	18 1	22 6	19 10	18 10
Northern Territory	15 9	11 6	25 0	..	17 8	..	..	..	6 6	6 6	22 4	29 5	36 5	30 9	30 2	26 8
Australian Capital Territory ..	5 0	16 10	25 7	32 11	25 2	5 0	31 0	40 10	36 8	35 6	20 1	15 8	19 3	32 0	19 0	24 9
Australia ..	17 7	19 4	22 4	23 4	21 2	20 1	20 5	23 8	25 6	22 11	23 11	27 3	28 11	31 0	27 10	22 4

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. Excludes particulars of private houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, AND FIBRO-CEMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

State or Territory	Walls of Wood					Walls of Brick or Stone					Walls of Fibro-Cement					Total, Walls Specified 3 to 6 Rooms
	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	
TOTAL																
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
New South Wales	20 1	23 6	27 2	29 2	25 10	25 6	31 7	34 8	38 6	34 3	27 6	35 1	40 1	41 8	37 6	32 0
Victoria	20 5	25 10	30 0	31 6	28 6	23 9	28 6	35 3	40 2	33 3	27 7	31 7	35 4	35 6	33 0	30 8
Queensland ..	24 6	28 9	32 8	34 5	31 11	41 3	43 4	51 5	52 1	48 9	28 6	35 1	40 2	40 0	37 2	32 9
South Australia ..	17 11	19 0	39 1	23 5	30 11	20 1	25 1	30 10	32 11	28 5	23 0	25 4	28 9	29 2	26 5	28 6
Western Australia	25 2	28 11	29 10	32 2	29 2	38 0	43 8	49 3	55 5	47 4	30 4	39 0	43 8	43 4	40 0	39 7
Tasmania	20 0	21 11	31 0	28 10	27 5	23 1	26 10	35 0	39 1	33 0	25 6	23 2	22 6	26 6	23 6	28 7
Northern Territory	16 2	22 6	44 9	52 9	31 1	30 2	37 5	31 5	40 7	34 4	25 2	33 1	37 11	46 7	35 0	34 3
Australian Capital Territory ..	23 11	37 6	55 8	52 0	51 3	23 8	37 11	38 11	47 6	40 6	21 2	25 5	26 10	38 4	28 4	42 2
Australia ..	21 2	25 5	30 3	31 6	28 6	24 10	30 8	35 1	39 2	34 0	27 4	34 4	38 4	40 5	36 1	31 10

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. Excludes particulars of private houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) except in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Of all 3- to 6-roomed houses included in the table, Western Australia had the highest average rent among the States in all Divisions, South Australia had the lowest averages overall and in the Metropolitan and Other Urban Divisions, while Tasmania had the lowest Rural average. There were considerable variations among the States in rents of houses of different materials, e.g., in the Metropolitan Division, South Australia had the highest average for wooden houses and the lowest for the other materials.

Except for the small number of brick houses in Queensland, average rents in the Other Urban Division were highest in Western Australia. This State also had the highest average in the Rural Division, except for wooden houses, in which class Victoria, Queensland and South Australia each had a higher average rent.

38. Rent of Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms, in the Metropolitan Urban Divisions of States.

In the following table the numbers and average rents of tenanted private houses of 3 to 6 rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone and fibro-cement in the Metropolitan Urban Division of each State are shown classified by date of building. The figures in this table include only those private houses for which both rent and date of building were stated. Details of houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing) are again excluded, and also of those constructed of materials other than those specified.

NUMBER AND AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (a) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, AND FIBRO-CEMENT, IN THE METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISION OF EACH STATE, ACCORDING TO DATE OF BUILDING, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Metropolitan Area	Walls of Wood					Walls of Brick or Stone					Walls of Fibro-Cement					Total, Walls Specified 3 to 6 Rooms
	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	
BUILT BEFORE 30TH JUNE, 1947																
Sydney—																
Number ..	1,194	4,209	4,615	2,210	12,228	4,167	19,360	27,398	18,042	68,967	404	1,252	1,291	883	3,830	85,025
Average Rent ..	20/6	23/10	27/0	29/8	25/9	24/3	30/9	34/1	38/1	33/7	27/0	30/6	33/8	35/5	32/4	32/5
Melbourne—																
Number ..	2,039	7,352	10,098	5,148	24,637	2,638	11,276	14,085	6,662	34,661	92	302	288	87	769	60,067
Average Rent ..	19/2	23/8	28/8	33/1	27/4	22/6	27/0	34/1	39/8	31/11	22/8	26/11	34/9	40/9	30/11	29/11
Brisbane—																
Number ..	229	1,458	3,021	3,302	8,010	22	73	108	76	279	51	147	163	113	474	8,763
Average Rent ..	31/0	29/6	32/10	36/5	33/8	44/8	41/10	47/0	52/4	46/11	29/0	36/4	39/11	42/9	38/4	34/4
Adelaide—																
Number ..	54	178	185	75	492	1,676	5,019	5,396	2,448	14,539	32	37	112	26	207	15,238
Average Rent ..	17/9	18/8	21/10	24/9	20/8	19/11	26/6	31/4	35/8	29/1	29/9	27/4	27/2	32/9	28/3	28/9
Perth—																
Number ..	186	774	531	206	1,697	535	2,682	2,400	1,227	6,844	72	206	131	67	476	9,017
Average Rent ..	31/11	32/4	36/7	37/10	34/3	40/0	44/11	50/7	57/9	48/10	31/2	38/8	44/9	47/8	40/6	45/8
Hobart—																
Number ..	99	382	522	269	1,272	155	472	604	457	1,688	..	2	2	5	9	2,969
Average Rent ..	21/5	27/2	31/10	35/2	30/4	22/10	28/2	34/5	41/5	33/6	..	16/3	22/6	32/11	26/11	32/1
Total—																
Number ..	3,801	14,353	18,972	11,210	48,336	9,193	38,882	49,991	28,912	126,978	651	1,946	1,987	1,181	5,765	181,079
Average Rent ..	21/0	24/10	29/2	33/6	28/3	23/11	30/0	34/7	39/2	33/6	27/2	31/2	34/9	37/1	33/2	32/1

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

NUMBER AND AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, AND FIBRO-CEMENT, IN THE METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISION OF EACH STATE, ACCORDING TO DATE OF BUILDING, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Metropolitan Area	Walls of Wood					Walls of Brick or Stone					Walls of Fibro-Cement					Total, Walls Specified 3 to 6 Rooms
	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	3 to 6 Rooms	
BUILT AFTER 30TH JUNE, 1947.																
Sydney—																
Number ..	42	121	112	53	328	144	1,176	1,329	743	3,392	148	1,080	1,197	533	2,958	6,678
Average Rent ..	36/3	40/9	45/2	44/3	42/3	40/6	52/7	57/8	61/3	56/0	35/0	47/6	51/7	52/1	49/5	52/4
Melbourne—																
Number ..	92	596	994	190	1,872	77	597	875	277	1,826	42	105	66	13	226	3,924
Average Rent ..	32/8	44/8	50/1	53/0	47/9	48/9	54/6	56/2	68/5	57/2	38/1	41/11	46/11	41/5	42/7	51/10
Brisbane—																
Number ..	36	365	737	280	1,418	4	33	44	28	109	29	85	144	45	303	1,830
Average Rent ..	34/8	47/1	52/11	52/11	50/11	44/2	55/2	70/10	66/5	63/11	28/9	46/1	55/6	49/8	49/5	51/6
Adelaide—																
Number ..	17	30	612	6	665	72	232	889	132	1,325	257	413	103	7	780	2,770
Average Rent ..	29/6	30/3	58/8	42/7	56/6	30/9	35/11	38/7	43/10	38/2	23/9	26/1	29/8	37/9	25/11	39/1
Perth—																
Number ..	16	218	90	19	343	40	234	377	105	756	85	276	345	39	745	1,844
Average Rent ..	43/5	55/1	45/10	48/2	51/9	48/1	51/1	56/9	71/4	56/7	32/6	46/9	50/11	56/1	47/6	52/0
Hobart—																
Number ..	20	75	583	58	736	5	15	62	29	111	1	1	9	..	11	858
Average Rent ..	34/9	41/7	49/4	48/5	48/1	27/2	51/7	51/7	61/1	53/0	65/0	50/0	43/7	..	46/2	48/8
Total—																
Number ..	223	1,405	3,128	606	5,362	342	2,287	3,576	1,314	7,519	562	1,960	1,864	637	5,023	17,904
Average Rent ..	34/4	46/1	52/0	51/6	49/8	41/0	51/3	52/6	61/11	53/3	29/5	42/6	50/4	51/9	45/2	49/11

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. Excludes particulars of private houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing).

Of the houses shown in this table built before 30th June, 1947, just over 70 per cent were of brick or stone the percentages in the individual metropolitan areas ranging from 3.2 in Brisbane to 95.4 in Adelaide. Wooden houses accounted for 26.7 per cent of the total, with Adelaide 3.2 per cent the lowest and Brisbane 91.4 per cent the highest. Brisbane and Perth with 5.4 and 5.3 per cent respectively, had the highest proportions of fibro-cement houses.

Of the houses shown in this table built since 30th June, 1947, only 42.0 per cent were of brick or stone, 30.0 per cent of wood and 28.0 per cent of fibro-cement, the proportions of the latter material reaching more than 40 per cent in the metropolitan areas of Sydney and Perth. The proportions of brick-built houses in this group were lower than in the pre-1947 group except for Brisbane. Those for wood were higher overall, the increases for Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart, offsetting the decreases for other States.

Of the total 3- to 6-roomed tenanted houses shown in the table, 9.0 per cent were built after 30th June, 1947, 10.0 per cent of the wooden houses, 5.6 per cent of the brick or stone and 46.6 of the fibro-cement.

Average rents of the houses shown in this table built since 30th June, 1947 were 55.6 per cent in excess of those of the houses built before that date. The smallest excess was 13.9 per cent in Perth and the largest 73.2 per cent for Melbourne. The relative excesses for the different materials were 75.8 per cent for wooden, 59.0 for brick or stone and 36.2 per cent for fibro-cement. There was considerable variation, however, in the proportionate differences of particular groups and in some cases the rents of post-1947 houses were lower than those of the houses in the corresponding pre-1947 group.

39. Average Rents of Three- to Six- Roomed Houses, Standardized for Rooms, Material of Walls and Date of Building.

Average rents of 3- to 6-roomed private houses in the Metropolitan Urban Divisions of the six States were standardized using the distribution of the total for the six Metropolitan Urban Divisions combined as standard. Dwellings of each material were first standardized for rooms, and then for rooms and walls within each date of building group. Finally total dwellings were standardized for all three factors. A comparison of standardized and unstandardized rents is given in the following table.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, AND FIBRO-CEMENT IN THE METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISIONS, STANDARDIZED FOR ROOMS, MATERIAL OF WALLS AND DATE OF BUILDING, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Metropolitan Area	Walls of Wood		Walls of Brick or Stone		Walls of Fibro-cement		Total Walls Specified	
	Average Rent		Average Rent		Average Rent		Average Rent	
	Unstandardized	Standardized	Unstandardized	Standardized	Unstandardized	Standardized	Unstandardized	Standardized
BUILT BEFORE 30TH JUNE, 1947								
	s. d.	*s. d.* (*b*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*b*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*b*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*c*)
Sydney	25 9	26 2	33 7	33 3	32 4	32 2	32 5	31 4
Melbourne	27 4	27 6	31 11	32 4	30 1	31 11	29 11	31 0
Brisbane	33 8	32 6	46 11	46 6	38 4	38 0	34 4	42 6
Adelaide	20 8	21 3	29 1	30 0	28 3	28 8	28 9	27 8
Perth	34 3	35 3	48 10	49 9	40 6	41 9	45 8	45 7
Hobart	30 4	30 5	33 6	33 3	26 11	21 8	32 1	32 2
Total	28 3	28 3	33 6	33 6	33 2	33 2	32 1	32 1
BUILT AFTER 30TH JUNE, 1947								
	s. d.	*s. d.* (*b*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*b*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*b*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*c*)
Sydney	42 3	43 6	56 0	56 0	49 5	48 3	52 4	50 1
Melbourne	47 9	48 3	57 2	57 6	42 7	43 3	51 10	50 9
Brisbane	50 11	50 8	63 11	64 1	49 5	48 1	51 6	55 7
Adelaide	56 6	48 2	38 2	38 4	25 11	28 8	39 1	38 7
Perth	51 9	48 5	56 7	57 2	47 6	47 11	52 0	51 11
Hobart	48 1	46 7	53 0	52 2	46 2	48 6	48 8	49 5
Total	49 8	49 8	53 3	53 3	45 2	45 2	49 11	49 11
TOTAL								
	s. d.	*s. d.* (*d*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*d*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*d*)	*s. d.*	*s. d.* (*e*)
Sydney	26 2	27 11	34 8	34 6	39 9	39 8	33 10	33 0
Melbourne	28 9	29 6	33 2	33 9	33 7	37 3	31 5	32 10
Brisbane	36 3	34 4	52 1	47 5	42 8	42 8	37 2	43 8
Adelaide	41 3	23 11	29 10	30 6	26 5	28 8	30 4	28 7
Perth	37 2	36 7	49 7	50 2	44 9	44 7	46 9	46 2
Hobart	36 10	32 0	34 8	34 4	37 6	34 2	35 10	33 8
Total	30 5	30 5	34 7	34 7	38 9	38 9	33 8	33 8

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. Excludes particulars of private houses occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing). (*b*) Standardized for rooms. (*c*) Standardized for rooms and walls. (*d*) Standardized for rooms and date of building. (*e*) Standardized for all three factors.

DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISIONS.

40. Dwellings Occupied and Unoccupied.

The following table shows, for each metropolitan area, the number and percentage distribution of occupied dwellings, private and non-private, and unoccupied dwellings.

OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Metropolitan Area	Number					Percentage				
	Occupied			Unoccupied	Total	Occupied			Unoccupied	Total
	Private	Other than Private	Total			Private	Other than Private	Total		
Sydney ..	509,752	7,256	517,008	14,222	531,230	95.96	1.36	97.32	2.68	100.00
Melbourne ..	415,989	6,461	422,450	9,197	431,647	96.37	1.50	97.87	2.13	100.00
Brisbane ..	131,411	1,632	133,043	3,948	136,991	95.93	1.19	97.12	2.88	100.00
Adelaide ..	132,288	1,815	134,103	2,948	137,051	96.53	1.32	97.85	2.15	100.00
Perth	89,223	1,518	90,741	1,839	92,580	96.37	1.64	98.01	1.99	100.00
Hobart	24,014	458	24,472	610	25,082	95.74	1.83	97.57	2.43	100.00
Canberra ..	6,511	63	6,574	220	6,794	95.83	0.93	96.76	3.24	100.00
Total ..	1,309,188	19,203	1,328,391	32,984	1,361,375	96.17	1.41	97.58	2.42	100.00

Reference to a similar table in Section 6 shows that the proportion of unoccupied dwellings is much lower in each metropolitan area than for the whole State.

41. Private Dwellings and Inmates.

The following table shows, for each of the Metropolitan Urban Divisions of Australia, the numbers in each class of private dwelling, and the inmates enumerated therein.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS AND INMATES: NUMBERS IN METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Class of Dwelling	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
				NUMBER OF DWELLINGS				
Private House (*a*)	401,195	347,949	113,924	115,141	77,556	20,276	5,892	1,081,933
Share of Private House ..	27,699	27,551	4,285	9,848	5,851	1,807	303	77,344
Flat	59,725	25,594	8,275	4,994	4,332	1,382	301	104,603
Other	21,133	14,895	4,927	2,305	1,484	549	15	45,308
Total	509,752	415,989	131,411	132,288	89,223	24,014	6,511	1,309,188
				NUMBER OF INMATES				
Private House (*a*)	1,467,580	1,259,839	417,626	408,568	289,939	77,971	22,658	3,944,181
Share of Private House ..	75,460	71,463	11,729	24,193	16,003	4,842	881	204,571
Flat	153,492	63,384	20,354	12,095	10,889	3,745	687	264,646
Other	41,609	28,574	12,873	4,869	3,358	1,247	46	92,576
Total	1,738,141	1,423,260	462,582	449,725	320,189	87,805	24,272	4,505,974
				AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER DWELLING				
Private House (*a*)	3.66	3.62	3.67	3.55	3.74	3.85	3.85	3.65
Share of Private House ..	2.72	2.59	2.74	2.46	2.74	2.68	2.91	2.64
Flat	2.57	2.48	2.46	2.42	2.51	2.71	2.28	2.53
Other	1.97	1.92	2.61	2.11	2.26	2.27	3.07	2.04
Total	3.41	3.42	3.52	3.40	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.44

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Of the State metropolitan areas, Hobart had the highest average number of inmates for all private dwellings, and Adelaide the lowest. Canberra, however, had the highest average overall, and the highest average for each individual group, except flats, where it had the lowest average. The average for all private dwellings, in descending order, ran as follows:— Canberra, Hobart, Perth, Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide. The averages for private houses followed the same order, except that Sydney replaced Melbourne in fifth position. Of the six State Capitals, Hobart had the highest average for flats, and Adelaide the lowest.

42. Number of Rooms in Private Houses and Flats.

In the next table private houses and flats in each Metropolitan Urban Division are grouped by number of rooms.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS: METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Rooms	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*)								
1 and 2	10,285	4,712	2,524	2,379	2,056	523	81	22,560
3 to 6	334,446	301,398	85,382	100,186	67,689	16,678	5,355	911,134
7 to 9	52,970	38,491	24,639	11,705	7,393	2,794	430	138,422
10 and over	3,053	3,075	1,255	803	362	270	23	8,841
Not Stated	441	273	124	68	56	11	3	976
Total	401,195	347,949	113,924	115,141	77,556	20,276	5,892	1,081,933
FLATS								
1 and 2	3,786	1,341	513	336	313	109	3	6,401
3 to 6	54,182	23,382	7,375	4,478	3,909	1,195	298	94,819
7 to 9	1,541	793	344	152	94	72	..	2,996
10 and over	54	6	7	11	4	1	..	83
Not Stated	162	72	36	17	12	5	..	304
Total	59,725	25,594	8,275	4,994	4,332	1,382	301	104,603

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Private houses of 3- to 6-rooms constituted 84.3 per cent of the total, excluding not stated, for all metropolitan areas of Australia. In Brisbane, owing to the relatively high proportion of larger houses, the percentage was only 75.0. Perth, with 87.3 per cent, had the highest proportion among the State metropolitan areas, but Canberra had the highest proportion, with 90.9 per cent.

Flats of from 3- to 6-rooms represented 90.9 per cent of the total, and there was less variation in proportion among the individual State metropolitan areas than for houses. Hobart, with 86.8 per cent, had the lowest, and Melbourne, with 91.6 per cent, the highest proportion for the States.

43. Material of Outer Walls of Private Houses and Flats.

In the following table private houses and flats in the Metropolitan Urban Division of each State and Territory are classified by material of outer walls.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*) AND FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS: METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Material of Outer Walls	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*)								
Brick	243,287	138,266	5,701	73,691	45,575	7,041	3,174	516,735
Stone	3,195	1,025	51	19,539	1,538	438	3	25,789
Concrete	2,312	8,171	1,785	5,953	1,675	738	335	20,969
Wood	64,045	186,157	96,249	6,104	13,396	11,662	1,590	379,203
Iron	2,088	876	227	2,571	745	19	18	6,544
Fibro-cement	85,461	11,762	9,539	6,507	14,408	258	757	128,692
Other	632	1,568	315	718	198	111	13	3,555
Not Stated	175	124	57	58	21	9	2	446
Total	401,195	347,949	113,924	115,141	77,556	20,276	5,892	1,081,933
FLATS								
Brick	55,361	21,455	1,556	2,803	3,384	899	293	85,751
Stone	965	244	39	1,820	153	122	1	3,344
Concrete	944	603	155	186	70	47	3	2,008
Wood	1,292	2,804	5,214	57	307	295	1	9,970
Iron	136	11	3	33	8	..	..	191
Fibro-cement	962	397	1,277	68	399	9	3	3,115
Other	18	69	26	22	8	6	..	149
Not Stated	47	11	5	5	3	4	..	75
Total	59,725	25,594	8,275	4,994	4,332	1,382	301	104,603

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

The use of fibro-cement as material of outer walls increased greatly in Metropolitan Areas since 1947, and houses of this material at the 1954 Census outnumbered those of wood in Sydney, Adelaide and Perth. Overall, fibro-cement houses constituted 11.9 per cent of all houses in the Metropolitan Divisions compared with 3.6 per cent in 1947. This increase was mainly at the expense of brick or stone, although wood also showed a decrease in relative importance. Houses of wood and brick or stone constituted 85.2 per cent of the total houses in metropolitan areas at the 1954 Census, compared with 94.3 per cent in 1947. The proportions of the various materials for flats showed relatively little change as compared with 1947, brick or stone predominating in all metropolitan areas except Brisbane, where wood was predominant.

44. Date of Building of Private Houses and Flats.

In the next table occupied private houses and flats in the Metropolitan Urban Divisions are classified by date of building.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DATE OF BUILDING: METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Metropolitan Area	Date of Building			
	Before 30th June, 1947	After 30th June, 1947	Not Stated	Total
PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*)				
Sydney	304,388	93,161	3,646	401,195
Melbourne	258,884	86,291	2,774	347,949
Brisbane	76,577	36,214	1,133	113,924
Adelaide	78,894	35,471	776	115,141
Perth	52,972	23,938	646	77,556
Hobart	13,812	6,195	269	20,276
Canberra	2,867	3,010	15	5,892
Total, Metropolitan Areas	788,394	284,280	9,259	1,081,933
FLATS				
Sydney	52,993	6,094	638	59,725
Melbourne	22,388	2,910	296	25,594
Brisbane	7,648	446	181	8,275
Adelaide	4,543	405	46	4,994
Perth	3,507	730	95	4,332
Hobart	1,241	113	28	1,382
Canberra	79	222	....	301
Total, Metropolitan Areas	92,399	10,920	1,284	104,603

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Among private houses, 26.5 per cent of the total were built after 30th June, 1947, the proportions ranging from 23.4 per cent in Sydney to 32.1 per cent in Brisbane and 51.2 per cent in Canberra. Only 10.6 per cent of the total flats were built during this period, the proportions ranging from 5.5 per cent in Brisbane to 17.2 per cent in Perth and 73.5 per cent in Canberra.

45. Nature of Occupancy of Private Houses and Flats.

The nature of occupancy of private houses and flats in each metropolitan area is shown in the following table.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY: METROPOLITAN URBAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Nature of Occupancy	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Total Metropolitan Areas
PRIVATE HOUSES (*a*)								
Owner	183,627	165,425	61,548	51,974	39,797	9,689	572	512,632
Purchaser by Instalments	84,973	81,144	28,945	31,150	17,863	4,404	539	249,018
"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	13,661	13,543	5,222	7,492	3,720	645	4,732	48,011
Tenant	114,613	83,667	16,793	23,401	15,247	5,230		259,955
Other and Not Stated	4,321	4,170	1,416	1,124	929	308	49	12,317
Total	401,195	347,949	113,924	115,141	77,556	20,276	5,892	1,081,933
FLATS								
Owner	5,381	3,426	1,609	1,054	513	286	3	12,272
Purchaser by Instalments	674	459	122	157	48	42	1	1,503
"Tenant" (Governmental Housing)	2,500	1,085	23	65	234	13	297	4,127
Tenant	50,630	20,239	6,397	3,671	3,478	1,025		85,530
Other and Not Stated	540	385	124	47	59	16	..	1,171
Total	59,725	25,594	8,275	4,994	4,332	1,382	301	104,603

(*a*) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Leaving out of account the " Other and Not Stated " group, 47.9 per cent of private houses in the metropolitan areas were owner-occupied and 23.3 per cent were being purchased, a total of 71.2 per cent. The percentage of combined owners and purchasers in each metropolitan area was:—Sydney 67.7, Melbourne 71.7, Brisbane 80.4, Adelaide 72.9, Perth 75.2, Hobart 70.6 and Canberra 19.0. In each case, this was a considerable increase on the corresponding figure for 1947 when the proportion for the Metropolitan Urban Divisions of Australia was 56.5 per cent. The proportion of combined owners and purchasers of flats for all metropolitan areas increased from 9.2 per cent in 1947 to 13.3 per cent in 1954.

CHAPTER XVIII

FAMILIES

INTRODUCTION.

1. Value of Family Statistics.

Information on the size of families and on marriages is of considerable interest to workers in the fields of demography in particular and in the social sciences in general. The main disadvantage of results obtained at a Census, in this connexion, is that they give only a static picture at one point of time. As against this, only at a Census is it possible to obtain comprehensive details concerning the whole community, by which family patterns may be related to a number of factors such as ages of parents, duration of marriage, birthplace and geographical location. A very important use of these data is in providing a basis for post-censal estimates of family patterns derived from current demographic data, and consideration of changes in family patterns from Census to Census which are possibly of equal importance to the actual data for any one Census.

2. Definition of the Family.

The definition of a family for Census purposes presents a number of alternatives. The number of persons living in a household group is one possible basis. This is equivalent to the number of inmates of a private " dwelling " as defined for Census purposes. Statistics of inmates of private dwellings are included in Chapter XVII of this Report, but they include no details of the composition of such " families " apart from total numbers and certain information concerning heads of households.

A second possible basis is the number of children dependent on an adult. At each Australian Census from 1921 to 1947 details of the number of dependent children were collected (*see* Chapter XII of the Statistician's Report on the 1947 Census). This information was not collected at the 1954 Census.

Allied to the concept of number of dependent children, but by no means completely comparable, is the number of children of a marriage enumerated with one or both parents at the Census. Some data of this type are included in Section 27 below.

The most usual definition adopted in Australian practice has been the number of issue of a marriage, live or dead, but excluding still-born. Variations have been made in the parents covered (usually husbands and wives, but also, in 1911, extending to widows and divorced persons), and in the marriage considered, (i.e. existing and/or all marriages).

At the 1954 Census, tabulations of data on issue have been confined to the total issue (live and dead, but excluding still-born) of the existing marriage of the wife.

3. Form of the Inquiry.

The question concerning issue at both the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 was: " *Children Born to Existing Marriage.* State the number of children, (both living and dead) from existing marriage (*not* including children from any previous marriage).—*Living* . . . *Dead* (excluding still-born) . . . ".

At the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 particulars of families were collected for all husbands and wives, but in 1947 and 1954 those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) were not required to give particulars of their issue. In 1921, although the information was collected for all married, widowed and divorced persons, the tabulations under the heading of " Families " were confined to husbands and wives enumerated in the same dwelling on Census night. The Census of 1911 provided a further important difference in procedure in that not only did the inquiry concerning issue extend to widowed and divorced persons, who were excluded from the scope of the 1947 and 1954 Censuses, but unlike 1921, tabulations in regard to the average issue of such persons were made. A feature of the 1921 Census that may be mentioned is that, in addition to the statistics relating to issue, information was collected for the only time in Australia regarding the birthplaces of the parents of the Australian population. In 1933, the question regarding issue was omitted from the Census Schedule, although that relating to duration of existing marriage was retained. Data published under the heading of " Families " on this occasion related to husbands and wives who were enumerated together, without reference to their issue, except for some classifications according to dependent children.

Not only have there been variations in the types of families included in the Census, but also the basis on which children have been counted has differed. In both 1911 and 1921, particulars of issue of both existing and previous marriages were collected, but in the main were tabulated in respect of the combined issue of all marriages. At the 1947 and 1954 Censuses, the inquiry related to children of existing marriages only. These differences are important and should be borne in mind when comparisions are being made between the results of the various Censuses.

TABULATION PROCEDURE.

4. Sampling Plan.

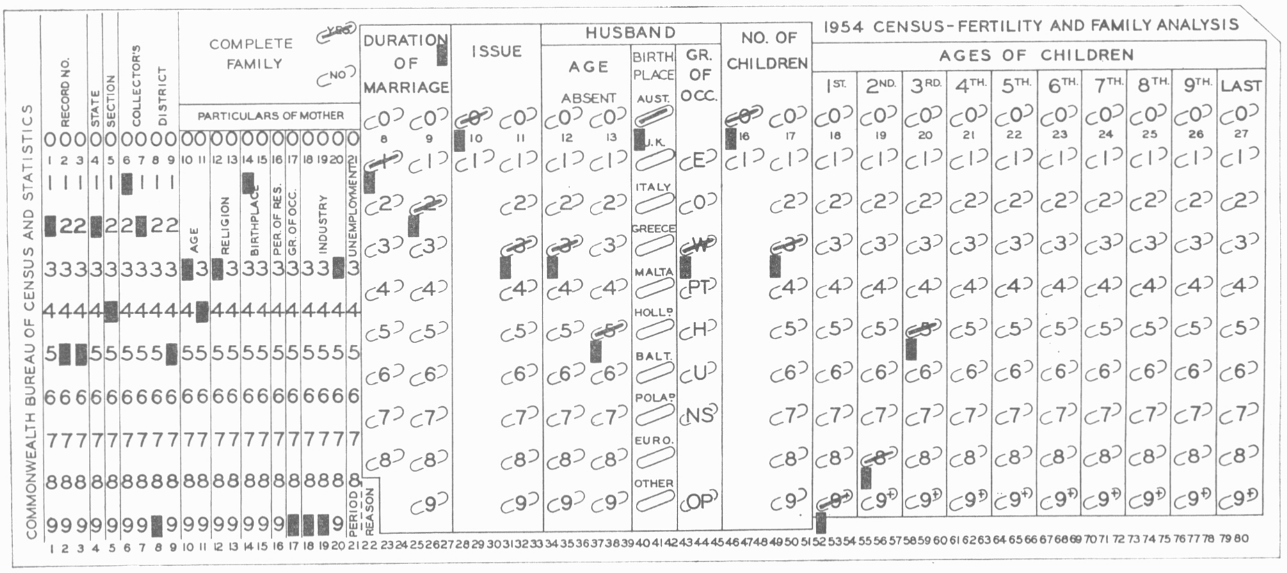
The statistics contained in this Chapter were derived from a twenty per cent sample of married women. The sample was selected by taking every fifth personal card for married women at a stage when the machine cards were in order of age within each Division of each State and Territory. The required details available from the personal card were mechanically transferred on to a special family card (*see* specimen below), and the additional family information required was coded from the Householder's Schedule onto the card for mark sensing (*see* Chapter V).

The use of the sampling procedure with a separate card enabled work on family statistics to proceed independently of the main tabulation programme. The reduced bulk of material to be handled facilitated the complete checking of all coding.

5. The Machine Card.

As previously mentioned, the inquiry was limited to married women excluding those permanently separated, widowed or divorced. Women whose husbands were absent at the date of the Census are included, but only those husbands who were enumerated with their wives are included. No separate tables have been prepared relating to the issue of husbands.

A reproduction of the family card, as marked and punched, is shown below.


COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
RECORD NO.
STATE
SECTION
COLLECTOR'S
DISTRICT
COMPLETE FAMILY
YES
NO
PARTICULARS OF MOTHER
AGE
RELIGION
BIRTHPLACE
PER. OF RES.
GR. OF OCC.
INDUSTRY
UNEMPLOYMENT
PERIOD REASON
DURATION OF MARRIAGE
ISSUE
HUSBAND
AGE
ABSENT
BIRTH PLACE
AUST.
U.K.
ITALY
GREECE
MALTA
HOLLᴰ
BALT.
POLAᴰ
EURO.
OTHER
GR. OF OCC.
E
W
PT
H
U
NS
OP
NO. OF CHILDREN
1954 CENSUS - FERTILITY AND FAMILY ANALYSIS
AGES OF CHILDREN
1ST.
2ND.
3RD.
4TH.
5TH.
6TH.
7TH.
8TH.
9TH.
LAST

The columns on the left of the card contain the indicative information (i.e. information required to facilitate locating the relevant Householder's Schedule), together with the personal details reproduced from the wife's personal card. Columns 22-33 give details of the marriage, i.e. its duration and total issue, and a special code was provided for cases where the information was not stated. In the columns for details of the husband (34-45), age, birthplace and occupational status were coded and again special provision was made where the husband was not enumerated with the wife. Columns 46-51 show the number of children of the marriage enumerated with the mother, irrespective of their age. If all of the children of the marriage were present, the family was regarded as "complete" (irrespective of the presence or absence of the father), and marked as such in the space provided at the top left of the card, and the ages of the children were marked. Single ages up to 8 years, then "9 years and over", were marked for up to 9 children. In the case of larger families, the age of the last child was coded after the ninth.

6. Available Data.

As the tabulations required in this field are of necessity complex, limits had to be placed on the amount of cross-classification which could be undertaken. Accordingly, no tabulations were made for individual States, the only geographical differential used being between the metropolitan and other divisions of Australia as a whole. Apart from tables showing wives classified according to age in conjunction with issue, data on issue are presented in the form of average issue and proportions childless. In addition to data for metropolitan and other areas of Australia, details of average issue according to birthplace of wife are included. For the purpose of this analysis, birthplaces were confined to ten groups—Australia, United Kingdom (including Ireland), Malta, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Baltic Countries (Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania), Poland, Other European and All Other.

The basic classification of wives according to age, duration of existing marriage, and issue was tabulated, but for reasons of space is not included in this chapter. Certain information on ages of children is also available, although not dealt with here.

7. Sampling Errors.

Since the estimates were obtained from a sample of personal cards of married women included in the Census, they may differ to some extent from those which would have been obtained if all the personal cards for married women had been used.

The extent of sampling variability is measured by the standard error. There are about 68 chances in 100 that a sample estimate will differ by less than the standard error from the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census, about 95 chances in 100 that the difference will be less than two standard errors, and about 99 chances in 100 that it will be less than 2½ standard errors.

Care should therefore be exercised in using these figures, especially where the numbers involved are small and the sampling errors relatively high in consequence.

Estimates have been calculated of the standard errors which apply to the 1954 family statistics shown in subsequent sections of this Chapter. They are based on the assumption of a simple random sample of one in five in each age group. Since the sample was in fact stratified also by Division of State, the true standard errors are likely to be slightly smaller than the value stated.

The following table showing estimated percentage standard errors of estimates of numbers of wives was calculated on the assumption of a binomial distribution. With the particular sampling fraction employed (one in five), an approximate rule is that the standard error is twice the square root of the estimated number of wives in a sub-group. Closer approximations may be obtained from the following table.

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF NUMBERS OF WIVES.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Estimated Number of Wives in Sub-group											
	20	50	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000
15–19	44.7	28.3	19.9	14.1	8.8	6.2	4.2	2.4	1.4	..	..	..
20–24	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.4
25–29	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.5
30–34	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.5
35–39	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.5
40–44	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.5
45–49	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.4
50–54	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.4
55–59	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.3
60–64	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.2
65–69	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.5	..
70 and over	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.4	2.7	1.8	1.2	0.4	..
All Ages	44.7	28.3	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6

The following table showing estimated percentage standard errors of estimates of average issue was calculated on the assumption of a Poisson distribution of children between wives, after an empirical study had shown this approximation to be sufficiently close for this purpose.

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE ISSUE.

Estimated Average Issue	Estimated Number of Wives in Sub-group or Number of Wives in Age Group for which Average Issue Calculated												
	50	100	250	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000
0.02	200.0	141.4	89.4	63.2	51.6	44.7	36.5	31.6	20.0	14.1	10.0	6.3	4.5
0.05	126.5	89.4	56.6	40.0	32.7	28.3	23.1	20.0	12.6	8.9	6.3	4.0	2.8
0.10	89.4	63.2	40.0	28.3	23.1	20.0	16.3	14.1	8.9	6.3	4.5	2.8	2.0
0.25	56.6	40.0	25.3	17.9	14.6	12.6	10.3	8.9	5.7	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3
0.50	40.0	28.3	17.9	12.6	10.3	8.9	7.3	6.3	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.9
0.75	32.7	23.1	14.6	10.3	8.4	7.3	6.0	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7
1.00	28.3	20.0	12.6	8.9	7.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6
1.50	23.1	16.3	10.3	7.3	6.0	5.2	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5
2.00	20.0	14.1	8.9	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
2.50	17.9	12.6	8.0	5.7	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4
3.00	16.3	11.5	7.3	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
4.00	14.1	10.0	6.3	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
5.00	12.6	8.9	5.7	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3

COMPARISONS BETWEEN CENSUSES.

8. Numbers included at each Census.

Married women only are included in the " family " statistics from the 1954 Census, those permanently separated, widowed or divorced being excluded. Apart from the absence of details of issue of husband, this represents the same coverage as that for the 1947 Census. There were, in all, 2,043,651 married women enumerated at the Census, representing 81.8 per cent of the " ever married ", as compared with 1,686,885 wives or 80.7 per cent of the " ever married " in 1947. In both years these percentages were based on recorded figures before adjustment of " not stated " conjugal condition.

Chapter XXII of the Statistician's Report on the 1947 Census contains a review of the scope of family inquiries at the earlier Censuses. At the 1933 Census no information was collected on issue for either husbands or wives.

9. Average Size of Families.

The following table shows the average issue of existing marriages of wives for metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia at the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1947 and 1954.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGES OF WIVES (*a*): METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921, 1947 AND 1954.

Census	Metropolitan	Extra-metropolitan	Total
1911 (*b*)	3.49	4.24	3.93
1911 (*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	3.78
1921	2.80	3.58	3.22
1947	2.06	2.69	2.36
1954	2.00	2.56	2.25

(*a*) For 1911 includes all wives; for 1921 excludes wives enumerated apart from their husbands; and for 1947 and 1954 excludes wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*b*) All marriages. (*c*) Existing marriages. (*d*) Not available.

The average issue of existing marriages of wives has decreased at every Census since 1911, the figures for later Censuses representing 85.2 per cent (1921), 62.4 per cent (1947), and 59.5 per cent (1954) respectively, of the 1911 average. Between 1911 and 1921 the average annual rate of decrease was 1.6 per cent, between 1921 and 1947 it was 1.2 per cent, and between 1947 and 1954 less than one per cent.

The lower average issue of wives in metropolitan areas has been common to all Censuses. The difference would appear to be declining, but direct comparisions are not possible owing to changes in the composition of the metropolitan areas between successive Censuses.

AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

10. Relative Ages of Husbands and Wives Enumerated Together.

At the Census of 30th June, 1954, 1,916,080 husbands and wives were enumerated together. This represents 92.9 per cent of all married males and 93.8 per cent of married females. The following tables show the relative ages of husbands and wives enumerated together. In the first table ages of husbands and wives are shown singly from 15 to 20 years, grouped for 21 to 24 years, and then in five-year groups. In the second table these have been reduced to broader groups.

RELATIVE AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES ENUMERATED TOGETHER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

DETAILED TABLE.

Age of Husband Last Birthday (Years)	Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)									
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21–24	25–29	30–34	35–39
15	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	5	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
17	10	25	15	25	15	..	10	5	..	..
18	..	45	95	130	70	25	15	..	..	..
19	5	30	200	350	275	95	185	20	5	..
20	10	55	275	515	675	660	870	145	5	..
21–24	25	255	885	2,815	5,365	9,340	40,070	7,880	650	120
25–29	10	75	365	1,175	2,870	5,445	72,195	108,040	17,595	1,885
30–34	5	5	40	200	445	1,060	19,100	102,535	116,320	18,925
35–39	15	5	40	35	85	125	3,590	28,990	96,460	98,240
40–44	5	..	..	25	35	30	970	8,400	35,080	91,535
45–49	..	..	5	10	..	15	270	2,170	9,890	33,175
50–54	..	..	..	..	5	..	105	710	3,010	9,220
55–59	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	200	805	2,485
60–64	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	80	215	855
65–69	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	125	335
70–74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	100
75–79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	45
80 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total Wives	85	500	1,925	5,280	9,850	16,805	137,400	259,200	280,185	256,925

Age of Husband Last Birthday (Years)	Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)—*continued*									
	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and over	Total Husbands
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,165
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,210
21–24	60	20	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	67,490
25–29	375	130	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	210,190
30–34	2,680	400	130	45	10	5	..	..	..	261,905
35–39	19,935	2,755	500	135	35	..	..	..	..	250,945
40–44	94,900	16,515	2,150	385	95	55	10	5	..	250,195
45–49	81,315	77,770	13,175	1,995	475	150	30	15	..	220,460
50–54	28,640	64,085	64,725	12,115	2,200	405	120	25	..	185,365
55–59	7,365	20,510	48,695	48,600	10,600	1,560	315	50	5	141,210
60–64	2,870	6,975	20,300	41,580	44,380	8,795	1,325	200	45	127,625
65–69	985	2,455	6,420	15,340	32,850	30,095	5,485	835	110	95,060
70–74	265	795	1,850	4,400	10,590	19,800	15,990	2,635	435	56,880
75–79	135	225	560	1,190	2,865	6,130	9,845	6,555	975	28,535
80 and over ..	10	55	145	350	770	1,775	3,555	4,545	4,130	15,340
Total Wives	239,535	192,690	158,680	126,135	104,875	68,770	36,675	14,865	5,700	1,916,080

RELATIVE AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES ENUMERATED TOGETHER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Age of Husband last Birthday (Years)	Age of Wife last Birthday (Years)						
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Total Husbands
15 - 19	1,305	335	25	5	....	....	1,670
20 - 24	10,875	50,940	8,025	835	25	....	70,700
25 - 29	4,495	77,640	108,040	19,855	160	....	210,190
30 - 44	940	24,875	139,925	574,075	23,155	75	763,045
45 - 64	25	410	3,160	179,845	478,180	13,040	674,660
65 and over	....	5	25	2,030	80,860	112,895	195,815
Total Wives	17,640	154,205	259,200	776,645	582,380	126,010	1,916,080

Apart from the younger ages, husbands were on the average older than their wives, a more precise indication of the extent of age differences being given in the next two tables. These show, for husbands and wives in each age group, those with partners younger, of the same age, or older.

With a few exceptions, the proportion of husbands with younger wives increased, and the proportions with wives of the same age or older decreased, with increasing age of husband. The proportion of wives with younger partners increased, and with older partners decreased, with increasing age of wife, while there was relatively little variation in the proportion with husbands of the same age among wives from 25 years and over up to age group 55-59, and thereafter a slight increase in proportions. Compared with 1947, there were slight increases in the proportions of married women with husbands older than, or of the same age as, their wives, and a decrease in those with husbands younger than their wives.

WIVES' AGES IN RELATION TO THOSE OF THEIR HUSBANDS (*a*), AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Husband last Birthday (Years)	Husbands whose Wives were—						Total Husbands
	Younger		Of the Same Age		Older		
	Number	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age Group	Number	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age Group	Number	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age Group	
15 - 19	760	45.51	425	25.45	485	29.04	1,670
20 - 24	43,200	61.10	12,120	17.14	15,380	21.76	70,700
25 - 29	144,075	68.54	26,880	12.79	39,235	18.67	210,190
30 - 34	186,685	71.28	29,145	11.13	46,075	17.59	261,905
35 - 39	181,640	72.38	24,740	9.86	44,565	17.76	250,945
40 - 44	186,475	74.53	24,290	9.71	39,430	15.76	250,195
45 - 49	167,920	76.17	20,450	9.28	32,090	14.55	220,460
50 - 54	138,750	74.85	17,520	9.45	29,095	15.70	185,365
55 - 59	104,025	73.67	13,490	9.55	23,695	16.78	141,210
60 - 64	95,095	74.51	12,155	9.52	20,375	15.97	127,625
65 - 69	73,390	77.20	8,145	8.57	13,525	14.23	95,060
70 - 74	45,605	80.18	4,265	7.50	7,010	12.32	56,880
75 - 79	24,295	85.14	1,800	6.31	2,440	8.55	28,535
80 and over	13,660	89.05	705	4.59	975	6.36	15,340
Total	1,405,575	73.36	196,130	10.23	314,375	16.41	1,916,080

(*a*) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

HUSBANDS' AGES IN RELATION TO THOSE OF THEIR WIVES (*a*), AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Wife last Birthday (Years)	Wives whose Husbands were—						Total Wives
	Younger		Of the Same Age		Older		
	Number	Percentage on Total Wives in Age Group	Number	Percentage on Total Wives in Age Group	Number	Percentage on Total Wives in Age Group	
15 - 19	120	0.68	425	2.41	17,095	96.91	17,640
20 - 24	6,830	4.43	12,120	7.86	135,255	87.71	154,205
25 - 29	27,270	10.52	26,880	10.37	205,050	79.11	259,200
30 - 34	42,135	15.04	29,145	10.40	208,905	74.56	280,185
35 - 39	42,135	16.40	24,740	9.63	190,050	73.97	256,925
40 - 44	43,265	18.06	24,290	10.14	171,980	71.80	239,535
45 - 49	36,070	18.72	20,450	10.61	136,170	70.67	192,690
50 - 54	30,215	19.04	17,520	11.04	110,945	69.92	158,680
55 - 59	25,840	20.49	13,490	10.69	86,805	68.82	126,135
60 - 64	23,430	22.34	12,155	11.59	69,290	66.07	104,875
65 - 69	18,065	26.27	8,145	11.84	42,560	61.89	68,770
70 - 74	11,225	30.61	4,265	11.63	21,185	57.76	36,675
75 - 79	5,230	35.18	1,800	12.11	7,835	52.71	14,865
80 and over	2,545	44.65	705	12.37	2,450	42.98	5,700
Total	314,375	16.41	196,130	10.23	1,405,575	73.36	1,916,080

(*a*) Wives who were enumerated with their husbands.

The next table shows the average difference in age of husbands and wives in each age group. The average age of each age group has been assumed to be at the mid-point of each age group, except in the lowest and highest age groups, where the errors involved in making this assumption would be high.

AVERAGE DIFFERENCES OF AGE BETWEEN HUSBANDS (*a*) AND WIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Husband or Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Assumed Average Age of Group	Average Age of Wives whose Husbands were in Age Group specified	Average Excess of Age of Husband in Age Group specified over that of his Wife	Average Age of Husbands whose Wives were in Age Group specified	Average Excess of Age of Wife in Age Group specified over that of her Husband
15 - 19	18.9 (*b*) 18.8 (*c*)	19.2	—0.4	24.1	—5.2
20 - 24	22.5	22.4	0.1	26.9	—4.4
25 - 29	27.5	26.1	1.4	31.2	—3.7
30 - 34	32.5	30.2	2.3	36.0	—3.5
35 - 39	37.5	34.8	2.7	41.0	—3.5
40 - 44	42.5	39.2	3.3	45.7	—3.2
45 - 49	47.5	43.5	4.0	50.5	—3.0
50 - 54	52.5	48.6	3.9	55.5	—3.0
55 - 59	57.5	53.5	4.0	60.0	—2.5
60 - 64	62.5	58.3	4.2	64.8	—2.3
65 - 69	67.5	62.5	5.0	69.2	—1.7
70 - 74	72.5	66.8	5.7	73.9	—1.4
75 - 79	77.5	70.5	7.0	77.6	—0.1
80 and over	82.9 (*b*) 83.6 (*c*)	75.3	8.3	82.2	0.7
Total	....	41.3	3.3	44.6	—3.3

(*a*) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives. (*b*) Average age of all wives in the age group. (*c*) Average age of all husbands in the age group.

The average age of husbands exceeded that of their wives by 3.3 years. In all cases except in the lowest age group, husbands were on the average older than their wives, and there was a general progression with age in the average difference in age. The average difference in age of wives from their husbands progressed from just over five years for wives aged 15 to 19 years to approximate equality in the age group 75 to 79 years. Wives above the age of 80 years were, on the average, older than their husbands.

11. Ages of Husbands and Wives Enumerated Apart.

It was estimated from the 1954 Census that there were 146,042 husbands whose wives were absent, and 127,585 wives whose husbands were absent. The difference was greater than in 1947. This may be attributed to the presence of married males from overseas who had migrated ahead of their families. Apart from this factor, temporary absences of husbands on business, or of either partner on holidays, or in hospital, &c., may account for the absence of one or other partner of a marriage on Census night. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of husbands and wives in each age group who were absent.

ABSENCE AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Husband or Wife last Birthday (Years)	Husbands in each Age Group whose Wives were Absent		Wives in each Age Group whose Husbands were Absent	
	Number	Percentage of Husbands in Age Group	Number	Percentage of Wives in Age Group
15 - 19	780	31.83	1,880	9.63
20 - 24	7,144	9.18	11,380	6.87
25 - 29	16,659	7.34	15,775	5.74
30 - 34	19,852	7.05	14,795	5.02
35 - 39	16,271	6.09	13,315	4.93
40 - 44	16,883	6.32	13,105	5.19
45 - 49	15,672	6.64	12,025	5.87
50 - 54	13,323	6.71	11,305	6.65
55 - 59	11,866	7.75	9,580	7.06
60 - 64	9,434	6.88	8,460	7.46
65 - 69	8,421	8.14	6,315	8.41
70 - 74	4,864	7.88	4,285	10.46
75 - 79	2,729	8.73	3,015	16.86
80 and over	2,144	12.26	2,350	29.19
Total	146,042	7.08	127,585	6.24

In the case of both husbands and wives, the proportion of absentees fell with increasing age up to the age group 35 to 39 years and then rose again. The figures for husbands are subject to somewhat larger sampling errors than those for wives, as the sample was not stratified by age of husband.

ISSUE IN RELATION TO AGE, DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, AND AGE AT MARRIAGE.

12. Issue of Wives of All Ages, Census Comparisons.

In the next table are shown the distributions of wives according to number of children of the existing marriage at the Censuses of 1911, 1947 and 1954. Similar details for 1921 are not available, and the question on issue was not asked at the 1933 Census.

WIVES (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1947 AND 1954.

Number of Children	Number (*b*)			Percentage (*c*)		
	1911	1947	1954	1911	1947	1954
0	104,761	280,620	377,865	14.28	17.53	18.78
1	109,720	355,307	399,705	14.95	22.20	19.80
2	106,196	372,955	508,515	14.47	23.30	25.21
3	90,219	239,333	331,050	12.29	14.95	16.43
4	73,962	140,034	180,220	10.08	8.75	8.96
5	58,482	79,633	91,790	7.97	4.98	4.55
6	47,045	49,053	51,805	6.41	3.07	2.57
7	37,540	30,629	28,885	5.12	1.91	1.43
8	30,537	20,174	18,480	4.16	1.26	0.92
9	24,399	13,046	10,605	3.33	0.82	0.53
10	19,317	8,462	7,350	2.63	0.53	0.37
11	12,805	4,906	4,080	1.75	0.31	0.20
12 and over	18,790	6,230	5,060	2.56	0.39	0.25
Not Stated	....	86,503	28,255	....	....	....
Total	733,773	1,686,885	2,043,665	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) For 1911 includes all wives; for 1947 and 1954 excludes those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (b) No allowance has been made in this table for the number of married females whose conjugal condition was not stated. (*c*) Percentage of wives who stated their issue except for 1911, where the cases of " not stated " issue have been spread over the specified issues.

The proportions of wives childless or with up to three children have increased since 1911, and the proportions with four or more children have decreased. Between 1947 and 1954 the proportion childless increased slightly, the proportions with two, three or four children increased, and the remaining proportions decreased. Direct comparisons between the Censuses of this nature are of limited utility because of changes in the age structure of the population, and further comparisons in terms of average issues of wives of given ages are presented in a later section.

13. Issue of Wives According to Age.

The following tables show for Australia as a whole and the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia, wives at each age to 29 years and then in five-yearly age groups classified according to number of children born to the existing marriage. The proportions childless or with one or two children are greater in the metropolitan areas, but for all other issues the proportions in the extra-metropolitan areas are greater, as is also the average issue.

WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Number of Wives to whom Children had been born to the Number of—								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	85	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	360	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1,285	795	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	3,080	2,335	345	25	..	..	..	..	..
19	5,640	4,055	985	110	..	..	..	..	..
20	8,595	6,880	2,205	395	40	..	..	..	..
21	11,890	9,620	3,810	735	125	15	..	..	..
22	13,200	12,215	5,780	1,555	270	30	15	..	..
23	14,575	15,230	8,520	2,490	595	165	40	5	..
24	13,245	16,215	10,995	3,615	1,015	240	55	..	10
25	11,860	16,320	13,740	5,060	1,580	475	115	20	..
26	11,535	16,110	15,965	6,480	2,120	555	140	40	5
27	9,730	15,235	17,570	7,990	2,655	800	245	60	15
28	9,605	15,025	18,805	9,405	3,455	1,130	420	95	30
29	8,735	13,850	19,425	10,505	3,920	1,250	385	165	65
30–34	36,470	57,290	93,665	60,210	26,855	10,390	4,245	1,875	760
35–39	33,865	44,175	77,105	54,415	30,045	14,095	6,450	3,220	1,820
40–44	38,280	42,035	64,785	47,145	27,305	13,270	7,380	3,705	2,200
45–49	37,415	34,660	47,725	34,155	20,905	11,110	6,645	3,590	2,220
50–54	34,150	27,750	37,035	26,980	16,100	9,715	6,040	3,515	2,325
55–59	26,500	20,030	27,425	21,660	14,085	8,885	5,565	3,295	2,160
60–64	21,580	14,905	20,835	17,590	12,925	7,930	5,530	3,495	2,330
65–69	13,700	8,150	12,675	11,510	8,470	6,000	4,325	2,835	2,090
70–74	7,750	4,270	5,925	5,600	4,840	3,480	2,505	1,700	1,345
75–79	3,235	1,620	2,285	2,345	1,960	1,575	1,270	865	730
80 and over	1,500	695	850	1,075	955	680	435	405	375
Total	377,865	399,705	508,515	331,050	180,220	91,790	51,805	28,885	18,480

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Number of Wives to whom Children had been born to the Number of—*continued*								Total
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 and over	Not Stated	
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	580
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2,165
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5,800
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	10,865
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	18,230
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	26,355
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	33,280
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	41,990
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	45,730
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	49,545
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415	53,365
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	54,740
28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	525	58,500
29	25	..	5	..	..	..	..	495	58,825
30–34	255	150	35	25	20	5	..	2,730	294,980
35–39	785	595	250	115	65	25	20	3,195	270,240
40–44	1,140	855	555	290	140	80	130	3,345	252,640
45–49	1,355	895	510	270	160	85	100	2,915	204,715
50–54	1,335	875	590	355	145	95	80	2,900	169,985
55–59	1,375	740	555	415	155	90	105	2,675	135,715
60–64	1,495	1,120	440	330	235	85	110	2,400	113,335
65–69	1,275	910	535	300	135	75	85	2,015	75,085
70–74	865	740	320	200	95	60	30	1,235	40,960
75–79	490	300	170	115	50	25	25	820	17,880
80 and over	205	170	115	50	50	10	25	455	8,050
Total	10,605	7,350	4,080	2,465	1,250	635	710	28,255	2,043,665

(*a*) Excludes wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, METROPOLITAN AREAS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Number of Wives to whom Children had been born to the Number of—								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	135	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	575	365	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1,505	985	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	2,715	1,795	340	30	..	..	..	..	..
20	4,425	3,040	835	105	20	..	..	..	..
21	6,650	4,435	1,425	235	40	5	..	..	..
22	7,455	5,795	2,270	550	95	5	10	..	..
23	8,635	7,515	3,690	940	180	60	10	..	..
24	8,115	8,485	4,995	1,370	365	80	15	..	..
25	7,720	8,860	6,375	2,065	525	160	15	10	..
26	7,315	9,220	8,005	2,635	790	135	30	10	..
27	6,415	8,730	9,040	3,720	910	265	60	10	5
28	6,390	8,880	9,955	4,210	1,265	400	160	40	5
29	5,610	8,355	10,795	5,100	1,625	365	65	55	25
30–34	24,070	35,685	54,415	30,685	11,655	3,930	1,535	545	200
35–39	22,055	27,170	46,275	28,545	13,920	5,375	2,260	1,030	575
40–44	24,545	27,110	38,715	25,480	12,715	5,155	2,695	1,140	705
45–49	24,370	22,425	28,970	18,585	9,915	4,735	2,470	1,225	720
50–54	22,265	18,275	23,330	15,195	8,015	4,300	2,540	1,375	795
55–59	16,895	13,530	17,955	12,530	7,100	4,235	2,380	1,325	750
60–64	13,850	9,885	13,695	10,560	7,010	4,095	2,455	1,540	750
65–69	8,795	5,340	8,145	7,240	4,885	3,165	1,975	1,180	770
70–74	4,895	2,800	3,795	3,460	2,650	1,775	1,145	755	525
75–79	2,015	1,010	1,465	1,375	1,155	835	625	385	375
80 and over	820	425	590	685	560	390	235	235	180
Total	238,290	240,230	295,215	175,300	85,395	39,465	20,680	10,860	6,380

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Number of Wives to whom Children had been born to the Number of—*continued*								Total
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 and over	Not Stated	
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	255
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	965
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2,630
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4,910
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	8,480
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	12,880
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	16,295
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	21,250
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	23,635
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	25,970
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	28,420
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	29,420
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	31,640
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	32,260
30–34	70	55	25	15	..	..	..	1,555	164,440
35–39	205	180	80	15	10	..	10	1,910	149,615
40–44	300	220	185	75	25	10	55	2,040	141,170
45–49	420	240	160	70	45	25	20	1,765	116,160
50–54	470	270	140	115	55	30	20	1,860	99,050
55–59	530	285	175	95	40	25	50	1,775	79,675
60–64	610	460	135	115	50	20	40	1,415	66,685
65–69	470	305	170	110	30	35	50	1,155	43,820
70–74	320	265	140	65	25	20	5	720	23,360
75–79	185	115	60	45	25	5	20	515	10,210
80 and over	90	75	60	20	20	..	..	260	4,645
Total	3,670	2,470	1,330	740	325	170	270	17,105	1,137,895

(*a*) Excludes wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Number of Wives to whom Children had been born to the Number of—								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	30	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	225	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	710	430	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1,575	1,350	215	25	..	..	..	..	..
19	2,925	2,260	645	80	..	..	..	..	..
20	4,170	3,840	1,370	290	20	..	..	..	..
21	5,240	5,185	2,385	500	85	10	..	..	..
22	5,745	6,420	3,510	1,005	175	25	5	..	..
23	5,940	7,715	4,830	1,550	415	105	30	5	..
24	5,130	7,730	6,000	2,245	650	160	40	..	10
25	4,140	7,460	7,365	2,995	1,055	315	100	10	..
26	4,220	6,890	7,960	3,845	1,330	420	110	30	5
27	3,315	6,505	8,530	4,270	1,745	535	185	50	10
28	3,215	6,145	8,850	5,195	2,190	730	260	55	25
29	3,125	5,495	8,630	5,405	2,295	885	320	110	40
30–34	12,400	21,605	39,250	29,525	15,200	6,460	2,710	1,330	560
35–39	11,810	17,005	30,830	25,870	16,125	8,720	4,190	2,190	1,245
40–44	13,735	14,925	26,070	21,665	14,590	8,115	4,685	2,565	1,495
45–49	13,045	12,235	18,755	15,570	10,990	6,375	4,175	2,365	1,500
50–54	11,885	9,475	13,705	11,785	8,085	5,415	3,500	2,140	1,530
55–59	9,605	6,500	9,470	9,130	6,985	4,650	3,185	1,970	1,410
60–64	7,730	5,020	7,140	7,030	5,915	3,835	3,075	1,955	1,580
65–69	4,905	2,810	4,530	4,270	3,585	2,835	2,350	1,655	1,320
70–74	2,855	1,470	2,130	2,140	2,190	1,705	1,360	945	820
75–79	1,220	610	820	970	805	740	645	480	355
80 and over ..	680	270	260	390	395	290	200	170	195
Total ..	139,575	159,475	213,300	155,750	94,825	52,325	31,125	18,025	12,100

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Number of Wives to whom Children had been born to the Number of—*continued*								Total
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 and over	Not Stated	
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,200
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3,170
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	5,955
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	9,750
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	13,475
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	16,985
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	20,740
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	22,095
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	23,575
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	24,945
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	25,320
28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	26,860
29	25	..	5	..	..	..	..	230	26,565
30–34	185	95	10	10	20	5	..	1,175	130,540
35–39	580	415	170	100	55	25	10	1,285	120,625
40–44	840	635	370	215	115	70	75	1,305	111,470
45–49	935	655	350	200	115	60	80	1,150	88,555
50–54	865	605	450	240	90	65	60	1,040	70,935
55–59	845	455	380	320	115	65	55	900	56,040
60–64	885	660	305	215	185	65	70	985	46,650
65–69	805	605	365	190	105	40	35	860	31,265
70–74	545	475	180	135	70	40	25	515	17,600
75–79	305	185	110	70	25	20	5	305	7,670
80 and over ..	115	95	55	30	30	10	25	195	3,405
Total ..	6,935	4,880	2,750	1,725	925	465	440	11,150	905,770

(*a*) Excludes wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

14. Issue in Relation to Age, Census Comparisons.

(i) *Average Issue.* Comparisons can be made between the average issue of existing marriage of wives between the four Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1947 and 1954. The results are shown in the following table.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE (*a*), AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921, 1947 AND 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1911	1921	1947	1954
Under 20	0.73	0.62	0.46	0.55
20 - 24	1.26	1.08	0.84	0.98
25 - 29	1.97	1.76	1.46	1.66
30 - 34	2.80	2.54	1.98	2.17
35 - 39	3.65	3.24	2.32	2.42
40 - 44	4.42	3.73	2.56	2.45
45 - 49	5.02	4.02	2.77	2.43
50 - 54	5.62	4.36	3.03	2.46
55 - 59	6.07	4.84	3.33	2.63
60 - 64	6.31	5.40	3.60	2.85
65 - 69	6.53	5.83	3.82	3.13
70 - 74	6.48	6.08	3.97	3.30
75 - 79	6.36	6.25	4.27	3.55
80 and over	5.87	5.76	4.60	3.67
Not Stated	4.05	3.84	2.13	(*b*)
All Ages	3.78	3.22	2.36	2.25

(*a*) For 1911 includes all wives; for 1921 excludes wives not enumerated with their husbands; and for 1947 and 1954 excludes wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). Relates to wives who stated their issue except in 1921, when those who failed to state their issue were assigned issue prior to tabulation. (*b*) In 1954 persons who did not state their age were assigned an age prior to tabulation. *See* Chapter X, Section 3(i).

Except for 1921, where " not stated " issues were adjusted prior to tabulation, wives whose issue was not stated have been omitted in the calculation of average issues and proportions above and in subsequent tables. The allocation of " not stated " issue would have to be made on the basis of single ages, possibly in conjunction with duration of marriage. As the results are of doubtful validity it has not been considered worth the labour involved for the last two Censuses. It is considered that the 1921 procedure understated issue by assigning too many cases to the childless category, and that the present method leads to some overstatement as many of the childless omit to answer the issue question. No correction for these factors has been attempted. The reduction of the proportion of wives who did not state an issue from 5.1 per cent in 1947 to 1.4 per cent in 1954 has reduced the extent of any such error.

The table above shows that the decrease in average issue from 1911 to 1954 was common to all age groups, and is thus independent of changes in the age structure of the population. The overall decline during the period was 40 per cent, and varied with age from about 25 per cent at ages under 34 years to more than 50 per cent between ages of 45 to 69 years. An interesting feature of the table is the increase in average issue between 1947 and 1954 for wives under 40 years of age. As the fertility experience of these women is incomplete, it is not possible to say whether this is a permanent reversal of the downward trend of fertility, or is due only to a reduction of the age at which these women have borne their children, or to a recovery from the abnormal post-war conditions of 1947.

The figures in the table above are shown in graphical form on page 314. This shows that the largest declines in average issue occurred in the higher age groups and that the major part of the decline has occurred since 1921.

(ii) *Proportions Childless.* Comparisons of average issue are of limited value and need to be supplemented by a study of the variations in family size. Limitations of space render it impractical to do this in detail in this Report, however, and details for childless wives and the family composition of wives with completed fertility only are presented herein. For existing marriages, comparisons are possible between the Censuses of 1911, 1947 and 1954 only.

The following table shows the number of childless wives and their proportions to total wives in each age group at the three Censuses.

CHILDLESS WIVES (*a*): NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL WIVES ACCORDING TO AGE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1947 AND 1954.

(Existing Marriages.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Numbers (*a*)			Percentage of Total Wives (*b*)		
	1911	1947	1954	1911	1947	1954
Under 20	3,353	8,944	10,450	39.68	59.01	53.87
20 - 24	16,632	57,740	61,505	25.54	41.18	37.42
25 - 29	18,880	49,368	51,465	17.30	22.45	18.87
30 - 34	14,414	37,528	36,470	12.81	15.82	12.48
35 - 39	12,002	31,719	33,865	11.47	14.73	12.68
40 - 44	10,739	24,963	38,280	11.26	14.14	15.36
45 - 49	9,390	20,811	37,415	11.42	13.15	18.54
50 - 54	7,005	16,346	34,150	11.40	11.79	20.44
55 - 59	4,632	11,838	26,500	12.22	10.44	19.92
60 - 64	3,289	8,022	21,580	13.12	10.07	19.45
65 - 69	2,251	5,121	13,700	13.53	10.35	18.75
70 - 74	1,309	3,065	7,750	14.08	11.55	19.51
75 - 79	606	1,364	3,235	14.25	11.22	18.96
80 and over	259	593	1,500	15.32	12.11	19.75
Not Stated	....	3,198	....	....	24.45	....
Total	104,761	280,620	377,865	14.28	17.53	18.75

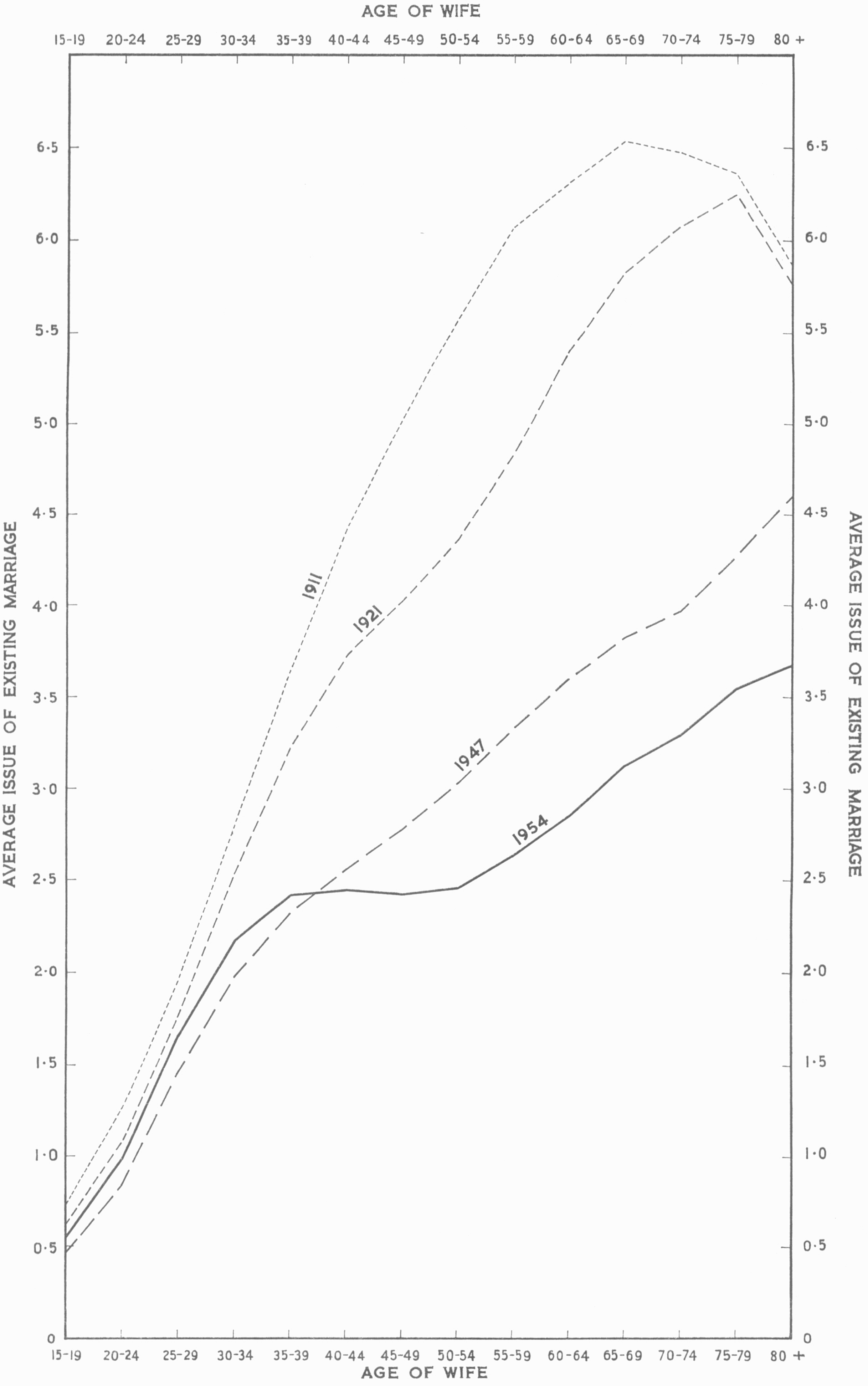
(*a*) For 1911 includes all wives; for 1947 and 1954 excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*b*) Percentage of wives who stated their issue.

The proportion of childless wives has decreased since 1947 at ages under 40 years and increased at the higher ages. The increases are particularly high from age 50 onwards. These figures are examined in more detail in later sections, where duration of marriage is considered in relation to age.

Much of the change in average issue between the Censuses was due to changes in the proportions childless as well as to changes in fertility of fertile women. This is shown in the following table which shows, for 1947 and 1954, the average issue of all women and of those with issue.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES ACCORDING TO AGE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

(EXISTING MARRIAGE ONLY.)



AVERAGE ISSUE: EXISTING MARRIAGES OF ALL WIVES (*a*) AND OF WIVES WITH ISSUE (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	1947		1954		Ratio 1954 to 1947	
	All Wives	Wives with Issue	All Wives	Wives with Issue	All Wives	Wives with Issue
15 - 19	0.46	1.12	0.55	1.19	1.19	1.06
20 - 24	0.84	1.43	0.98	1.56	1.16	1.09
25 - 29	1.46	1.88	1.66	2.05	1.14	1.09
30 - 34	1.98	2.35	2.17	2.48	1.09	1.06
35 - 39	2.32	2.72	2.42	2.77	1.04	1.02
40 - 44	2.56	2.98	2.45	2.89	0.96	0.97
45 - 49	2.77	3.19	2.43	2.98	0.88	0.93
50 - 54	3.03	3.43	2.46	3.09	0.81	0.90
55 - 59	3.33	3.72	2.63	3.29	0.79	0.88
60 - 64	3.60	4.00	2.85	3.54	0.79	0.89
65 - 69	3.82	4.26	3.13	3.85	0.82	0.90
70 - 74	3.97	4.49	3.30	4.10	0.83	0.91
75 - 79	4.27	4.81	3.55	4.38	0.83	0.91
80 and over	4.60	5.13	3.67	4.57	0.80	0.89
Total	2.36	3.00	2.25	2.77	0.95	0.92

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

In the younger age groups where average issue increased, the average issue of wives with issue showed a proportionally smaller increase than that for all wives, the difference being due to the decrease in the proportion childless. In the older age groups where average issue decreased, the average issue of wives with issue fell at a lower rate than that for all wives, which was reduced by the increase in the proportion of childless wives.

15. Size of Completed Family.

The age at which the fertility experience of a married woman may be regarded as completed is taken here as 45 years. Any births occurring to women of higher ages would have little effect on average issue or on the distribution by number of issue. The average issue of existing marriage of women in the age group 45-49 years has fallen at each Census from 1911, when it was 5.02, to 2.43 in 1954. In the next higher age group, the average issue fell from 5.62 to 2.46. While such factors as mortality and different patterns of age at marriage and re-marriage may affect these comparisons, it would seem that most of the difference is due to changes in the fertility of the successive groups of women.

In the following table the average issue and proportional distribution by family size for existing marriages is shown for generations of married women born in 1836 and later years, in both five- and ten-year age groups.

SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILIES: AVERAGE ISSUE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO ISSUE OF SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF WIVES (*a*) AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER, AUSTRALIA.

(Existing Marriages.)

Period in which Wives were Born	Age Last Birthday (Years)	Average Issue	Percentage Distribution according to Number of Issue—							Total
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	
					FIVE-YEARLY AGE GROUP					
	At 1954 Census—									
1904–1909	45–49	2.43	18.54	17.17	23.65	16.93	10.36	5.51	7.84	100.00
1899–1904	50–54	2.46	20.44	16.61	22.16	16.15	9.64	5.81	9.19	100.00
1894–1899	55–59	2.63	19.92	15.05	20.61	16.28	10.59	6.68	10.87	100.00
1889–1894	60–64	2.85	19.45	13.44	18.78	15.86	11.65	7.15	13.67	100.00
	At 1947 Census—									
1887–1892	55–59	3.33	10.44	13.82	19.59	17.32	13.03	8.70	17.10	100.00
1882–1887	60–64	3.60	10.07	12.28	17.45	16.77	13.20	9.41	20.82	100.00
1877–1882	65–69	3.82	10.35	11.02	15.72	15.40	13.50	10.02	23.99	100.00
1872–1877	70–74	3.97	11.55	10.07	13.93	14.53	12.91	10.21	26.80	100.00
1867–1872	75–79	4.27	11.22	8.96	12.05	13.81	12.27	10.35	31.34	100.00
1862–1867	80–84	4.55	11.90	7.72	10.12	11.22	12.72	11.37	34.95	100.00
	At 1911 Census—									
1861–1866	45–49	5.02	11.42	6.81	8.49	10.11	10.91	10.30	41.96	100.00
1856–1861	50–54	5.62	11.40	5.43	6.53	8.06	9.27	9.55	49.76	100.00
1851–1856	55–59	6.07	12.22	4.95	5.40	6.52	7.43	8.23	55.25	100.00
1846–1851	60–64	6.31	13.12	4.37	4.79	5.42	6.77	7.42	58.11	100.00
1841–1846	65–69	6.53	13.53	4.15	4.16	5.08	5.81	6.17	61.10	100.00
1836–1841	70–74	6.48	14.08	4.17	4.20	4.98	5.59	6.81	60.17	100.00

(*a*) Excludes wives who did not state their issue and, in 1947 and 1954, those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILIES: AVERAGE ISSUE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO ISSUE OF SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF WIVES (*a*) AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER, AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

(Existing Marriages.)

Period in which Wives were Born	Age Last Birthday (Years)	Average Issue	Percentage Distribution according to Number of Issue							Total
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	
TEN-YEARLY AGE GROUPS										
	At 1954 Census—									
1899–1909 ..	45–54	2.44	19.40	16.92	22.98	16.57	10.03	5.65	8.45	100.00
1889–1899 ..	55–64	2.73	19.71	14.32	19.78	16.09	11.07	6.89	12.14	100.00
	At 1947 Census—									
1882–1892 ..	55–64	3.44	10.29	13.18	18.71	17.09	13.10	8.99	18.64	100.00
1872–1882 ..	65–74	3.87	10.77	10.69	15.10	15.10	13.29	10.08	24.97	100.00
1862–1872 ..	75–84	4.34	11.38	8.66	11.58	13.18	12.38	10.60	32.22	100.00
	At 1911 Census—									
1856–1866 ..	45–54	5.26	11.41	6.22	7.65	9.23	10.21	9.98	45.30	100.00
1846–1856 ..	55–64	6.14	12.58	4.72	5.16	6.09	7.17	7.90	56.38	100.00
1836–1846 ..	65–74	6.50	13.72	4.16	4.17	5.05	5.73	6.40	60.77	100.00

(*a*) Excludes wives who did not state their issue and, in 1947 and 1954, those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

In interpreting the figures in this table several factors should be borne in mind. The possible effects of mortality and of changes in age at marriage mentioned above become more important when groups of women born at widely differing dates are compared. The difficulties in comparing results of several Censuses due to " not stated " issue have already been mentioned. An approximate indication of the effect of mortality can be obtained from the comparative table in Section 14, page 312. If the average issue of existing marriage of wives in each age group from 45-49 years in 1911 is compared with the 1921 figures for wives ten years older, it is seen that each is lower at the later date. It is unlikely that the understatement of average issue considered to be present in the 1921 figures would account for the whole difference. The higher figures for proportions childless at higher ages are possibly due also, in part, to the effect of mortality.

Allowing for such defects in the data, however, the table clearly shows the steep decline in average issue over the 73 years from about 6.5 to the 1954 level of under 2.5.

The group of wives born between 1904 and 1909 (i.e. ages 45-49) would have been bearing children during the depression years, and are likely to represent the lowest level of fertility for some time to come. It will be noted from a previous table, page 315, that the next lower age group (40-44) for all wives had a higher, and the group ten years younger (35-39) almost as high an average issue. That this level of fertility is too low for replacement of the population can be shown approximately as follows. Of 100 women born in this period, 85 would survive to ages 45-49 years in 1954 on the 1932-34 mortality experience. In 1954, 78.8 per cent of women in this age group were married, and 89.6 per cent were, or had been, married, i.e. 67 and 76 respectively of the 100 births. The number of children born to the original 100 births would be between 163 and 185, of whom 80 and 90 respectively would be girls. This approximation ignores ex-nuptial births and births to previous marriages, which could not have a very large effect. Improvements in mortality with constant fertility and nuptiality rates will raise the level of reproduction. Taking 1946-48 mortality, the number of girls born to the same group would be between 83 and 95, and on 1953-55 mortality between 87 and 98. Although higher, these are still below replacement level.

Similar figures are given in the next table for wives with issue. In this way the effects of inaccuracies due to proportions childless are removed.

As well as showing a decline in the average issue of wives with issue of about the same magnitude as for all wives, the table shows the striking change in the most common size of family from six or over for the earliest period covered, to four and then three for wives born between 1861 and 1877. Since then, the two-child family has been the most numerous and has continued to increase rapidly in relative importance. Families with one or three children have also increased in relative importance, and families of six or more decreased, while those of four or five children, after increasing for many years, have decreased.

SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILIES: AVERAGE ISSUE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO ISSUE OF SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF WIVES WITH ISSUE (*a*) AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER, AUSTRALIA.

(Existing Marriages.)

Period in which Wives were Born	Age Last Birthday (Years)	Average Issue	Percentage Distribution according to Number of Issue—						Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	
				Five-Yearly Age Groups					
	At 1954 Census—								
1904–1909	45–49	2.98	21.08	29.03	20.78	12.72	6.76	9.63	100.00
1899–1904	50–54	3.09	20.87	27.86	20.30	12.11	7.31	11.55	100.00
1894–1899	55–59	3.29	18.80	25.74	20.33	13.22	8.34	13.57	100.00
1889–1894	60–64	3.54	16.68	23.32	19.69	14.46	8.87	16.98	100.00
	At 1947 Census—								
1887–1892	55–59	3.72	15.43	21.87	19.34	14.55	9.71	19.10	100.00
1882–1887	60–64	4.00	13.66	19.40	18.65	14.68	10.46	23.15	100.00
1877–1882	65–69	4.26	12.29	17.54	17.18	15.06	11.18	26.75	100.00
1872–1877	70–74	4.49	11.39	15.75	16.43	14.59	11.54	30.30	100.00
1867–1872	75–79	4.81	10.09	13.57	15.56	13.82	11.66	35.30	100.00
1862–1867	80–84	5.16	8.77	11.49	12.73	14.44	12.90	39.67	100.00
	At 1911 Census—								
1861–1866	45–49	5.67	7.69	9.59	11.41	12.31	11.63	47.37	100.00
1856–1861	50–54	6.34	6.13	7.36	9.10	10.47	10.78	56.16	100.00
1851–1856	55–59	6.92	5.64	6.15	7.43	8.47	9.37	62.94	100.00
1846–1851	60–64	7.26	5.03	5.51	6.24	7.79	8.54	66.89	100.00
1841–1846	65–69	7.55	4.79	4.82	5.88	6.72	7.13	70.66	100.00
1836–1841	70–74	7.54	4.86	4.88	5.80	6.51	7.92	70.03	100.00
				Ten-Yearly Age Groups					
	At 1954 Census—								
1899–1909	45–54	3.03	20.99	28.51	20.56	12.45	7.00	10.49	100.00
1889–1899	55–64	3.40	17.83	24.64	20.04	13.79	8.58	15.12	100.00
	At 1947 Census—								
1882–1892	55–64	3.83	14.70	20.85	19.05	14.60	10.02	20.78	100.00
1872–1882	65–74	4.34	11.98	16.92	16.92	14.90	11.30	27.98	100.00
1862–1872	75–84	4.90	9.77	13.07	14.87	13.97	11.96	36.36	100.00
	At 1911 Census—								
1856–1866	45–54	5.94	7.02	8.64	10.42	11.52	11.27	51.13	100.00
1846–1856	55–64	7.02	5.40	5.90	6.96	8.20	9.04	64.50	100.00
1836–1846	65–74	7.55	4.82	4.84	5.85	6.65	7.41	70.43	100.00

(*a*) Excludes wives who did not state their issue and, in 1947 and 1954, those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

16. Age and Duration of Marriage.

(i) *Detailed Tables.* The following tables show married women, for Australia as a whole and for the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia, classified according to age and duration of existing marriage, and the average issue of each age and duration group.

From the last of these tables it will be seen that, with minor exceptions, the average issue of wives in extra-metropolitan areas was higher at all ages and durations than in the metropolitan areas.

WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE AND DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–14
15	95	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	450	100	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1,500	500	95	30	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
18	3,485	1,360	785	105	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
19	5,160	2,785	1,975	670	170	5	5	..	..	..	..
20	6,465	4,805	4,040	1,795	740	145	40	5	5	..	..
21	7,915	6,050	5,785	3,990	1,745	530	145	20	..	5	..
22	6,890	6,870	7,470	5,840	3,645	1,510	655	155	20	..	..
23	6,130	6,495	8,760	8,275	5,785	3,600	1,825	590	140	20	10
24	4,605	5,045	7,735	9,060	7,660	5,430	3,395	1,675	615	135	50
25	3,475	4,045	6,300	7,725	8,855	7,175	5,520	3,705	1,720	495	165
26	3,000	3,080	5,050	6,340	7,860	9,060	7,725	5,750	3,350	1,165	635
27	2,090	2,330	3,860	5,550	6,280	7,855	8,680	7,885	5,300	2,750	1,720
28	1,870	2,100	3,160	4,045	5,195	7,120	8,335	8,640	7,915	4,885	4,750
29	1,535	1,615	2,400	3,450	4,230	5,240	6,625	8,540	9,090	6,700	8,910
30–34	4,925	4,625	7,225	9,425	11,760	15,525	18,985	25,545	28,920	29,065	122,985
35–39	2,795	2,525	3,435	4,300	4,930	5,810	6,675	8,570	10,270	10,230	108,935
40–44	1,940	1,775	2,300	2,710	3,100	3,320	3,485	4,410	4,845	4,505	46,605
45–49	1,260	1,030	1,415	1,785	1,870	1,885	1,985	2,195	2,335	2,260	16,935
50–54	1,020	590	1,055	1,015	1,170	1,140	1,165	1,115	1,250	1,120	8,100
55–59	460	470	600	560	510	635	860	645	760	640	4,265
60–64	380	255	315	385	380	375	365	400	350	405	2,395
65–69	255	180	220	200	240	190	175	250	265	130	1,095
70–74	50	50	115	160	125	115	110	105	85	90	520
75–79	55	20	10	40	15	35	50	50	55	45	165
80 and over	20	10	10	15	5	30	15	10	5	15	90
Total	67,825	58,725	74,135	77,470	76,285	76,745	76,820	80,260	77,295	64,660	328,330

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)—*continued*									Total
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not Stated	
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	580
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2,165
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	5,800
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	10,865
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	18,230
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	26,355
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	33,280
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	41,990
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	45,730
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	49,545
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	53,365
27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435	54,740
28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	58,500
29	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	58,825
30–34	13,515	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,405	294,980
35–39	87,030	12,220	80	..	..	..	..	..	2,435	270,240
40–44	92,905	66,435	11,585	75	..	..	..	..	2,645	252,640
45–49	36,955	61,480	60,065	8,975	60	..	..	..	2,225	204,715
50–54	12,385	22,505	55,815	51,745	6,640	65	..	..	2,090	169,985
55–59	4,985	7,500	20,595	50,060	34,630	5,510	25	..	2,005	135,715
60–64	2,760	3,465	8,440	22,690	34,835	29,920	3,315	40	1,865	113,335
65–69	1,195	1,555	2,705	6,785	12,315	26,230	17,605	2,000	1,495	75,085
70–74	450	585	1,075	1,905	3,285	8,400	12,490	10,055	1,190	40,960
75–79	85	235	245	615	845	1,750	3,205	9,540	820	17,880
80 and over	65	55	60	180	300	370	715	5,450	630	8,050
Total	252,390	176,110	160,665	143,030	92,910	72,245	37,355	27,085	23,325	2,043,665

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE AND DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, METROPOLITAN AREAS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–14
15	55	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
16	185	60	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
17	655	245	45	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
18	1,670	535	365	40	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
19	2,420	1,205	835	315	85	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
20	3,175	2,250	1,800	735	335	70	5	5	. .	. .	. .
21	4,195	3,135	2,810	1,625	715	225	55	15	. .	. .	. .
22	3,665	3,525	3,870	2,575	1,565	595	315	65	10	. .	. .
23	3,455	3,625	4,545	3,950	2,695	1,515	915	250	90	15	. .
24	2,640	2,745	4,315	4,650	3,840	2,565	1,480	810	310	65	20
25	2,075	2,225	3,575	4,210	4,760	3,600	2,600	1,630	800	195	80
26	1,730	1,815	3,025	3,495	4,250	4,780	3,980	2,770	1,575	520	260
27	1,220	1,415	2,300	3,290	3,390	4,265	4,390	3,990	2,790	1,340	765
28	1,110	1,310	1,925	2,295	3,025	3,935	4,450	4,440	4,070	2,505	2,255
29	980	1,030	1,350	2,070	2,515	2,960	3,650	4,745	4,900	3,395	4,435
30–34	3,110	2,920	4,260	5,605	6,760	9,135	11,160	14,435	16,175	16,130	67,510
35–39	1,645	1,510	2,215	2,605	2,810	3,535	3,870	5,285	5,800	5,925	62,900
40–44	1,140	1,070	1,435	1,685	1,840	2,130	2,155	2,650	2,905	2,685	27,500
45–49	805	620	935	1,195	1,135	1,250	1,275	1,415	1,450	1,335	10,530
50–54	650	385	715	685	755	780	745	690	810	735	4,895
55–59	265	285	445	305	310	420	510	420	480	375	2,735
60–64	220	135	210	240	235	230	250	220	215	255	1,595
65–69	120	100	125	120	160	110	120	155	170	95	660
70–74	35	30	55	105	85	90	65	80	55	55	305
75–79	35	10	10	20	10	30	25	30	40	35	80
80 and over . .	15	10	5	10	5	20	5	10	5	10	60
Total . .	37,270	32,195	41,175	41,830	41,285	42,245	42,020	44,110	42,650	35,670	186,585

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)—*continued*									Total
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not Stated	
15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	55
16	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	255
17	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	965
18	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	2,630
19	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	45	4,910
20	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	105	8,480
21	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	105	12,880
22	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	110	16,295
23	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	195	21,250
24	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	195	23,635
25	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	220	25,970
26	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	220	28,420
27	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	260	29,420
28	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	320	31,640
29	20	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	210	32,260
30–34	5,785	25	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,430	164,440
35–39	44,310	5,855	20	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,330	149,615
40–44	52,540	33,965	5,955	50	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,465	141,170
45–49	21,260	35,105	31,745	4,775	40	. .	. .	. .	1,290	116,160
50–54	7,545	13,250	33,055	28,445	3,595	45	. .	. .	1,270	99,050
55–59	2,870	4,440	12,690	29,695	19,250	2,895	20	. .	1,265	79,675
60–64	1,565	2,030	5,040	13,970	20,970	16,495	1,655	10	1,145	66,685
65–69	675	870	1,690	4,110	7,540	15,540	9,465	1,085	910	43,820
70–74	250	375	650	1,155	1,990	4,920	6,965	5,395	700	23,360
75–79	60	145	135	420	460	1,030	1,795	5,355	485	10,210
80 and over . .	35	25	20	105	190	160	425	3,140	390	4,645
Total . .	136,920	96,085	91,000	82,725	54,035	41,085	20,325	14,985	13,700	1,137,895

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE AND DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–14
15	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	265	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	845	255	50	25	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
18	1,815	825	420	65	5	10	..	..	..	..	..
19	2,740	1,580	1,140	355	85	..	5	..	..	..	..
20	3,290	2,555	2,240	1,060	405	75	35	..	5	..	..
21	3,720	2,915	2,975	2,365	1,030	305	90	5	..	5	..
22	3,225	3,345	3,600	3,265	2,080	915	340	90	10	..	..
23	2,675	2,870	4,215	4,325	3,090	2,085	910	340	50	5	10
24	1,965	2,300	3,420	4,410	3,820	2,865	1,915	865	305	70	30
25	1,400	1,820	2,725	3,515	4,095	3,575	2,920	2,075	920	300	85
26	1,270	1,265	2,025	2,845	3,610	4,280	3,745	2,980	1,775	645	375
27	870	915	1,560	2,260	2,890	3,590	4,290	3,895	2,510	1,410	955
28	760	790	1,235	1,750	2,170	3,185	3,885	4,200	3,845	2,380	2,495
29	555	585	1,050	1,380	1,715	2,280	2,975	3,795	4,190	3,305	4,475
30–34	1,815	1,705	2,965	3,820	5,000	6,390	7,825	11,110	12,745	12,935	55,475
35–39	1,150	1,015	1,220	1,695	2,120	2,275	2,805	3,285	4,470	4,305	46,035
40–44	800	705	865	1,025	1,260	1,190	1,330	1,760	1,940	1,820	19,105
45–49	455	410	480	590	735	635	710	780	885	925	6,405
50–54	370	205	340	330	415	360	420	425	440	385	3,205
55–59	195	185	155	255	200	215	350	225	280	265	1,530
60–64	160	120	105	145	145	145	115	180	135	150	800
65–69	135	80	95	80	80	80	55	95	95	35	435
70–74	15	20	60	55	40	25	45	25	30	35	215
75–79	20	10	..	20	5	5	25	20	15	10	85
80 and over	5	..	5	5	..	10	10	..	..	5	30
Total	30,555	26,530	32,960	35,640	35,000	34,500	34,800	36,150	34,645	28,990	141,745

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)—*continued*									Total
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not Stated	
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	325
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,200
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3,170
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	5,955
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	9,750
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	13,475
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	16,985
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	20,740
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	22,095
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	23,575
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	24,945
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	25,320
28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	26,860
29	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	26,565
30–34	7,730	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	130,540
35–39	42,720	6,365	60	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	120,625
40–44	40,365	32,470	5,630	25	..	..	..	..	1,180	111,470
45–49	15,695	26,375	28,320	4,200	20	..	..	..	935	88,555
50–54	4,840	9,255	22,760	23,300	3,045	20	..	..	820	70,935
55–59	2,115	3,060	7,905	20,365	15,380	2,615	5	..	740	56,040
60–64	1,195	1,435	3,400	8,720	13,865	13,425	1,660	30	720	46,650
65–69	520	685	1,015	2,675	4,775	10,690	8,140	915	585	31,265
70–74	200	210	425	750	1,295	3,480	5,525	4,660	490	17,600
75–79	25	90	110	195	385	720	1,410	4,185	335	7,670
80 and over	30	30	40	75	110	210	290	2,310	240	3,405
Total	115,470	80,025	69,665	60,305	38,875	31,160	17,030	12,100	9,625	905,770

(*a*) Excludes wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

AVERAGE ISSUE (*a*): EXISTING MARRIAGES OF WIVES (*b*) ACCORDING TO AGE AND DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–14
15	0.11	1.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
16	0.23	0.95	0.75	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
17	0.23	0.77	1.21	1.33	2.00	2.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
18	0.22	0.83	1.30	1.57	0.50	2.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
19	0.15	0.70	1.15	1.54	1.97	3.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
20	0.12	0.60	1.06	1.60	1.85	1.83	2.50	3.00	4.00	. .	. .
21	0.09	0.56	0.92	1.45	1.84	2.28	2.31	1.67	. .	1.00	. .
22	0.08	0.50	0.55	1.32	1.75	2.13	2.43	3.10	1.75	. .	. .
23	0.08	0.46	0.79	1.22	1.60	1.99	2.38	2.59	3.00	4.50	4.00
24	0.08	0.47	0.76	1.12	1.51	1.87	2.23	2.51	2.84	3.19	4.30
25	0.10	0.47	0.75	1.07	1.44	1.78	2.14	2.50	2.61	3.12	3.25
26	0.06	0.47	0.72	1.03	1.40	1.67	1.97	2.50	2.45	2.91	3.23
27	0.09	0.45	0.75	1.07	1.39	1.62	1.90	2.21	2.40	2.75	3.02
28	0.09	0.41	0.64	1.04	1.26	1.61	1.85	2.12	2.32	2.49	3.01
29	0.06	0.40	0.74	1.01	1.26	1.54	1.78	2.03	2.25	2.35	2.87
30–34	0.09	0.43	0.67	0.94	1.20	1.43	1.69	1.94	2.13	2.26	2.64
35–39	0 05	0.26	0.49	0.71	0.92	1.10	1.31	1.57	1.81	1.95	2.38
40–44	0.05	0.16	0.29	0.31	0.53	0.58	0.78	1.05	1.29	1.43	1.93
45–49	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.23	0.33	0.46	0.65	0.78	1.17
50–54	. .	0.03	0.19	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.17	0.43
55–59	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.13
60–64	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.01	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.02
65–69	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
70–74	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
75–79	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
80 and over	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
All Ages	0.10	0.47	0.74	1.02	1.27	1.48	1.68	1.88	2.00	2.10	2.27

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)—*continued*									All Periods
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not Stated	
15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.23
16	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.37
17	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.00	0.43
18	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.63	0.54
19	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.70	0.59
20	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.08	0.70
21	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.36	0.76
22	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.56	0.90
23	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.36	1.04
24	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.76	1.21
25	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.92	1.39
26	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.74	1.51
27	2.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.86	1.68
28	5.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.72	1.79
29	4.70	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.02	1.89
30–34	3.54	4.93	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.32	2.17
35–39	3.04	3.87	3.87	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.51	2.42
40–44	2.54	3.21	3.90	4.47	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.87	2.45
45–49	2.00	2.56	3.26	4.12	3.64	. .	. .	. .	2.97	2.43
50–54	1.17	1.89	2.55	3.44	4.55	4.91	. .	. .	2.91	2.46
55–59	0.47	1.31	1.97	2.82	3.76	4.77	3.20	. .	3.11	2.63
60–64	0.13	0.62	1.36	2.23	3.10	4.23	5.40	4.13	3.12	2.85
65–69	0.06	0.18	0.65	1.62	2.51	3.47	4.65	6.04	4.19	3.13
70–74	. .	0.07	0.16	0.87	1.76	2.87	3.80	5.15	3.44	3.30
75–79	. .	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.96	2.01	3.20	4.77	4.24	3.55
80 and over	. .	. .	. .	0.10	0.50	0.82	2.08	4.65	3.38	3.67
All Ages	2.54	2.69	2.73	2.94	3.30	3.77	4.26	4.98	2.78	2.25

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*b*) Average issue of wives who stated their issue.

AVERAGE ISSUE (*a*): EXISTING MARRIAGES OF WIVES (*b*) ACCORDING TO AGE AND DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, METROPOLITAN AREAS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	0.30	0.92	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
17	0.22	0.78	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	0.20	0.79	1.15	1.63	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	0.13	0.66	1.00	1.48	1.65	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
20	0.09	0.55	0.96	1.44	1.75	1.86	2.00	3.00	..	..	..
21	0.07	0.48	0.81	1.39	1.67	2.07	2.09	0.50	..	..	..
22	0.07	0.43	0.75	1.20	1.64	2.03	2.27	3.00	0.50	..	..
23	0.06	0.40	0.70	1.11	1.49	1.79	2.14	2.44	2.56	4.00	..
24	0.06	0.41	0.68	1.02	1.39	1.72	1.99	2.29	2.61	3.00	3.75
25	0.07	0.39	0.65	0.97	1.30	1.64	1.93	2.30	2.31	2.58	2.67
26	0.04	0.43	0.64	0.94	1.27	1.53	1.76	2.14	2.16	2.57	2.96
27	0.09	0.37	0.67	0.93	1.28	1.50	1.76	2.08	2.18	2.42	2.75
28	0.06	0.36	0.56	0.94	1.13	1.45	1.71	1.93	2.15	2.30	2.73
29	0.05	0.34	0.70	0.91	1.18	1.40	1.65	1.90	2.10	2.19	2.58
30–34	0.06	0.39	0.61	0.86	1.07	1.32	1.55	1.79	1.96	2.10	2.43
35–39	0.04	0.21	0.46	0.63	0.80	0.97	1.20	1.42	1.61	1.84	2.19
40–44	0.01	0.14	0.27	0.27	0.43	0.52	0.64	0.95	1.12	1.24	1.73
45–49	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.25	0.43	0.50	0.68	1.03
50–54	..	..	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.36
55–59	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.10
60–64	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.02
65–69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70–74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75–79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Ages	0.08	0.40	0.64	0.90	1.13	1.31	1.50	1.69	1.79	1.90	2.06

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)—*continued*									All Periods
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not Stated	
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.46
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.41
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.48
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.53
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.14	0.61
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	0.64
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.29	0.77
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.29	0.89
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.52	1.05
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	1.20
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.54	1.32
27	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.44	1.49
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.62	1.59
29	4.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	1.70
30–34	3.16	3.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.95	1.96
35–39	2.72	3.45	3.25	..	..	..	..	..	2.02	2.15
40–44	2.29	2.82	3.40	3.90	..	..	..	..	2.35	2.13
45–49	1.78	2.25	2.86	3.60	3.86	..	..	..	2.52	2.09
50–54	0.99	1.68	2.27	3.03	3.90	5.00	..	..	2.65	2.13
55–59	0.37	1.10	1.73	2.51	3.32	4.31	2.25	..	2.76	2.29
60–64	0.16	0.49	1.14	2.03	2.77	3.78	4.77	7.00	2.65	2.50
65–69	0.05	0.17	0.55	1.46	2.26	3.09	4.12	5.58	3.70	2.74
70–74	..	0.11	0.18	0.78	1.70	2.59	3.31	4.63	2.76	2.88
75–79	..	..	0.19	0.16	0.95	1.92	2.93	4.32	4.02	3.20
80 and over	..	..	..	0.16	0.47	0.71	2.06	4.28	3.71	3.44
All Ages	2.24	2.33	2.36	2.58	2.91	3.36	3.75	4.52	2.42	2.00

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*b*) Average issue of wives who stated their issue.

AVERAGE ISSUE (*a*): EXISTING MARRIAGES OF WIVES (*b*) ACCORDING TO AGE AND DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–14
15	0.25	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	0.19	1.00	0.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	0.24	0.76	1.40	1.40	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
18	0.23	0.85	1.43	1.54	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
19	0.16	0.73	1.26	1.59	2.29	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	0.14	0.65	1.14	1.71	1.93	1.80	2.57	..	4.00	..	..
21	0.11	0.64	1.03	1.49	1.96	2.43	2.44	4.00	..	1.00	..
22	0.08	0.57	0.95	1.42	1.83	2.19	2.57	3.17	3.00	..	..
23	0.10	0.53	0.88	1.31	1.70	2.13	2.62	2.70	3.80	6.00	4.00
24	0.10	0.54	0.86	1.24	1.64	2.01	2.41	2.71	3.08	3.36	4.67
25	0.14	0.57	0.88	1.19	1.61	1.92	2.32	2.66	2.88	3.47	3.76
26	0.09	0.53	0.84	1.14	1.54	1.81	2.18	2.44	2.71	3.19	3.41
27	0.09	0.59	0.87	1.26	1.52	1.77	2.04	2.33	2.65	3.07	3.25
28	0.14	0.50	0.77	1.16	1.44	1.80	2.02	2.33	2.51	2.70	3.26
29	0.08	0.50	0.79	1.15	1.37	1.71	1.93	2.19	2.42	2.53	3.15
30–34	0.13	0.48	0.75	1.06	1.38	1.59	1.87	2.14	2.35	2.47	2.90
35–39	0.06	0.32	0.55	0.82	1.08	1.29	1.47	1.80	2.08	2.16	2.64
40–44	0.11	0.19	0.33	0.38	0.68	0.69	1.00	1.20	1.54	1.72	2.22
45–49	..	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.35	0.46	0.51	0.90	0.92	1.38
50–54	..	..	0.01	..	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.26	0.15	0.53
55–59	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.02	..	0.05	0.04	..	0.17
60–64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.26
65–69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
70–74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75–79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Ages ..	0.12	0.55	0.86	1.17	1.44	1.68	1.90	2.10	2.26	2.34	2.56

Age of Wife Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)—*continued*									All Periods
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not Stated	
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.45
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.31
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.45
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.59
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.64
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.78
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	0.88
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.85	1.03
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.44	1.19
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.05	1.37
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.23	1.11
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.06	1.61
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	1.72
28	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.85	1.89
29	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.26	2.03
30–34	3.83	5.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.80	2.44
35–39	3.36	4.25	4.09	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	2.75
40–44	2.87	3.62	4.43	5.60	..	..	..	..	3.41	2.84
45–49	2.29	2.98	3.70	4.70	3.25	..	..	..	3.52	2.87
50–54	1.45	2.18	2.97	3.94	5.31	4.67	..	..	3.61	2.93
55–59	0.61	1.61	2.36	3.26	4.32	5.28	7.00	..	3.65	3.11
60–64	0.10	0.80	1.68	2.55	3.59	4.78	6.03	3.17	3.85	3.35
65–69	0.06	0.18	0.82	1.87	2.91	4.03	5.27	6.58	4.94	3.67
70–74	..	..	0.13	1.00	1.85	3.27	4.41	5.76	4.33	3.86
75–79	..	0.17	..	0.26	0.96	2.14	3.54	5.33	4.58	4.00
80 and over ..	..	..	..	..	0.56	1.12	2.14	5.25	2.57	4.00
All Ages ..	2.89	3.12	3.20	3.42	3.84	4.31	4.87	5.55	3.22	2.56

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*b*) Average issue of wives who stated their issue.

(ii) *Census Comparisons.* Particulars of the average issue of existing marriage of wives according to duration of marriage in five-yearly groups are shown for Australia in the following table at the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1947 and 1954.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE OF WIFE (*a*), AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921, 1947 AND 1954.

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)	Average Issue				Percentage of Average Issue in 1911		
	1911	1921	1947	1954	1921	1947	1954
Under 5	0.89	0.81	0.66	0.75	91.01	74.16	84.27
5 - 9	2.29	2.19	1.64	1.82	95.63	71.62	79.48
10 - 14	3.34	3.15	2.25	2.27	94.31	67.37	67.96
15 - 19	4.24	3.87	2.71	2.54	91.27	63.92	59.91
20 - 24	5.05	4.40	2.97	2.69	87.13	58.81	53.27
25 - 29	5.87	4.91	3.26	2.73	83.65	55.54	46.51
30 - 34	6.67	5.41	3.61	2.94	81.11	54.12	44.08
35 - 39	7.25	6.20	4.08	3.30	85.52	56.28	45.52
40 - 44	7.74	7.05	4.54	3.77	91.09	58.66	48.71
45 and over	8.37	7.98	5.24	4.56	95.34	62.60	54.48
Not Stated	4.53	4.51	2.71	2.78	99.56	59.82	61.37
Total	3.78	3.22	2.36	2.25	85.19	62.43	59.52

(*a*) For 1911 includes all wives; for 1921 excludes wives enumerated apart from their husbands; and for 1947 and 1954 excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). The average issues relate to wives who stated their issue, except in 1921, when those who failed to state their issue were assigned issue prior to tabulation.

Between 1911 and 1921, the decline in average issue of existing marriages was less than 10 per cent for the durations less than 20 years and for those of forty or more years, and between 13 and 19 per cent for the intermediate durations. Between 1921 and 1947, the decline was greater for each duration group than between 1911 and 1921, varying between 17 per cent for durations less than five years to more than 30 per cent for durations forty years and over. From 1947 to 1954, there was an increase in average issue for duration groups up to 14 years (as for lower age groups—*See* page 315). In the remaining duration groups, the decline in average issue was at a lower rate than between 1921 and 1947. In the case of the lowest two duration groups, the increase was due mainly to differing proportions of wives at the individual durations within the groups, as a comparison of average issue at the single years of duration shows that only for durations under one year, 4 and 5 years, were the 1954 rates higher than those for 1947.

The following table shows the average issue in 1954 as a percentage of the corresponding figure for 1911 in each age and duration group.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE (*a*) IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA: RESULTS OF 1954 CENSUS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THOSE OF 1911 CENSUS.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										Total
	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	
Under 20	73.97	55.90	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	75.34
20–24	82.47	88.98	86.38	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	77.78
25–29	92.78	82.07	78.19	76.79	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	84.26
30–34	89.89	82.70	71.54	73.14	78.38	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	77.50
35–39	80.00	75.00	68.59	64.27	66.15	56.25	. .	. .	. .	. .	66.30
40–44	85.71	66.88	65.20	59.48	57.32	56.60	53.21	. .	. .	. .	55.43
45–49	114.29	75.76	59.69	59.35	52.78	51.18	53.58	48.01	. .	. .	48.41
50–54	. .	100.00	53.75	52.00	49.22	46.03	47.98	52.60	43.76	. .	43.77
55–59	. .	. .	92.86	52.22	51.98	45.60	45.71	48.21	51.90	32.00	43.33
60–64	. .	. .	. .	185.71	66.67	50.37	47.65	48.29	51.27	56.62	45.17
65–69	. .	. .	. .	. .	150.00	72.22	57.45	52.51	50.44	54.31	47.93
70–74	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	160.00	68.56	60.01	57.98	53.79	50.93
75–79	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	172.73	84.96	60.54	57.73	55.82
80–84	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	120.00	54.86	63.24	60.13
85 and over . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	119.23	73.12	70.71
Total . .	84.27	79.48	67.96	59.91	53.27	46.51	44.08	45.52	48.71	54.48	59.52

(*a*) Excludes wives who did not state their issue and, in 1954, those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

Within each age group, the decline in average issue since 1911 is seen to be less, in general, for more recent marriages. At the higher ages there is a tendency for the decline to be less at the greater than at the intermediate durations. That is, the decline has been smallest for the most recent marriages and less for wives marrying at very young ages than for those marrying five to ten years older.

A comparison of the table above with a similar table on page 330 of the Report on the 1947 Census shows that, with some exceptions (particularly in the duration group 10 to 14 years), there were increases between 1947 and 1954 in average issue in all age groups below 40 years and at all duration groups under 15 years.

17. Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage.

The following table shows the average issue of existing marriage of wives in five-yearly groups of age at marriage and duration of marriage. Age at marriage has been derived from age at the Census and duration of marriage, the result being an average exact age at marriage (as compared with an age last birthday). Thus, a woman aged 25 years last birthday at the Census and married five years would have been married within a two-year period extending from just over 19 years of age to just under 21 years, or approximately 20 years on the average.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE (*a*) AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age at Marriage (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										Total
	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	
Under 20.. ..	1.04	2.34	2.99	3.54	3.75	3.86	4.08	4.44	4.84	5.62	3.05
20–24	0.80	2.01	2.52	2.83	2.95	2.95	3.18	3.50	3.96	4.63	2.44
25–29	0.73	1.77	2.19	2.31	2.29	2.29	2.54	2.81	3.14	3.67	2.10
30–34	0.71	1.37	1.60	1.67	1.62	1.71	1.92	2.15	2.53	2.91	1.52
35–39	0.38	0.76	0.78	0.82	1.02	1.05	1.22	1.43	1.74	1.89	0.79
40–44	0.14	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.31	0.35	0.48	0.65	0.54	0.45	0.24
45–49	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.24	0.20	..	0.06
50 and over ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	0.00
All Ages ..	0.75	1.82	2.27	2.54	2.69	2.73	2.94	3.30	3.77	4.56	2.25
Average Issue Standardized for Age at Marriage	0.75	1.80	2.24	2.49	2.62	2.60	2.77	3.07	..	..	..

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue or duration of marriage.

NOTE.—Age at marriage above is expressed in the form of average age, not age last birthday. Thus age at marriage 20 years is regarded as an average of ages from just over 19 years to just under 21 years. In the case of women married more than once, this age is as at the last marriage contracted.

The table shows clearly the influence of age at marriage on family size at all stages of married life. In each duration group, average issue declines uniformly with increasing age at marriage. In the case of wives married for 20 to 24 years, the average issue of those who married at under 20 is 0.80 higher than for those married at between 20 and 25 and 1.46 higher than for those married at between 25 and 30 years of age.

The results above may be used to standardize the figures of average issue for each duration group for age at marriage, thereby removing the effects of mortality on the age at marriage composition of the current population. The basis used was the age distribution of Australian marriages in the years corresponding to the duration group used. As this procedure ignores migration, the results obtained are approximate only. These results are shown at the foot of the table for the first eight duration groups, and reduce the apparent rate of increase in fertility with increasing duration of marriage shown by the figures before standardization.

18. Age at Marriage, Age at the Census and Issue of Existing Marriage.

(i) *Average Issue.* A third method of presenting data derived from the basic table of age, duration of existing marriage and issue, is to show average issue of wives according to age at the Census in conjunction with age at marriage. This information is shown in the following table for five-year groups of each age.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE (*a*) AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE AT CENSUS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age at Marriage (Years)	Age Last Birthday at Census (Years)												Total
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and over	
Under 20 ..	0.55	1.60	2.60	3.19	3.66	3.76	3.94	4.24	4.52	5.07	5.55	5.88	3.05
20–24 ..	..	0.62	1.65	2.37	2.71	2.91	2.95	3.06	3.34	3.75	4.15	4.73	2.44
25–29 ..	..	..	0.58	1.53	2.12	2.27	2.30	2.27	2.45	2.67	3.00	3.51	2.10
30–34 ..	..	..	..	0.51	1.19	1.57	1.64	1.57	1.70	1.84	2.06	2.51	1.52
35–39 ..	..	..	..	..	0.35	0.65	0.80	0.78	0.91	1.06	1.13	1.46	0.79
40–44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.35	0.52	0.24
45–49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.06
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Stated..	0.65	1.46	1.85	2.32	2.51	2.87	2.97	2.91	3.11	3.12	4.19	3.67	2.78
All Ages	0.55	0.98	1.66	2.17	2.42	2.45	2.43	2.46	2.63	2.85	3.13	3.41	2.25

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) or who did not state their issue.

NOTE.—Age at marriage above is expressed in the form of average age, not age last birthday. Thus age at marriage 20 years is regarded as an average of ages from just over 19 years to just under 21 years. In the case of women married more than once, this age is as at the last marriage contracted.

This table again shows the importance of age at marriage as a determinant of family size. Among the age groups whose fertility experience was complete, the average issue of wives married at under 20 years of age was more than 1.0 higher than of those married at the next higher age, which in turn was from about 0.7 to more than 1.0 higher than those married at 25 to 29 years of age. The lower average issue for all wives in the age group 45 to 49 years as compared with the next lower age group, despite a higher average issue for each age at marriage, is explained by the difference in the composition by age at marriage of the two groups.

Between 1947 and 1954 average issue increased for more recent marriages in all age groups up to 45 to 49 years at the Census. For wives married at under 20 years of age average issue decreased at all ages over 25.

(ii) *Proportions Childless.* The proportions of wives covered by the preceding table who were childless are shown in the following table.

CHILDLESS WIVES (*a*): PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE AT CENSUS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age at Marriage (Years)	Age Last Birthday at Census (Years)												Total
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70 and over	
Under 20 ..	53.96	13.08	3.74	2.64	1.92	2.42	2.77	3.30	3.19	3.19	2.62	2.04	8.04
20–24 ..	..	51.17	16.27	6.51	5.64	5.77	6.41	6.47	6.00	5.06	4.78	4.44	12.74
25–29 ..	..	..	54.22	20.36	12.65	12.63	12.95	14.27	12.65	11.35	9.91	9.14	17.60
30–34 ..	..	..	..	60.12	34.99	27.92	27.89	28.51	26.11	25.07	21.20	16.55	31.13
35–39 ..	..	..	..	..	72.29	58.07	54.26	54.16	50.43	44.20	44.86	45.65	54.55
40–44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	88.28	83.89	84.28	83.55	82.65	76.75	72.57	83.38
45–49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.28	96.81	95.91	95.09	92.53	92.10	96.01
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.43	99.67	99.48	99.87	99.59	99.61
Not Stated..	30.00	20.38	10.99	10.88	9.66	14.33	15.22	14.52	13.45	18.75	14.91	16.00	13.99
All Ages	53.87	37.42	18.87	12.48	12.68	15.36	18.54	20.44	19.92	19.45	18.75	19.38	18.75

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) or who did not state their issue.

NOTE.—Age at marriage above is expressed in the form of average age, not age last birthday. Thus age at marriage 20 years is regarded as an average of ages from just over 19 years to just under 21 years. In the case of women married more than once, this age is as at the last marriage contracted.

Here again the important influence of age at marriage on fertility is evident. Among wives aged 45 to 49 years at the Census, the proportion of childless wives, starting at 2.8 per cent for the youngest marriage age group, more than doubles in each succeeding group up to 30 to 34 years. With few exceptions those groups of wives for which average issue increased between 1947 and 1954 also showed a fall in the proportion childless.

BIRTHPLACE OF WIFE AND ISSUE.

19. Birthplace, Age at Census and Issue of Existing Marriage of Wives.

The following tables show the average issue of existing marriage and the proportions childless of wives born in Australia, the United Kingdom (including Ireland), and Other Countries, according to age, for Australia, as a whole and in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia. No account is taken in the tables of period of residence in Australia of wives born outside Australia. The wives born in the United Kingdom have, on average, been resident longer than the Other Countries group and are of a higher average age. In a later section details are given for more recent migrants. The number of wives comprising each group is included to enable calculation of sampling errors. The graph on page 329 shows the average issue of each group of wives.

NUMBER, AVERAGE ISSUE AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDLESS WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH BIRTHPLACE, AUSTRALIA, METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Birthplace											
	Australia			United Kingdom			Other Countries			All Birthplaces		
	Total Wives	Average Issue	Per cent Childless	Total Wives	Average Issue	Per cent Childless	Total Wives	Average Issue	Per cent Childless	Total Wives	Average Issue	Per cent Childless
	AUSTRALIA											
15–19 ..	17,530	0.56	52.80	565	0.48	58.41	1,305	0.39	66.28	19,400	0.55	53.87
20–24 ..	149,065	0.99	36.77	4,180	0.73	48.09	11,140	0.88	42.01	164,385	0.98	37.42
25–29 ..	234,270	1.70	18.14	11,190	1.43	24.58	27,265	1.48	22.81	272,725	1.66	18.87
30–34 ..	241,225	2.23	11.60	20,550	2.00	13.75	30,475	1.82	18.57	292,250	2.17	12.48
35–39 ..	231,470	2.47	12.06	17,350	2.15	13.86	18,225	2.12	19.40	267,045	2.42	12.68
40–44 ..	209,310	2.49	14.81	22,345	2.25	15.37	17,640	2.22	21.85	249,295	2.45	15.36
45–49 ..	164,885	2.47	18.16	23,140	2.19	19.64	13,775	2.33	21.27	201,800	2.43	18.54
50–54 ..	138,350	2.49	20.08	19,735	2.24	22.60	9,000	2.45	21.28	167,085	2.46	20.44
55–59 ..	107,990	2.68	19.67	19,000	2.47	20.26	6,050	2.38	23.31	133,040	2.63	19.92
60–64 ..	92,085	2.92	19.04	15,300	2.54	21.24	3,550	2.45	22.39	110,935	2.85	19.45
65–69 ..	58,660	3.23	18.45	11,895	2.67	19.63	2,515	2.96	21.67	73,070	3.13	18.75
70 and over	48,515	3.55	18.28	13,570	2.87	23.14	2,295	3.51	20.70	64,380	3.41	19.38
Total ..	1,693,355	2.28	18.29	178,820	2.23	19.76	143,235	1.93	21.96	2,015,410	2.25	18.75
	METROPOLITAN AREAS											
15–19 ..	7,575	0.52	54.98	280	0.41	58.93	900	0.29	71.66	8,755	0.49	56.94
20–24 ..	71,840	0.85	42.55	2,655	0.66	52.92	7,355	0.82	45.00	81,850	0.84	43.10
25–29 ..	121,585	1.51	21.96	7,070	1.26	29.14	17,670	1.34	26.51	146,325	1.47	22.86
30–34 ..	130,530	2.02	13.55	12,860	1.82	16.52	19,495	1.66	21.85	162,885	1.96	14.78
35–39 ..	124,660	2.19	14.20	10,900	2.00	15.60	12,145	1.94	21.82	147,705	2.15	16.04
40–44 ..	112,530	2.15	17.07	14,540	2.09	16.33	12,060	1.99	24.54	139,130	2.13	17.64
45–49 ..	89,390	2.09	21.09	15,315	2.02	20.99	9,690	2.12	23.74	114,395	2.09	21.30
50–54 ..	78,205	2.14	22.52	12,715	2.04	24.07	6,270	2.12	25.44	97,190	2.13	22.91
55–59 ..	61,015	2.29	21.62	12,725	2.36	20.67	4,160	2.12	25.84	77,900	2.29	21.69
60–64 ..	52,640	2.53	21.02	10,135	2.43	21.56	2,495	2.25	24.05	65,270	2.50	21.22
65–69 ..	32,940	2.79	20.64	8,040	2.62	19.22	1,685	2.51	26.71	42,665	2.74	20.61
70 and over	26,020	3.12	20.58	9,165	2.74	22.37	1,535	3.31	21.17	36,720	3.03	21.05
Total ..	908,930	2.01	20.78	116,400	2.10	21.07	95,460	1.76	26.04	1,120,790	2.00	21.26
	EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS											
15–19 ..	9,955	0.59	51.13	285	0.54	54.39	405	0.59	54.32	10,645	0.59	51.34
20–24 ..	77,225	1.12	31.40	1,525	0.86	39.67	3,785	1.00	36.20	82,535	1.11	23.94
25–29 ..	112,685	1.90	14.01	4,120	1.71	16.75	9,595	1.73	15.48	126,400	1.88	14.25
30–34 ..	110,695	2.48	9.07	7,690	2.30	9.10	10,980	2.10	12.75	129,365	2.44	9.59
35–39 ..	106,810	2.79	9.56	6,450	2.41	10.93	6,080	2.49	14.56	119,340	2.75	9.90
40–44 ..	96,780	2.88	12.17	7,805	2.53	13.58	5,580	2.70	16.04	110,165	2.84	12.47
45–49 ..	75,495	2.91	14.68	7,825	2.52	17.00	4,085	2.81	15.42	87,405	2.87	14.92
50–54 ..	60,145	2.95	16.90	7,020	2.61	19.95	2,730	3.19	11.72	69,895	2.93	17.00
55–59 ..	46,975	3.18	17.14	6,275	2.68	19.44	1,890	2.95	17.72	55,140	3.11	17.41
60–64 ..	39,445	3.44	16.40	5,165	2.77	20.62	1,055	2.93	18.48	45,665	3.35	16.93
65–69 ..	25,720	3.79	15.63	3,855	2.78	20.49	830	3.89	11.45	30,405	3.67	16.13
70 and over	22,495	4.05	15.63	4,405	3.16	24.74	760	3.91	19.74	27,660	3.91	17.17
Total ..	784,425	2.58	15.39	62,420	2.49	17.32	47,775	2.28	16.81	894,620	2.56	15.66

(*a*) Existing marriages only. Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) or who did not state their issue.

With few exceptions, the average issue of Australian-born wives was higher than that of each of the other groups in both the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. Because of the lower numbers involved, the figures for the United Kingdom and Other Countries groups are subject to greater sampling fluctuations, and no definite pattern is apparent. The higher average issue and lower proportion childless for extra-metropolitan areas is apparent for each of the three birthplace groups.

On the recorded figures, the average issue of the United Kingdom-born wives was higher than that of the Other Countries group over all ages combined in both metropolitan and other areas. This was due mainly to the higher average age of the former group. Standardizing for age, using the age distribution of Australian-born wives as standard, reduces the average issue of the United Kingdom group from 2.10 to 1.87 for the metropolitan areas, from 2.49 to 2.23 in the remainder, and from 2.23 to 1.99 for both combined. For the Other Countries group, standardizing increases the average issue from 1.76 to 1.85, 2.28 to 2.40, and 1.93 to 2.02 respectively. On these standardized figures, there is little difference between the average issue of the two groups of wives, and the order of the two is reversed for extra-metropolitan areas and in total.

Some of the difference in each age group between the average issue of Australian-born wives and that of the other two groups, for Australia as a whole, was due to the smaller proportion of oversea-born wives resident in other than metropolitan areas. Again using the distribution of Australian-born wives as a standard, the following results for each age group are obtained.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE OF WIVES BORN IN AUSTRALIA, UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER COUNTRIES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Standardized for Proportions in Metropolitan and Other Divisions.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Birthplace		
	Australia	United Kingdom	Other Countries
Under 20	0.56	0.48	0.46
20 - 24	0.99	0.76	0.91
25 - 29	1.70	1.48	1.53
30 - 34	2.23	2.04	1.86
35 - 39	2.47	2.19	2.19
40 - 44	2.49	2.29	2.32
45 - 49	2.47	2.25	2.44
50 - 54	2.49	2.29	2.59
55 - 59	2.68	2.50	2.48
60 - 64	2.92	2.58	2.54
65 - 69	3.23	2.69	3.12
70 and over	3.55	2.93	3.59
Total (*a*)	2.28	2.03	2.10

(*a*) Totals are standardized for age in addition to proportions in Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan areas.

In each age group except under 20 for the United Kingdom, the standardized figure is higher than the recorded figure, with greater increases for the Other Countries birthplace group. At ages 50-54 years and 70 years and over, the standardized average for this latter group exceeds that of the Australian-born group.

POST-WAR MIGRANT FAMILIES.

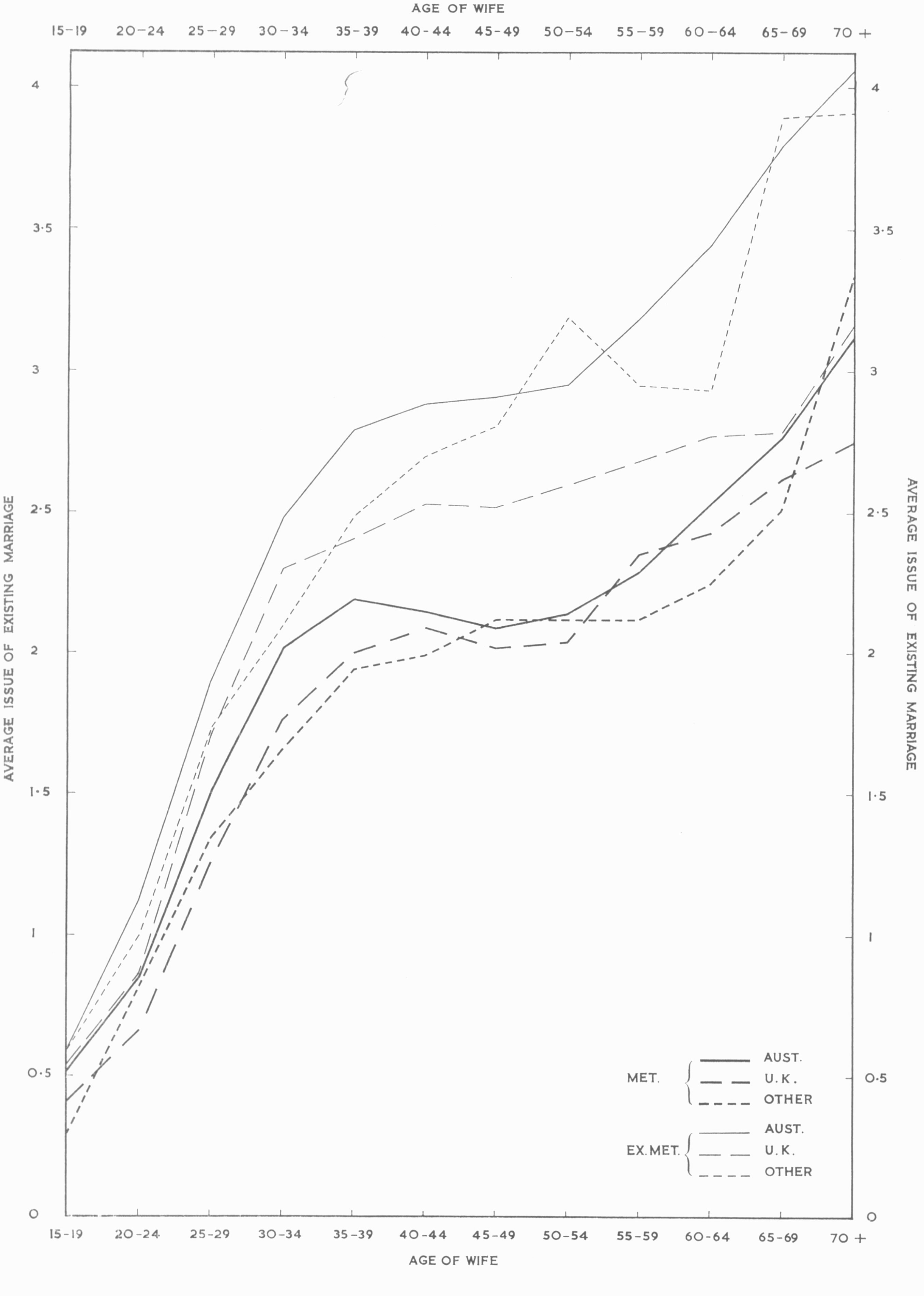
20. Relative Birthplaces of Husbands and Wives.

The term " post-war migrant " has been used here to relate to persons born outside Australia and resident in Australia less than eight years (*see* Note at foot of page). The following table shows the birthplaces of wives who were enumerated with their husbands in this group in relation to the birthplaces of their husbands. For the purpose of this analysis, birthplaces of husbands were grouped into ten groups (*see* Section 6), and these groups have been used for wives also in most instances in the following sections.

Note.—Elsewhere in this Report the term " post-war migrant " is used to relate to persons born outside Australia and resident in Australia less than seven years, which accords more closely with the intercensal period and the actual operation of the post-war migration programme.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES ACCORDING TO AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(EXISTING MARRIAGE ONLY.)



POST-WAR MIGRANT WIVES (*a*): RELATIVE BIRTHPLACES OF WIVES AND HUSBANDS ENUMERATED TOGETHER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Birthplace of Wife	Birthplace of Husband										
	Australia	United Kingdom (*b*)	Malta	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Baltic Countries	Poland	Other European Countries	Other Countries	All Birthplaces
United Kingdom (*b*)	6,075	41,535	50	. .	60	225	55	385	560	1,010	49,955
Malta	75	70	2,720	. .	15	5	. .	10	20	70	2,985
Greece	110	25	15	3,250	20	. .	. .	5	105	205	3,735
Italy	215	100	10	20	15,415	. .	20	75	520	115	16,490
Netherlands . .	180	80	20	. .	. .	9,775	15	50	210	245	10,575
Baltic Countries . .	200	65	5	5	15	25	5,975	285	900	80	7,555
Poland	220	75	. .	5	35	25	260	11,735	1,320	60	13,735
Other European Countries . .	665	690	20	75	275	370	1,910	4,750	23,775	670	33,200
Other Countries . .	1,820	1,595	160	145	105	320	55	90	605	5,655	10,550
All Birthplaces	9,560	44,235	3,000	3,500	15,940	10,745	8,290	17,385	28,015	8,110	148,780

(*a*) Existing marriages only. Non-Australian-born wives resident in Australia less than eight years, excluding wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*b*) Includes Ireland.

The table relates only to those husbands and wives enumerated together. From the data available for tabulation it was not possible to determine which of the marriages took place in Australia.

Of the marriages included, 80.5 per cent of the parties had the same birthplace group. Of the remainder, the largest proportion represented wives with Australian-born husbands and were mainly United Kingdom-born, followed by Other Countries (New Zealand, 615; India, 185; Japan, 185; China, 155; and U.S.A. and Canada, 225). Of Polish husbands, 67.5 per cent had wives born in Poland, 16.2 per cent in Germany, and 11.1 per cent in other European Countries.

The wives enumerated with their husbands represented 94.0 per cent of all wives resident less than eight years. This percentage varied from 91.8 per cent for wives from Baltic Countries to 97.3 per cent for Greek wives. Similar figures cannot be derived for husbands as the period of residence of the latter was not tabulated with that of wives. The Greek husbands enumerated with their wives were in excess of the total number of Greek married males resident in Australia less than eight years, the difference being due to the number of pre-1947 Greek migrants who had arrived single and later married more recent migrants.

21. Age and Duration of Marriage.

(i) *Numbers of Wives.* The following table shows post-war migrant wives classified according to age and duration of marriage in five-year groups of each.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY AND DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE OF POST-WAR MIGRANT WIVES (*a*), AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										Total
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Not Stated	
15–19	1,750	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	1,755
20–24	11,665	2,355	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	155	14,180
25–29	12,285	18,570	1,775	25	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	385	33,040
30–34	6,150	18,190	10,545	1,565	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	440	36,905
35–39	2,590	5,550	6,715	7,135	1,040	10	. .	. .	. .	255	23,295
40–44	1,565	2,755	2,610	6,995	5,400	685	. .	. .	. .	240	20,250
45–49	840	1,055	715	2,055	4,425	3,365	505	10	. .	150	13,120
50–54	410	390	240	530	1,020	2,375	2,235	240	. .	110	7,550
55–59	155	180	60	130	260	460	1,460	950	175	65	3,895
60–64	70	50	45	85	60	85	510	630	520	30	2,085
65 and over . .	50	30	20	15	20	50	145	215	1,275	90	1,910
Total . .	37,530	49,125	22,730	18,535	12,240	7,030	4,855	2,045	1,970	1,925	157,985

(*a*) Non-Australian-born wives resident in Australia less than eight years, excluding wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

The distributions of age and duration of marriage for post-war migrant wives differ greatly from those of the total population of wives. Whereas 50.2 per cent of the latter were under 40 years of age, 69.1 per cent of the former were within this age range. Ages 60 and over accounted for only 2.5 per cent of migrant wives and 12.5 per cent of all wives. Almost 55 per cent of migrant wives had been married less than ten years, and only 1.2 per cent for 40 years or more compared with 35.7 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively for all wives.

(ii) *Average Issue.* The average issue of existing marriage of the wives referred to in the table above is given in the following table.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE OF POST-WAR MIGRANT WIVES (*a*) ACCORDING TO AGE LAST BIRTHDAY AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)										Total
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Not Stated	
15–19	0.41	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.41
20–24	0.65	1.77	4.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.55	0.84
25–29	0.75	1.73	2.53	3.80	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.32	1.41
30–34	0.75	1.68	2.33	2.86	3.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.88	1.77
35–39	0.52	1.38	2.13	2.68	3.53	2.50	. .	. .	. .	2.30	2.01
40–44	0.39	0.90	1.74	2.41	2.87	3.55	. .	. .	. .	2.79	2.13
45–49	0.06	0.53	1.29	1.72	2.53	3.05	3.44	3.50	. .	2.21	2.18
50–54	0.05	0.07	0.45	1.06	2.02	2.72	3.14	3.70	. .	2.00	2.30
55–59	. .	. .	0.33	0.68	1.08	1.91	2.63	3.09	4.14	1.11	2.28
60–64	. .	. .	. .	0.19	0.58	1.59	2.00	2.63	3.39	5.50	2.25
65 and over . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.50	1.59	1.80	3.37	2.56	2.74
All Ages . .	0.65	1.58	2.16	2.42	2.68	2.88	2.86	2.89	3.46	1.97	1.76

(*a*) Non-Australian-born wives resident in Australia less than eight years, excluding wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

The average issue of migrant wives was less than that of the total population of wives in all age groups, and also at all durations except between 25 and 29 years. The younger average age and shorter duration of marriage of migrant wives was responsible for the low over-all average issue of 1.76 compared with 2.25 for all wives. No attempt has been made to standardize for these factors.

22. Duration of Marriage and Birthplace.

(i) *Numbers of Wives.* In the next table post-war migrant wives are classified by birthplace and duration of marriage.

POST-WAR MIGRANT WIVES (*a*) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)	Birthplace							
	United Kingdom				Malta	Greece	Italy	Netherlands
	England	Scotland	Other (*b*)	Total				
0	1,560	460	240	2,260	165	215	1,080	570
1	1,230	390	185	1,805	145	215	1,120	565
2	1,665	420	215	2,300	130	290	1,155	655
3	1,640	405	325	2,370	140	340	1,135	790
4	1,535	365	215	2,115	195	315	1,205	605
5	1,555	430	190	2,175	145	325	1,160	450
6	1,495	375	230	2,100	140	265	1,045	500
7	1,940	465	250	2,655	155	185	1,115	620
8	1,765	445	165	2,375	135	90	865	590
9	1,430	395	155	1,980	160	110	505	360
10–14	7,185	1,755	885	9,825	630	350	1,890	2,185
15–19	6,775	1,490	515	8,780	325	255	1,995	1,560
20–24	4,255	860	215	5,330	340	290	1,190	995
25–29	2,365	450	185	3,000	150	175	605	360
30–34	1,665	245	125	2,035	80	270	405	185
35–39	750	140	35	925	20	60	100	60
40 and over	700	105	60	865	10	105	210	35
Not Stated	185	65	45	295	70	100	305	85
Total	39,695	9,260	4,235	53,190	3,135	3,955	17,085	11,170

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)	Birthplace—*continued*								
	Baltic Countries	Poland	Other European Countries					Other Countries	All Birthplaces
			Germany	U.S.S.R. and Ukraine	Yugoslavia	Other	Total		
0	320	360	570	125	260	475	1,430	680	7,080
1	250	255	485	145	125	385	1,140	580	6,075
2	390	415	695	160	225	430	1,510	765	7,610
3	475	555	570	210	235	640	1,655	715	8,175
4	615	625	1,020	315	185	765	2,285	625	8,585
5	495	745	1,750	270	235	990	3,245	555	9,295
6	560	1,055	1,705	445	250	790	3,190	555	9,410
7	675	1,775	1,505	620	330	865	3,320	595	11,095
8	440	2,585	895	1,175	300	845	3,215	585	10,880
9	255	2,170	485	1,170	215	625	2,495	415	8,450
10–14	1,130	1,300	900	1,110	385	1,380	3,775	1,645	22,730
15–19	765	1,005	625	825	250	1,045	2,745	1,105	18,535
20–24	625	620	290	585	330	660	1,865	985	12,240
25–29	455	435	115	450	210	430	1,205	645	7,030
30–34	325	230	145	275	140	295	855	470	4,855
35–39	140	105	40	185	35	175	435	200	2,045
40 and over	75	95	15	150	30	135	330	245	1,970
Not Stated	80	290	230	85	90	185	590	110	1,925
Total	8,070	14,620	12,040	8,300	3,830	11,115	35,285	11,475	157,985

(*a*) Non-Australian-born wives resident in Australia less than eight years, excluding wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*b*) Includes Ireland.

For the major birthplace groups, the total number of wives estimated from the sample can be compared with the number included in the full Census tabulations. The following table gives this comparison together with the actual error and standard error of each estimate.

POST-WAR MIGRANT WIVES CLASSIFIED BY BIRTHPLACE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954: COMPARISON OF SAMPLE ESTIMATE AND TABULATED FIGURES.

Birthplace Group	Number of Wives		Error	
	Sample Estimate	Tabulated Number	Actual	Standard (*a*)
United Kingdom (*b*)	53,190	53,457	—267	460
Malta	3,135	3,098	+37	112
Greece	3,955	3,838	+117	126
Italy	17,085	17,359	—274	260
Netherlands	11,170	11,175	—5	212
Baltic Countries	8,070	8,196	—126	180
Poland	14,620	14,496	+124	242
Other European Countries	35,285	35,156	+129	376
All Other	11,475	11,384	+91	214
Total	157,985	158,159	—174	800

(*a*) See Section 7, page 303. (*b*) Includes Ireland.

(ii) *Average Issue.* The next table shows the average issue of existing marriage of the wives included in the previous two tables.

AVERAGE ISSUE (*a*) OF EXISTING MARRIAGE OF POST-WAR MIGRANT WIVES (*b*) ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)	Birthplace							
	United Kingdom				Malta	Greece	Italy	Netherlands
	England	Scotland	Other (*c*)	Total				
0	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07
1	0.41	0.46	0.38	0.42	0.59	0.65	0.36	0.33
2	0.64	0.61	0.67	0.64	1.19	0.81	0.57	0.67
3	0.83	0.82	0.89	0.84	1.50	1.07	0.86	1.02
4	0.95	1.08	1.05	0.99	1.44	1.22	1.11	1.31
5	1.14	1.42	1.29	1.21	2.07	1.52	1.19	1.60
6	1.24	1.44	1.48	1.30	2.36	1.81	1.68	1.69
7	1.55	1.75	1.72	1.60	2.45	1.62	1.74	2.00
8	1.65	1.80	1.85	1.69	3.41	1.61	1.73	2.27
9	1.84	1.80	1.71	1.82	3.44	2.10	2.08	2.22
10–14	1.94	2.14	2.27	2.00	4.22	2.19	2.45	2.86
15–19	2.24	2.37	2.44	2.28	5.14	2.57	2.97	3.37
20–24	2.27	2.51	2.37	2.31	6.09	3.02	3.49	4.03
25–29	2.45	3.09	3.05	2.58	7.00	2.58	3.82	4.58
30–34	2.67	2.85	2.83	2.70	7.31	2.78	3.51	4.17
35–39	2.83	3.07	2.86	2.86	10.25	3.00	3.60	3.11
40 and over	2.99	5.26	3.75	3.29	9.00	3.10	4.85	5.29
Not Stated	1.79	1.70	2.50	1.86	3.43	1.75	2.45	2.57
Total	1.77	1.87	1.76	1.79	3.61	1.76	1.84	2.30

(*a*) Average issue of wives who stated their issue. (*b*) Non-Australian-born wives resident in Australia less than eight years, excluding wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*c*) Includes Ireland.

AVERAGE ISSUE (*a*) OF EXISTING MARRIAGE OF POST-WAR MIGRANT WIVES (*b*) ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)	Birthplace—*continued*								
	Baltic Countries	Poland	Other European Countries					Other Countries	All Birthplaces
			Germany	U.S.S.R. and Ukraine	Yugoslavia	Other	Total		
0	0.05	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09
1	0.32	0.43	0.35	0.39	0.44	0.30	0.35	0.48	0.40
2	0.55	0.72	0.64	0.38	0.80	0.57	0.62	0.68	0.65
3	0.60	0.77	0.83	0.54	1.11	0.56	0.73	1.09	0.86
4	0.81	1.29	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.86	0.95	1.32	1.07
5	0.74	1.12	1.17	1.26	1.09	0.97	1.11	1.45	1.20
6	0.89	1.37	1.35	1.41	1.32	1.04	1.28	1.49	1.38
7	1.10	1.71	1.65	1.52	1.48	1.33	1.52	1.54	1.61
8	1.50	1.85	1.89	1.82	2.03	1.36	1.73	1.83	1.79
9	1.47	2.00	1.77	1.81	1.98	1.52	1.75	1.89	1.90
10–14	1.58	1.86	1.96	1.90	2.07	1.70	1.86	2.30	2.16
15–19	1.78	2.02	1.94	2.16	2.00	1.77	1.94	2.36	2.42
20–24	2.01	2.21	2.41	2.14	2.84	1.81	2.18	2.67	2.68
25–29	2.23	2.91	2.09	2.16	3.46	1.63	2.36	3.02	2.88
30–34	2.14	3.26	2.04	2.47	3.39	1.84	2.27	3.12	2.86
35–39	2.19	2.85	1.75	2.53	1.71	2.46	2.36	3.47	2.89
40 and over	3.36	3.72	1.33	2.59	5.00	2.30	2.66	3.44	3.46
Not Stated	1.82	1.88	1.77	2.00	1.90	1.50	1.73	1.69	1.97
Total	1.31	1.72	1.34	1.75	1.72	1.28	1.46	1.83	1.76

(*a*) Average issue of wives who stated their issue. (*b*) Non-Australian-born wives resident in Australia less than eight years, excluding wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

The main birthplaces not shown separately in the tables were:—Asia, 6,225 wives with average issue of 1.94 (of these, 1,750 wives with 2.09 average issue were born in India); Africa (mainly Egypt), 2,090 and 2.05; America, 1,230 and 1.62; Ireland, 3,050 and 1.81; Austria, 1,985 and 1.14; Czechoslovakia, 2,330 and 1.12; and Hungary, 3,400 and 1.38.

The highest average over-all and at most durations was that of Maltese wives, followed by Netherlands and Italian-born wives, while the lowest averages were for wives born in Baltic countries, Germany and Other European countries.

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE.

23. Total Number of Working Wives.

The total number of married women in the work force, as estimated from the family sample, was 257,010, compared with the total recorded figure of 256,920. This represents 12.6 per cent of the total recorded number of married women. Of the total estimated, 187,030 were born in Australia, 27,355 in the United Kingdom, and 42,625 in other countries, or 10.9 per cent, 15.1 per cent and 29.2 per cent respectively of all married women of these birthplaces.

24. Duration of Existing Marriage of Women in the Work Force.

The following table shows married women in the work force, together with total wives, classified by duration of existing marriage.

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Married Women	Duration of Marriage (Years)											Total
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	Not Stated	
In Work Force ..	75,390	46,665	38,755	33,150	22,890	17,545	11,340	4,935	2,285	1,005	3,050	257,010
Total Married Women	354,440	375,780	328,330	252,390	176,110	160,665	143,030	92,910	72,245	64,440	23,325	2,043,665
Percentage in Work Force	21.27	12.42	11.80	13.13	13.00	10.92	7.93	5.31	3.16	1.56	13.08	12.58

The largest group of working wives was that married less than five years; it constituted 21.3 per cent of all wives in that duration group and 29.3 per cent of all working wives. The numbers of wives in the work force declined with increasing duration of marriage and the proportions (of all wives in each duration group), after dropping sharply in the two groups 5-9 and 10-14, rose again in the following group, and thereafter declined steadily.

25. Duration of Existing Marriage and Issue of Wives in the Work Force.

The next table shows, for wives born in Australia, the United Kingdom and Other Countries, the average issue and proportions childless of working wives classified according to duration of existing marriage.

AVERAGE ISSUE AND PROPORTIONS CHILDLESS (*a*) OF MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE AND DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)	Birthplace							
	Australia		United Kingdom (*b*)		Other Countries		All Birthplaces	
	Average Issue	Per Cent Childless	Average Issue	Per Cent Childless	Average Issue	Per Cent Childless	Average Issue	Per Cent Childless
0 - 4	0.14	88.68	0.20	82.10	0.33	71.40	0.17	85.73
5 - 9	0.83	53.11	0.73	53.98	0.96	41.05	0.86	49.48
10 - 14	1.44	31.50	1.37	29.37	1.44	25.78	1.43	30.47
15 - 19	1.95	19.69	1.77	18.40	1.78	20.00	1.90	19.55
20 - 24	2.12	15.98	1.80	18.02	2.00	15.00	2.05	16.15
25 - 29	2.37	12.76	2.05	13.95	2.24	14.99	2.31	13.17
30 - 34	2.82	10.30	2.44	8.57	2.17	13.78	2.70	10.41
35 - 39	3.25	7.70	2.75	6.99	2.33	8.96	3.09	7.65
40 - 44	3.80	5.22	3.12	9.80	2.77	10.00	3.65	6.07
45 and over	4.79	3.75	4.05	5.00	3.56	18.75	4.61	5.10
Not Stated	2.03	25.54	2.15	17.65	1.38	23.94	1.92	24.54
Total	1.26	47.01	1.38	35.69	1.14	40.27	1.25	44.68

(*a*) Average issue and proportion childless of wives who stated their issue. (*b*) Includes Ireland.

Among wives in the work force average issue was lower, and the proportion childless higher, than for all wives. Except in the duration group 0 to 4 years, where 85.7 per cent of wives were childless, more than half the working wives were mothers, the proportion rising to more than 90 per cent. among those married for 35 years or more. Average issue of all working wives at 1.25 was considerably lower than the Australian average of 2.25 for all wives.

Among the three birthplace groups, the Australian-born wives had the highest average issue at all durations of 15 years and over, and the Other Countries group at the shorter durations. This group had a higher average than the United Kingdom group at durations less than 30 years and a generally lower average at greater durations. The proportion of mothers among wives married less than 10 years was particularly high among the Other Countries group.

Differences in the composition of the three groups as regards duration of marriage were reflected in the over-all average issue and proportions childless. Standardized on the basis of the Australian-born group, the average issue of the United Kingdom-born wives is reduced from 1.38 to 1.15, and the proportion childless increased from 35.7 to 44.7 per cent. For the Other Countries group, average issue is increased from 1.14 to 1.23, and the proportion childless reduced from 40.3 to 39.2 per cent.

26. Ages of Children of Working Wives.

The following tables show, for the same three birthplace groups, wives in the work force with issue, classified according to duration of marriage and the age of the youngest child. The wives included in the tables are those with issue, all of whose live issue to the existing marriage were enumerated on the same Householder's Schedule as the mother. Children born prior to marriage are included where they were claimed as issue of the existing marriage by both parents. In some cases there may be mis-reporting of children of a previous marriage, or there may be adopted children or legitimations.

MARRIED WOMEN WITH ISSUE, IN THE WORK FORCE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE, DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE AND AGE OF LAST-BORN CHILD, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years)	Age of Last-born Child (Years)										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over	
					Wives Born in Australia						
0–4	1,575	2,025	1,355	565	75	25	10	10	..	10	5,650
5–9	1,020	1,325	1,540	1,785	1,810	1,495	1,395	965	395	125	11,855
10–14	345	580	795	945	1,300	1,480	1,970	2,325	1,925	6,100	17,765
15–19	150	125	280	265	465	625	705	985	1,220	10,615	15,435
20 and over ..	20	5	30	65	50	110	155	200	300	10,155	11,090
Total (*a*) ..	3,140	4,100	4,010	3,645	3,730	3,755	4,255	4,525	3,860	27,270	62,290
					Wives Born in United Kingdom						
0–4	390	240	115	55	5	..	..	..	..	10	815
5–9	70	80	155	185	285	280	235	200	110	10	1,610
10–14	50	55	60	160	175	320	405	395	370	1,100	3,090
15–19	20	15	10	55	95	105	135	330	285	2,330	3,380
20 and over ..	10	10	10	5	5	30	35	35	55	2,430	2,625
Total (*a*) ..	545	400	350	460	565	735	810	960	820	5,915	11,560
					Wives Born in Other Countries						
0–4	1,000	785	555	315	45	20	15	30	15	30	2,810
5–9	315	590	925	1,335	1,000	880	1,070	870	500	200	7,685
10–14	90	75	150	240	225	305	370	545	445	1,080	3,525
15–19	40	50	55	80	80	130	215	335	350	2,020	3,355
20 and over ..	5	15	15	40	30	40	35	70	95	2,455	2,800
Total (*a*) ..	1,455	1,535	1,720	2,055	1,385	1,390	1,735	1,870	1,430	5,820	20,395
					All Wives						
0–4	2,965	3,050	2,025	935	125	45	25	40	15	50	9,275
5–9	1,405	1,995	2,620	3,305	3,095	2,655	2,700	2,035	1,005	335	21,150
10–14	485	710	1,005	1,345	1,700	2,105	2,745	3,265	2,740	8,280	24,380
15–19	210	190	345	400	640	860	1,055	1,650	1,855	14,965	22,170
20 and over ..	35	30	55	110	85	180	225	305	450	15,040	16,515
Total (*a*) ..	5,140	6,035	6,080	6,160	5,680	5,880	6,800	7,355	6,110	39,005	94,245

(*a*) Includes duration " not stated ".

For the three birthplace groups as a whole, the distribution of wives according to age of last-born child over ages 0 to 8 was fairly uniform, and 41.4 per cent had children aged 9 years or over. The United Kingdom group had lower proportions at each age to 4, and a higher proportion for each age 5 years and over than the Australian-born wives. The Other Countries group had higher proportions than the Australian-born wives at each age to 8 and a lower proportion for 9 years and over. This was in large part due to differences in the duration of marriage composition of the three groups. In the duration group 0 to 4 years, the proportions with children under one year of age were, Australian 27.9 per cent, United Kingdom 47.9 per cent and Other Countries 35.6 per cent. In the next duration group the percentages were 8.6, 4.3 and 4.1 respectively.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENUMERATED WITH THE MOTHER.

27. Number of Children Enumerated with the Mother.

The table below shows, for the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia, and for Australia as a whole, wives classified according to the number of their children of existing marriage enumerated with them on the same Householder's Schedule. Thus, the live children of the marriage are included irrespective of age, and are not, therefore, equivalent to dependent children. The total number of children included is just over 3,000,000 as compared with the total number of children under sixteen years of age, 2,563,334. In addition to the inclusion of children irrespective of age, a comparison with dependent children is further impaired by the exclusion of children of a previous marriage and those temporarily absent from home on holiday, or at school, &c.

WIVES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ENUMERATED WITH THEIR MOTHER, AUSTRALIA, METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Number of Children Enumerated with their Mother	Metropolitan Areas		Extra-metropolitan Areas		Australia	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
0	380,355	33.43	257,470	28.43	637,825	31.21
1	300,185	26.38	221,120	24.41	521,305	25.51
2	262,060	23.03	207,130	22.87	469,190	22.96
3	123,330	10.84	119,135	13.15	242,465	11.86
4	45,810	4.02	56,755	6.27	102,565	5.02
5	15,790	1.39	24,460	2.70	40,250	1.97
6	6,235	0.55	11,140	1.23	17,375	0.85
7	2,305	0.20	4,705	0.52	7,010	0.34
8	995	0.09	2,125	0.23	3,120	0.15
9	425	0.04	900	0.10	1,325	0.06
10	240	0.02	475	0.05	715	0.04
11 and over	165	0.01	355	0.04	520	0.03
Total Wives	1,137,895	100.00	905,770	100.00	2,043,665	100.00
Average Number of Children per Wife	1.34	....	1.63	....	1.47	....

The largest class was that with no children. This comprised wives with no issue, together with those whose children were not resident with the mother. The numbers decreased with increasing numbers of children. For each number of children up to two, the proportions of mothers were higher in the metropolitan areas, while for higher numbers the proportions were greater in extra-metropolitan areas. The higher average issue in the latter areas is reflected in the higher average number of children present. Examination of similar tables for the States reveals only minor variations from the Australian pattern.

CHAPTER XIX

TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DATA.

1. Availability of Statistics.

Although no Part of the Census Volumes published for 1954 contains separate statistics of the population of Australia in tropical and non-tropical regions, complete data for each characteristic of population and dwellings are available for local government areas (or parts thereof) north and south of the Tropic of Capricorn, and may be supplied on request.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS.

2. Area, Population and Dwellings.

The following table presents a comparative summary of the area, population, and dwellings in the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia in 1947 and 1954.

AREA, POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Region	Area (Square Miles)	Population				Occupied Dwellings				Average per Occupied Private Dwelling			
		Males	Females	Persons	Per Square Mile (*a*)	Private, including Tenements and Flats	Other than Private	Total	Per Square Mile	Rooms	Inmates	Inmates per Room	Weekly Rent (*b*)
TROPICAL													s. d.
Queensland—													
1947	359,000	136,272	117,103	253,375	0.71	60,766	1,365	62,131	0.173	4.65	3.80	0.82	19 3
1954	,,	161,341	139,104	300,445	0.84	72,358	2,434	74,792	0.208	4.96	3.70	0.75	31 10
Western Australia—													
1947	364,000	3,614	1,563	5,177	0.01	846	79	925	0.003	3.75	3.79	1.01	13 9
1954	,,	4,508	2,297	6,805	0.02	1,187	152	1,339	0.004	3.91	3.60	0.92	31 0
Northern Territory—													
1947	426,320	6,117	2,588	8,705	0.02	2,199	79	2,278	0.005	2.83	2.87	1.01	10 6
1954	,,	8,659	4,797	13,456	0.03	2,653	152	2,805	0.007	3.86	3.49	0.90	26 6
TOTAL, TROPICAL—													
1947	1,149,320	146,003	121,254	267,257	0.23	63,811	1,523	65,334	0.057	4.58	3.77	0.82	18 9
1954	,,	174,508	146,198	320,706	0.28	76,198	2,738	78,936	0.069	4.90	3.69	0.75	31 7
NON-TROPICAL													
New South Wales—													
1947	309,433	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	9.62	732,510	13,833	746,343	2.412	4.82	3.78	0.78	25 9
1954	,,	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	11.04	900,159	12,718	912,877	2.950	4.98	3.54	0.71	35 11
Victoria—													
1947	87,884	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	23.34	517,835	9,571	527,406	6.001	4.97	3.69	0.74	25 9
1954	,,	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	27.81	650,873	9,817	660,690	7.518	5.06	3.50	0.69	34 8
Queensland—													
1947	311,500	431,199	421,841	853,040	2.74	206,700	3,214	209,914	0.674	5.14	3.84	0.75	21 4
1954	,,	514,911	502,903	1,017,814	3.26	260,525	4,011	264,536	0.849	5.41	3.61	0.67	35 0
South Australia—													
1947	380,070	320,031	326,042	646,073	1.70	166,118	2,420	168,538	0.443	4.91	3.65	0.74	19 8
1954	,,	403,903	393,191	797,094	2.09	212,095	3,206	215,301	0.566	5.04	3.49	0.69	29 5
Western Australia—													
1947	611,920	254,462	242,841	497,303	0.81	121,232	2,610	123,842	0.202	4.55	3.73	0.82	19 11
1954	,,	325,850	307,116	632,966	1.03	158,309	3,175	161,484	0.264	4.78	3.64	0.76	40 10
Tasmania—													
1947	26,215	129,244	127,834	257,078	9.78	61,462	1,022	62,484	2.383	4.98	3.92	0.79	18 7
1954	,,	157,129	151,623	308,752	11.75	77,647	1,142	78,789	3.005	5.15	3.72	0.72	30 4
Northern Territory—													
1947	97,300	1,261	902	2,163	0.02	393	26	419	0.004	3.72	3.86	1.04	20 0
1954	,,	1,629	1,384	3,013	0.03	584	38	622	0.006	4.12	3.80	0.92	37 10
Australian Capital Territory—													
1947	939	9,092	7,813	16,905	18.00	3,562	53	3,615	3.850	4.99	3.86	0.77	27 8
1954	,,	16,229	14,086	30,315	32.28	7,031	87	7,118	7.580	5.00	3.71	0.74	42 7
TOTAL, NON-TROPICAL—													
1947	1,825,261	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	4.01	1,809,812	32,749	1,842,561	1.009	4.89	3.75	0.77	24 4
1954	,,	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824	4.74	2,267,223	34,194	2,301,417	1.261	5.05	3.54	0.70	35 1
TOTAL, AUSTRALIA—													
1947	2,974,581	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	2.54	1,873,623	34,272	1,907,895	0.641	4.88	3.75	0.77	24 2
1954	,,	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	3.01	2,343,421	36,932	2,380,353	0.800	5.04	3.55	0.70	35 0

(*a*) Excludes migratory population. (*b*) Relates only to dwellings occupied by tenants. For 1947, figures relate to *all* tenanted private dwellings (*one family*); for 1954, figures relate to all tenanted private dwellings (*one or more families*) for which only one Householder's Schedule was received, but exclude those occupied by "Tenants" (Governmental Housing).

That part of Australia which lies within the tropics comprises 1,149,320 square miles or 38.6 per cent of the total area of 2,974,581 square miles, but contained only 320,706 persons or 3.6 per cent of the total population in 1954. This represents a slight increase on the corresponding figure of 3.5 per cent in 1947. The density of population in the tropical regions was 0.3 persons per square mile or 28 people per 100 square miles, as compared with 4.7 persons per square mile, or 474 people per 100 square miles, in the temperate parts.

The tropical part of Queensland had 300,445 persons or 93.7 per cent of the total population of tropical Australia (compared with 94.8 per cent in 1947). Thus, the tropical part of Queensland had an average of 84 persons to every 100 square miles, as against 326 people per 100 square miles in the non-tropical and more southern part of the State. The tropical part of Western Australia had an average of about 19 persons, and of the Northern Territory about 32 persons per 1,000 square miles.

The average number of occupants per occupied private dwelling in the tropical part of Australia was 3.7 compared with 3.5 in the temperate part, the corresponding figures in 1947 being 3.8 in both cases. As the average number of rooms per occupied private dwelling was only 4.9 in the tropical part compared with 5.0 in the temperate part, the average number of occupants per room was greater in the tropical part (0.8 persons per room) than in the temperate part (0.7 persons per room).

The average weekly rent of private dwellings occupied by tenants (other than Governmental Housing in each State) was 31s. 7d. (6s. 5d. per week per room, or an increase of 2s. 4d. per week per room since 1947) in tropical Australia, while in the temperate part the average weekly rent was 35s. 1d. (6s. 11d. per week per room, or an increase of 1s. 11d. per week per room since 1947).

3. Age.

The age constitution of males and females in the tropical and non-tropical regions is given in the next table. In this section and also in Section 4, ages were adjusted by the distribution of unspecified ages prior to tabulation. An explanation of the method used may be found in Chapter X—Age.

AGES OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Number				Percentage			
	Tropical		Non-Tropical		Tropical		Non-Tropical	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0–4	18,891	18,045	474,791	454,690	10.83	12.34	10.86	10.59
5–9	16,783	15,758	445,120	425,076	9.62	10.78	10.18	9.90
10–14	13,167	12,823	340,908	327,282	7.54	8.77	7.80	7.62
15–19	11,496	11,032	290,791	278,452	6.59	7.55	6.65	6.49
20–24	14,467	11,168	297,512	277,019	8.29	7.64	6.81	6.45
25–29	16,729	11,786	351,910	324,392	9.59	8.06	8.05	7.55
30–34	14,233	11,141	350,005	332,464	8.16	7.62	8.01	7.74
35–39	12,081	10,445	313,687	306,910	6.92	7.15	7.18	7.15
40–44	11,644	9,474	311,774	295,536	6.67	6.48	7.13	6.88
45–49	10,395	7,629	276,310	252,595	5.96	5.22	6.32	5.88
50–54	9,671	6,817	236,390	226,323	5.54	4.66	5.41	5.27
55–59	7,470	5,838	185,678	198,284	4.28	3.99	4.25	4.62
60–64	6,579	5,118	172,368	193,577	3.77	3.50	3.94	4.51
65–69	4,906	3,770	138,234	156,402	2.81	2.58	3.16	3.64
70–74	2,982	2,516	91,979	112,913	1.71	1.72	2.10	2.63
75–79	1,684	1,481	53,420	71,257	0.96	1.01	1.22	1.66
80 and over . .	1,330	1,357	40,733	61,042	0.76	0.93	0.93	1.42
Adults and Minors—								
Under 21 years . .	62,754	59,709	1,606,016	1,537,250	35.96	40.84	36.74	35.80
21 years and over	111,754	86,489	2,765,594	2,756,964	64.04	59.16	63.26	64.20
Total	174,508	146,198	4,371,610	4,294,214	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A comparison of the age groups which represent the dependent ages of childhood, the working ages and old age, between the male population of the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia, is given below.

MALES AT WORKING AND DEPENDENT AGES IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Region	Number at Ages—				Percentage at Ages—			
	0–14	15–64	65 and over	Total	0–14	15–64	65 and over	Total
Tropical—								
1947	37,217	99,883	8,903	146,003	25.49	68.41	6.10	100.00
1954	48,841	114,765	10,902	174,508	27.99	65.76	6.25	100.00
Non-Tropical—								
1947	930,542	2,447,457	273,368	3,651,367	25.48	67.03	7.49	100.00
1954	1,260,819	2,786,425	324,366	4,371,610	28.84	63.74	7.42	100.00
Australia—								
1947	967,759	2,547,340	282,271	3,797,370	25.49	67.08	7.43	100.00
1954	1,309,660	2,901,190	335,268	4,546,118	28.81	63.82	7.37	100.00

The proportion of male children and males of working age in tropical areas (93.8 per cent in 1954) and in non-tropical areas (92.6 per cent in 1954) have been moving closer together since 1921, when children in tropical areas were proportionately considerably lower than in non-tropical areas, and males of working age considerably higher. Nevertheless, taken separately, the 1954 proportion of children 0-14 years was 28.0 per cent in tropical regions (compared with 28.8 per cent in temperate areas), the two proportions having almost coincided in 1947; whilst the proportion of working-age males, although declining in both areas, was higher in tropical (65.8 per cent) than in non-tropical regions (63.7 per cent). The proportion of males 65 years and over increased in tropical areas to 6.3 per cent in 1954, whilst a decline to 7.4 per cent was recorded in non-tropical areas. The figures given below in Section 5 relating to conjugal condition show that the proportion of unmarried males over 15 years of age was much higher in the tropical than in other parts of Australia.

In the case of females a useful comparison is obtained by grouping ages in relation to child-bearing. Such a comparison is furnished in the following table.

FEMALES OF REPRODUCTIVE AND NON-REPRODUCTIVE AGES IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Region	Number at Ages—				Percentage at Ages—			
	0–14	15–44	45 and over	Total	0–14	15–44	45 and over	Total
Tropical—								
1947	35,795	56,186	29,273	121,254	29.52	46.34	24.14	100.00
1954	46,626	65,046	34,526	146,198	31.89	44.49	23.62	100.00
Non-Tropical—								
1947	895,499	1,656,797	1,108,438	3,660,734	24.46	45.26	30.28	100.00
1954	1,207,048	1,814,773	1,272,393	4,294,214	28.11	42.26	29.63	100.00
Australia—								
1947	931,294	1,712,983	1,137,711	3,781,988	24.63	45.29	30.08	100.00
1954	1,253,674	1,879,819	1,306,919	4,440,412	28.23	42.34	29.43	100.00

The proportion of women in tropical regions who were in the child-bearing age group was higher in 1954 than the corresponding proportion in the non-tropical areas. Similarly the proportion of girls under 15 years was higher in tropical than in non-tropical areas, whilst the proportion of women aged 45 years and over was considerably lower (23.6 per cent as compared with 29.6 per cent). This latter difference was less marked than in 1947 when the percentages were 24.1 for women in tropical regions and 30.3 for women in temperate regions.

4. Masculinity.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population in various age groups in tropical and non-tropical regions.

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Tropical		Non-Tropical		Age Last Birthday (Years)	Tropical		Non-Tropical	
	1947	1954	1947	1954		1947	1954	1947	1954
0–4 ..	104.62	104.69	104.35	104.42	55–59	148.83	127.95	98.94	93.64
5–9 ..	104.56	106.50	103.82	104.72	60–64	145.27	128.55	95.57	89.04
10–14 ..	102.46	102.68	103.40	104.16	65–69	131.86	130.13	90.94	88.38
15–19 ..	110.21	104.21	102.63	104.43	70–74	125.74	118.52	84.15	81.46
20–24 ..	124.44	129.54	99.52	107.40	75–79	120.66	113.71	82.53	74.97
25–29 ..	116.92	141.94	98.25	108.48	80 and over ..	129.95	98.01	75.73	66.73
30–34 ..	114.27	127.75	98.48	105.28	Adults and Minors—				
35–39 ..	128.67	115.66	102.70	102.21	Under 21 ..	106.51	105.10	103.34	104.47
40–44 ..	140.60	122.90	107.23	105.49	21 and over .	129.55	129.21	97.92	100.31
45–49 ..	141.68	136.26	101.82	109.39	All Ages ..	120.41	119.36	99.74	101.80
50–54 ..	133.97	141.87	94.28	104.45					

Masculinity in tropical areas in 1954 was higher than in non-tropical areas in all age groups except 10-14 years and 15-19 years. The decrease in the masculinity of the population in tropical regions from 120.4 in 1947 to 119.4 in 1954 was distributed mainly throughout the age groups 35-39 years and above. Masculinity declined in each of these age groups except the 50-54 years age group.

5. Conjugal Condition.

The following table classifies the population in the two regions according to conjugal condition.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Conjugal Condition	Number						Percentage					
	Tropical			Non-Tropical			Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
						1947						
Never married, 15 years and over	44,658	21,167	65,825	888,280	730,193	1,618,473	41.05	24.77	33.89	32.65	26.41	29.50
Married (*a*)..	59,280	55,538	114,818	1,699,978	1,705,112	3,405,090	54.49	64.99	59.11	62.48	61.66	62.07
Widowed	4,022	8,283	12,305	108,341	302,885	411,226	3.70	9.69	6.33	3.98	10.95	7.50
Divorced	826	471	1,297	24,226	27,045	51,271	0.76	0.55	0.67	0.89	0.98	0.93
Total, 15 years of age and over..	108,786	85,459	194,245	2,720,825	2,765,235	5,486,060	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Children under 15 years	37,217	35,795	73,012	930,542	895,499	1,826,041						
Grand Total	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101						
						1954						
Never married, 15 years of age and over	48,503	21,363	69,866	916,992	663,884	1,580,876	38.60	21.45	31.02	29.48	21.50	25.51
Married (*a*)..	71,845	68,034	139,879	2,053,278	2,045,092	4,098,370	57.17	68.33	62.10	66.01	66.25	66.12
Widowed	4,063	9,453	13,516	109,289	342,205	451,494	3.23	9.49	6.00	3.51	11.08	7.28
Divorced	1,256	722	1,978	31,232	35,985	67,217	1.00	0.73	0.88	1.00	1.17	1.09
Total, 15 years of age and over	125,667	99,572	225,239	3,110,791	3,087,166	6,197,957	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Children under 15 years	48,841	46,626	95,467	1,260,819	1,207,048	2,467,867						
Grand Total	174,508	146,198	320,706	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824						

(*a*) Includes married, but permanently separated, whether legally or otherwise.

The percentages given above show that, while in the non-tropical parts of Australia in 1954, 66.0 per cent of all males over 15 years of age were married, in the tropical parts only 57.2 per cent of such males were married. The number of married men in tropical parts exceeded the married women by 3,811 or by 5.6 per cent. Of all females over 15 years of age in 1954, 68.3 per cent of those in tropical regions were married, as against 66.3 per cent in other parts, the corresponding percentages in 1947 being 65.0 per cent and 61.7 per cent respectively. "Married" in the foregoing table includes "married, but permanently separated, whether legally or otherwise."

6. Birthplace.

The following table shows an analysis of the population in the two regions according to the country of birth.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Birthplace	Number						Percentage					
	Tropical			Non-Tropical			Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1947												
Australia	125,578	109,694	235,272	3,254,746	3,345,153	6,599,899	86.01	90.47	88.03	89.14	91.38	90.26
New Zealand	636	304	940	21,254	21,416	42,670	0.44	0.25	0.35	0.58	0.59	0.59
Other Countries in Australasia	47	35	82	729	775	1,504	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total, Australasia	126,261	110,033	236,294	3,276,729	3,367,344	6,644,073	86.48	90.75	88.41	89.74	91.99	90.87
Europe—												
British Isles	10,462	6,958	17,420	282,312	243,178	525,490	7.16	5.74	6.52	7.73	6.64	7.19
Denmark	197	73	270	1,835	654	2,489	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.03
France	28	30	58	1,049	1,108	2,157	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Germany	484	197	681	8,471	5,415	13,886	0.33	0.16	0.26	0.23	0.15	0.19
Greece	481	222	703	8,634	2,954	11,588	0.33	0.18	0.26	0.24	0.08	0.16
Italy	4,214	2,522	6,736	18,292	8,604	26,896	2.89	2.08	2.52	0.50	0.23	0.37
Norway	155	24	179	1,590	255	1,845	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.03
Russia	202	92	294	2,615	2,067	4,682	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.06
Sweden	119	11	130	1,819	260	2,079	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.03
Switzerland	61	31	92	1,001	570	1,571	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
Other Countries in Europe	1,634	564	2,198	19,790	10,372	30,162	1.12	0.46	0.82	0.54	0.28	0.41
Total, Europe	18,037	10,724	28,761	347,408	275,437	622,845	12.35	8.84	10.76	9.51	7.52	8.52
Asia	1,136	235	1,371	14,954	7,771	22,725	0.78	0.19	0.51	0.41	0.21	0.31
Africa	125	55	180	3,852	3,505	7,357	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.10
America	323	140	463	6,554	4,613	11,167	0.22	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.15
Polynesia	90	46	136	1,436	1,573	3,009	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
At Sea	31	21	52	434	491	925	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Grand Total	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1954												
Australia	145,007	131,341	276,348	3,667,428	3,756,288	7,423,716	83.10	89.84	86.17	83.89	87.47	85.67
New Zealand	809	431	1,240	20,914	21,196	42,110	0.46	0.29	0.39	0.48	0.50	0.48
Other Countries in Australasia	97	72	169	968	986	1,954	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total, Australasia	145,913	131,844	277,757	3,689,310	3,778,470	7,467,780	83.62	90.18	86.61	84.39	87.99	86.17
Europe—												
British Isles	11,309	7,401	18,710	347,701	297,794	645,495	6.48	5.06	5.83	7.95	6.93	7.45
Albania	107	21	128	1,081	169	1,250	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
Austria	104	43	147	5,478	5,243	10,721	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.12
Czechoslovakia	339	33	372	8,176	4,132	12,308	0.19	0.02	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.14
Denmark	171	53	224	1,957	773	2,730	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03
Estonia	77	33	110	3,316	3,123	6,439	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.07
Finland	303	114	417	1,031	285	1,316	0.17	0.08	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.02
France	95	37	132	2,322	2,245	4,567	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Germany	962	458	1,420	32,701	31,301	64,002	0.55	0.31	0.44	0.75	0.73	0.74
Greece	568	285	853	16,226	8,783	25,009	0.33	0.20	0.27	0.37	0.20	0.29
Hungary	236	52	288	8,818	5,496	14,314	0.14	0.04	0.09	0.20	0.13	0.17
Italy	8,332	3,697	12,029	71,947	35,921	107,868	4.77	2.53	3.75	1.65	0.84	1.24
Latvia	149	34	183	9,375	7,700	17,075	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.21	0.18	0.20
Malta	982	461	1,443	11,429	7,116	18,545	0.56	0.32	0.45	0.26	0.17	0.21
Netherlands	615	305	920	29,431	21,684	51,115	0.35	0.21	0.29	0.67	0.50	0.59
Norway	147	22	169	2,218	448	2,666	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.03
Poland	508	132	640	35,144	20,810	55,954	0.29	0.09	0.20	0.80	0.48	0.65
Spain	333	134	467	586	304	890	0.19	0.09	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sweden	127	12	139	1,716	336	2,052	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02
Switzerland	95	37	132	1,591	1,195	2,786	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Ukraine	89	22	111	8,639	6,007	14,646	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.17
U.S.S.R.	209	98	307	6,210	6,574	12,784	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.15
Yugoslavia	507	119	626	14,966	7,264	22,230	0.29	0.08	0.20	0.34	0.17	0.26
Other Countries in Europe	268	47	315	11,012	7,008	18,020	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.25	0.16	0.21
Total, Europe	26,632	13,650	40,282	633,071	481,711	1,114,782	15.26	9.34	12.56	14.48	11.22	12.86
Asia—												
China	389	116	505	6,810	2,962	9,772	0.22	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.07	0.11
Cyprus	222	62	284	4,032	1,457	5,489	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.06
India	160	47	207	6,416	5,332	11,748	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.13	0.14
Indonesia	156	32	188	2,049	1,394	3,443	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04
Malaya	102	14	116	1,419	744	2,163	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
Other Countries in Asia	283	124	407	10,233	7,026	17,259	0.16	0.09	0.13	0.23	0.16	0.20
Total, Asia	1,312	395	1,707	30,959	18,915	49,874	0.75	0.27	0.53	0.71	0.44	0.58
Africa	143	64	207	8,292	7,327	15,619	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.17	0.18
America—												
Canada	137	63	200	2,434	1,854	4,288	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05
United States of America	210	92	302	4,829	3,158	7,987	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.09
Other Countries in America	62	30	92	876	751	1,627	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total, America	409	185	594	8,139	5,763	13,902	0.24	0.13	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.16
Polynesia	76	46	122	1,552	1,684	3,236	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
At Sea	23	14	37	287	344	631	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Grand Total	174,508	146,198	320,706	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the table above show some interesting contrasts in the composition of the population in tropical and non-tropical regions from the point of view of birthplaces. Although the Australian-born element in 1954 showed a slightly higher proportion of population in the tropics than in non-tropical areas, the male proportion was lower, and the proportions of Australian-born males and females in the tropics were each lower than in 1947. Exactly the reverse situation applied in the case of the proportions of European-born persons in tropical and non-tropical regions. The proportions of males and females born in Asia, Africa, America, Polynesia or At Sea recorded in tropical or non-tropical regions were in each case less than 1 per cent.

The proportion of persons born in the British Isles decreased in tropical regions from 11.5 per cent in 1933 to 6.5 per cent in 1947, and to 5.8 per cent in 1954. On the other hand, the decrease in proportion of such people in non-tropical areas from 10.8 per cent in 1933 to 7.2 per cent in 1947 was arrested in 1954, when the proportion of persons born in the British Isles was 7.5 per cent.

Although the numbers of Asian-born people more than doubled between 1947 and 1954 in non-tropical regions and the proportion almost doubled (from 0.31 to 0.58), the numbers in tropical areas showed little change and the proportion was 0.5 per cent at both Censuses.

Between 1947 and 1954, the total population in non-tropical areas increased by 1,353,723 or 18.5 per cent, whereas in tropical areas the increase was 53,449 or 20.0 per cent. The largest component of both increases was Australian-born persons with an increase of 41,076 or 17.5 per cent in tropical areas, and 823,817 or 12.5 per cent in non-tropical parts. The percentage increases of European-born persons were 40.1 per cent in tropical and 79.0 per cent in non-tropical regions.

7. Period of Residence in Australia of Oversea-born Persons.

The following table shows the population in 1947 and 1954 in both regions classified according to period of residence in Australia of males and females born outside Australia.

PERIODS OF RESIDENCE OF OVERSEA-BORN PERSONS IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Period of Residence in Australia	Number						Percentage					
	Tropical			Non-Tropical			Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1947												
Under 1 year	428	153	581	16,712	10,111	26,823	2.10	1.32	1.82	4.21	3.20	3.77
1 year and under 2 years ..	130	125	255	4,104	4,982	9,086	0.64	1.08	0.80	1.04	1.58	1.28
2 years and under 3 years ..	64	39	103	2,121	1,324	3,445	0.31	0.34	0.32	0.54	0.42	0.48
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ..	37	6	43	809	470	1,279	0.18	0.05	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.18
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ..	26	7	33	664	322	986	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.14
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	99	19	118	2,182	1,258	3,440	0.48	0.17	0.37	0.55	0.40	0.48
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ..	54	31	85	2,388	1,853	4,241	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.60	0.59	0.60
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ..	118	90	208	3,594	3,037	6,631	0.58	0.78	0.65	0.91	0.96	0.93
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,, ..	1,439	1,430	2,869	27,103	23,049	50,152	7.05	12.37	8.97	6.83	7.30	7.04
15 years and over	18,030	9,660	27,690	336,944	269,175	606,119	88.27	83.56	86.57	84.95	85.30	85.10
Total, Oversea-born	20,425	11,560	31,985	396,621	315,581	712,202	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total, Australian-born ..	125,578	109,694	235,272	3,254,746	3,345,153	6,599,899						
Grand Total	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101						
1954												
Under 1 year	1,396	698	2,094	46,861	34,739	81,600	4.73	4.70	4.72	6.65	6.46	6.57
1 year and under 2 years ..	1,383	672	2,055	31,375	26,871	58,246	4.69	4.53	4.64	4.46	4.99	4.69
2 years and under 3 years ..	3,190	901	4,091	63,258	39,118	102,376	10.81	6.06	9.22	8.98	7.27	8.24
3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ..	2,476	1,187	3,663	69,872	50,028	119,900	8.39	7.99	8.26	9.92	9.30	9.65
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ..	2,834	1,284	4,118	86,243	61,949	148,192	9.61	8.64	9.28	12.25	11.52	11.93
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	1,932	722	2,654	63,754	45,458	109,212	6.55	4.85	5.98	9.05	8.45	8.79
6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ..	636	311	947	21,245	15,376	36,621	2.15	2.09	2.14	3.02	2.86	2.95
7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ..	230	133	363	9,378	7,891	17,269	0.78	0.90	0.82	1.33	1.47	1.39
8 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,, ..	415	310	725	15,561	12,474	28,035	1.41	2.09	1.63	2.21	2.32	2.26
15 years and over	15,009	8,639	23,648	296,635	244,022	540,657	50.88	58.15	53.31	42.13	45.36	43.53
Total, Oversea-born	29,501	14,857	44,358	704,182	537,926	1,242,108	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total, Australian-born ..	145,007	131,341	276,348	3,667,428	3,756,288	7,423,716						
Grand Total	174,508	146,198	320,706	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824						

Persons with more than 15 years residence in Australia at the 1954 Census represented 53.3 per cent of the oversea-born population in tropical regions compared with 43.5 per cent of that in non-tropical regions. Males with periods of residence less than three years represented just over 20 per cent of the oversea-born population in both regions; whilst the percentage of males with from 3-6 years residence in Australia was 24.6 per cent in tropical regions and 31.2 per cent in non-tropical regions.

Of the total tropical population born outside Australia, 45.1 per cent (19,985 persons) had resided in Australia less than 8 years at 30th June, 1954, as compared with 4.5 per cent (1,426 persons) at 30th June, 1947. In non-tropical regions, 54.2 per cent (673,416 persons) had resided in Australia less than 8 years at 30th June, 1954, as compared with 7.9 percent (55,931 persons) at 30th June, 1947.

8. Nationality.

The following table shows the population in 1947 and 1954 classified according to nationality.

NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Nationality	Number						Per 100,000					
	Tropical			Non-Tropical			Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1947												
British	143,873	120,837	264,710	3,624,218	3,651,777	7,275,995	98,541	99,656	99,047	99,256	99,755	99,506
American (U.S.)	93	9	102	2,381	868	3,249	64	7	38	65	24	44
Chinese	422	49	471	3,907	480	4,387	289	40	176	107	13	60
Danish	23	7	30	370	82	452	16	6	11	10	2	6
Dutch	145	6	151	1,263	587	1,850	99	5	57	35	16	25
French	14	8	22	756	543	1,299	9	6	8	21	15	18
German	60	11	71	1,609	681	2,290	41	9	27	44	19	31
Greek	122	30	152	3,598	754	4,352	83	25	57	98	21	60
Italian	690	235	925	4,783	1,464	6,247	473	194	346	131	40	86
Japanese	12	2	14	58	6	64	8	2	5	2	..	1
Norwegian	70	..	70	615	60	675	48	..	26	17	2	9
Russian	42	8	50	291	202	493	29	7	19	8	5	7
Spanish	58	8	66	100	42	142	40	7	25	3	1	2
Swedish	23	1	24	525	46	571	16	1	9	14	1	8
Other	356	43	399	6,893	3,142	10,035	244	35	149	189	86	137
Total, Foreign	2,130	417	2,547	27,149	8,957	36,106	1,459	344	953	744	245	494
Grand Total	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1954												
British	164,630	143,144	307,774	4,132,603	4,141,874	8,274,477	94,340	97,911	95,968	94,533	96,452	95,484
American (U.S.)	156	47	203	3,605	1,911	5,516	89	32	63	83	45	64
Austrian	54	17	71	1,805	1,679	3,484	31	12	22	41	39	40
Chinese	325	87	412	4,685	844	5,529	186	60	128	107	20	64
Czechoslovak	231	24	255	4,727	2,256	6,983	132	16	79	108	53	81
Danish	47	7	54	731	267	998	27	5	17	17	6	12
Dutch	617	306	923	29,901	22,634	52,535	354	209	288	684	527	606
Estonian	58	28	86	2,662	2,553	5,215	33	20	27	61	59	60
Finnish	174	80	254	355	125	480	100	55	79	8	3	6
French	68	18	86	1,840	1,606	3,446	39	12	27	42	37	40
German	501	153	654	16,761	14,033	30,794	287	105	204	383	327	355
Greek	254	103	357	11,161	6,325	17,486	146	71	111	255	147	202
Hungarian	168	25	193	5,742	3,721	9,463	96	17	60	131	87	109
Italian	5,111	1,605	6,716	56,562	26,740	83,302	2,929	1,098	2,094	1,294	623	961
Japanese	54	18	72	170	247	417	31	12	22	4	6	5
Latvian	125	41	166	9,036	8,023	17,059	72	28	52	207	187	197
Lebanese	11	2	13	1,731	786	2,517	6	1	4	40	18	29
Lithuanian	54	5	59	4,800	3,243	8,043	31	3	18	110	76	93
Norwegian	69	7	76	1,345	277	1,622	40	5	24	31	6	19
Polish	438	164	602	29,086	20,058	49,144	251	112	188	665	467	567
Romanian	30	2	32	841	517	1,358	17	1	10	19	12	16
Russian	45	11	56	2,129	2,066	4,195	26	8	17	49	48	48
Spanish	145	44	189	312	146	458	83	30	59	7	3	5
Swedish	51	2	53	727	152	879	29	1	17	17	3	10
Swiss	36	11	47	891	685	1,576	21	8	15	20	16	18
Ukrainian	87	24	111	9,784	7,344	17,128	50	16	35	224	171	198
Yugoslav	337	70	407	11,296	6,421	17,717	193	48	127	258	150	204
Other	213	24	237	4,159	1,443	5,602	122	16	74	95	34	64
Stateless	419	129	548	22,163	16,238	38,401	240	88	171	507	378	443
Total, Foreign	9,878	3,054	12,932	239,007	152,340	391,347	5,660	2,089	4,032	5,467	3,548	4,516
Grand Total	174,508	146,198	320,706	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Foreign nationalities were, relatively to the respective populations, generally more numerous in the tropical than in the non-tropical part of Australia in 1933 and to a lesser degree in 1947. In 1954, persons of foreign nationality represented 4.0 per cent of the total population in tropical regions, compared with 4.5 per cent in non-tropical regions, and in only nine separate nationalities was the tropical proportion higher. Nevertheless, males of foreign nationality were in 1954 relatively more numerous in tropical regions (5.7 per cent of its total population) than in the remainder of Australia (5.5 per cent of its total). During the intercensal period the proportion of persons of British nationality in the tropics declined from 99.0 per cent to 96.0 per cent, males and females both showing a decline. Numerically, persons of foreign nationality increased in tropical regions by 10,385 from 2,547 persons in 1947 to 12,932 persons in 1954 (i.e. more than 5 times the 1947 figure).

9. Race.

The following table shows the population in tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to race. It should be noted that full-blood Australian Aboriginals are excluded from this table as from all other Census tabulations (*see* Chapter I, Section 4).

RACES OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Racial Group	Number						Per 100,000					
	Tropical			Non-Tropical			Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
						1947						
Full-blood— European	140,103	116,775	256,878	3,625,135	3,642,116	7,267,251	95,959	96,306	96,117	99,281	99,492	99,386
Non-European—												
Afghan	17	4	21	66	8	74	12	3	8	2	..	1
Chinese	911	470	1,381	5,683	2,080	7,763	624	388	517	156	57	106
Cingalese	25	12	37	72	41	113	17	10	14	2	1	2
Filipino	96	68	164	37	34	71	66	56	61	1	1	1
Indian (*a*)	157	23	180	2,121	179	2,300	107	19	67	58	5	31
Japanese	26	16	42	82	33	115	18	13	16	2	1	2
Javanese	46	9	55	38	14	52	31	7	21	1	..	1
Malay	206	116	322	219	39	258	141	96	121	6	1	3
Negro	2	1	3	118	9	127	1	1	1	3	..	2
Papuan	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	2	1	..	..	..
Syrian	22	22	44	866	765	1,631	15	18	16	24	21	22
Other (*b*)	1,091	765	1,856	2,702	2,175	4,877	748	631	694	74	60	67
Total, Non-European	2,600	1,508	4,108	12,007	5,380	17,387	1,781	1,244	1,537	329	147	238
Half-caste—												
Australian Aboriginal ..	2,355	2,091	4,446	11,671	11,062	22,733	1,613	1,724	1,663	320	302	311
Chinese	291	246	537	1,308	1,105	2,413	199	203	201	36	30	33
Other	654	634	1,288	1,246	1,071	2,317	448	523	482	34	29	32
Total, Half-caste ..	3,300	2,971	6,271	14,225	13,238	27,463	2,260	2,450	2,346	390	361	376
Grand Total ..	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
						1954						
Full-blood— European	165,652	138,048	303,700	4,343,143	4,274,848	8,617,991	94,925	94,425	94,697	99,349	99,549	99,448
Non-European—												
Afghan	11	5	16	62	20	82	6	3	5	1	..	1
Asiatic (*c*)	17	6	23	758	190	948	10	4	7	17	4	11
Chinese	911	596	1,507	8,239	3,132	11,371	522	408	470	189	73	131
Cingalese	29	9	38	167	63	230	17	6	12	4	2	3
Fijian	6	9	15	45	4	49	3	6	5	1	..	..
Filipino	92	73	165	35	27	62	53	50	51	1	1	1
Indian (*a*)	84	29	113	1,808	288	2,096	48	20	35	41	7	24
Japanese	80	42	122	167	250	417	46	29	38	4	6	5
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	95	23	118	216	13	229	54	16	37	5	..	3
Malay	333	214	547	201	37	238	191	147	171	5	1	3
Maori	18	5	23	39	24	63	10	3	7	1	1	1
Negro	5	2	7	51	11	62	3	1	2	1	..	1
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.)*d*	689	643	1,332	245	121	366	395	440	415	6	3	4
Papuan	13	5	18	15	3	18	7	3	6	..	..	..
Siamese, Thailander ..	18	1	19	145	59	204	10	1	6	3	1	2
Syrian, Lebanese ..	48	45	93	1,326	871	2,197	28	31	29	30	20	25
Torres Strait Islander	2,023	2,201	4,224	20	9	29	1,159	1,506	1,317	1	..	..
Other	8	2	10	313	122	435	5	1	3	7	3	5
Total, Non-European	4,480	3,910	8,390	13,852	5,244	19,096	2,567	2,675	2,616	317	122	220
Half-caste—												
Afghan	7	7	14	62	40	102	4	5	4	1	1	1
African (n.e.i.)	..	1	1	11	3	14	..	1	..	..	..	..
Asiatic (*c*)	10	11	21	61	44	105	6	7	7	1	1	1
Australian Aboriginal ..	3,386	3,320	6,706	12,463	12,190	24,653	1,940	2,271	2,091	285	284	285
Chinese	344	295	639	1,060	981	2,041	197	202	199	24	23	24
Cingalese	25	25	50	33	40	73	14	17	16	1	1	1
Egyptian	1	1	2	3	6	9	1	1	1	..	..	..
Fijian	7	4	11	8	16	24	4	3	3	..	..	..
Filipino	83	79	162	18	21	39	48	54	51	1	1	1
Indian (*a*)	34	18	52	225	161	386	20	12	16	5	4	5
Japanese	19	31	50	95	101	196	11	21	16	2	2	2
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	6	5	11	5	16	21	3	3	3	..	..	..
Malay	184	200	384	30	35	65	105	137	120	1	1	1
Maori	13	16	29	76	66	142	7	11	9	2	2	2
Negro	8	12	20	69	46	115	5	8	6	2	1	1
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) (*d*)	125	105	230	132	152	284	72	72	72	3	4	3
Papuan	5	2	7	5	5	10	3	1	2	..	..	..
Siamese, Thailander ..	3	3	6	22	15	37	2	2	2	1	..	..
Syrian, Lebanese ..	6	5	11	97	91	188	3	3	3	2	2	2
Torres Strait Islander ..	54	42	96	6	7	13	31	29	30	..	..	..
West Indian	5	4	9	40	19	59	3	3	3	1	..	1
Other and Indefinite ..	51	54	105	94	67	161	29	37	33	2	2	2
Total, Half-caste ..	4,376	4,240	8,616	14,615	14,122	28,737	2,508	2,900	2,687	334	329	332
Grand Total ..	174,508	146,198	320,706	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris and Torres Strait Islanders. (*c*) Asiatic Jew, Asiatic Turk and Asiatic (n.e.i.). (*d*) Includes Pacific Islander, Polynesian and South Sea Islander, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

In 1954, there were more full-blood non-Europeans in the non-tropical than in the tropical part of Australia, but they represented a much larger proportion in the tropical than in non-tropical regions. In the tropical part, full-blood non-European males represented 2.6 per cent of the total male population in 1954, and full-blood non-European females represented 2.7 per cent of the total female population, whereas in non-tropical regions the comparable proportions were, for males, 0.3 per cent, and for females, 0.1 per cent. In the case of half-castes, of whom the greater part were half-cast Australian aboriginals, the position was similar. In the tropics, males and females represented 2.5 per cent and 2.9 per cent of their respective total populations, whilst for the remainder of Australia, males and females each represented 0.3 per cent of the respective totals for each sex.

10. Religious Creed.

The following table shows the populations of the tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to religious creed.

RELIGIOUS CREED OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Religious Creed	Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian—						
Baptist	1,187	1,219	2,406	58,861	66,177	125,038
Brethren	178	210	388	7,333	8,683	16,016
Catholic, Roman (*a*)	23,034	15,656	38,690	390,685	331,727	722,412
Catholic (*a*)	28,853	27,088	55,941	606,545	637,398	1,243,943
Church of Christ	324	365	689	37,556	42,119	79,675
Church of England	57,725	50,162	107,887	1,651,472	1,649,491	3,300,963
Congregational	288	235	523	32,220	36,709	68,929
Greek Orthodox	1,399	821	2,220	42,983	29,542	72,525
Lutheran	1,294	776	2,070	59,012	55,096	114,108
Methodist	17,000	16,348	33,348	461,605	482,980	944,585
Presbyterian	18,670	16,896	35,566	412,128	422,548	834,676
Protestant (undefined)	997	667	1,664	47,542	46,210	93,752
Salvation Army	793	865	1,658	19,511	21,669	41,180
Seventh Day Adventist	651	717	1,368	10,515	13,446	23,961
Other (including Christian, undefined)	1,553	1,485	3,038	30,404	34,131	64,535
Total, Christian	153,946	133,510	287,456	3,868,372	3,877,926	7,746,298
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	42	33	75	24,506	23,855	48,361
Other	403	201	604	4,507	1,270	5,777
Total, Non-Christian	445	234	679	29,013	25,125	54,138
Indefinite	529	328	857	9,509	8,090	17,599
No Religion	946	253	1,199	15,706	6,779	22,485
No Reply	18,642	11,873	30,515	449,010	376,294	825,304
Grand Total	174,508	146,198	320,706	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824

(*a*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

Between 1947 and 1954 the proportion of Christians in tropical regions increased slightly whilst in non-tropical regions there was virtually no change. In the case of non-Christian creeds the proportion between Censuses in tropical parts decreased and elsewhere increased. Persons with no religion stated decreased in proportion in both regions.

Among the Christians, the only denomination which had a proportion appreciably higher in the tropical part than elsewhere in 1954 was the Roman Catholic Church. Taken together, the Roman Catholics and Catholics so described on individual Census schedules represented 32.9 per cent of all Christians in the tropical regions as against 25.4 per cent in non-tropical Australia. Relatively to the total Christians, adherents of the Church of England were more numerous in non-tropical than in tropical parts, whilst Presbyterians were relatively more numerous in the tropics.

11. Industry.

The following table gives a comparison, under an abridged list of headings, of the industries of the population of the tropical and non-tropical parts of Australia.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Industry	Number						Percentage					
	Tropical			Non-Tropical			Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production—												
Fishing	1,396	16	1,412	7,124	101	7,225	1.21	0.07	1.02	0.26	0.01	0.20
Hunting and Trapping ..	35	..	35	1,529	13	1,542	0.03	..	0.02	0.06	..	0.04
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	31,295	1,640	32,935	408,664	30,712	439,376	27.18	6.87	23.69	14.91	3.74	12.33
Forestry	722	3	725	14,679	64	14,743	0.63	0.01	0.52	0.53	0.01	0.42
Total, Primary Production ..	33,448	1,659	35,107	431,996	30,890	462,886	29.05	6.95	25.25	15.76	3.76	12.99
Mining and Quarrying	5,681	120	5,801	55,357	949	56,306	4.93	0.50	4.17	2.02	0.11	1.58
Manufacturing	22,208	2,239	24,447	785,955	227,232	1,013,187	19.29	9.38	17.59	28.67	27.66	28.44
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance)	1,659	101	1,760	68,622	4,035	72,657	1.44	0.42	1.27	2.50	0.49	2.04
Building and Construction ..	13,600	145	13,745	311,471	3,691	315,162	11.81	0.61	9.89	11.36	0.45	8.84
Transport and Storage	11,361	587	11,948	231,520	14,291	245,811	9.87	2.46	8.59	8.45	1.74	6.90
Communication	1,861	583	2,444	62,607	16,396	79,003	1.62	2.44	1.76	2.28	2.00	2.22
Finance and Property	1,554	638	2,192	63,435	34,023	97,458	1.35	2.67	1.58	2.31	4.14	2.73
Commerce	11,703	5,843	17,546	379,572	186,289	565,861	10.16	24.48	12.62	13.85	22.68	15.88
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	8,852	6,214	15,066	254,232	182,430	436,662	7.69	26.03	10.84	9.27	22.21	12.26
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, &c.	3,214	5,742	8,956	96,678	121,283	217,961	2.79	24.06	6.44	3.53	14.76	6.12
Other Industries	..	..	..	34	22	56	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total in Work Force ..	115,141	23,871	139,012	2,741,479	821,531	3,563,010	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Persons Not in Work Force ..	59,367	122,327	181,694	1,630,131	3,472,683	5,102,814						
Grand Total	174,508	146,198	320,706	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824						

(n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

The percentages given above show the greater relative importance of the primary industries in the tropical regions than in the non-tropical parts. In the former, primary production was represented by 29.0 per cent of all males in the work force and in the latter by only 15.8 per cent, while manufacturing was represented by 19.3 per cent in the tropics and 28.7 per cent in the non-tropics. Apart from primary industries, the only industries which show greater relative numbers of males in the tropical than in non-tropical regions were mining, building and construction and transport and storage. The proportions of females in the work force were greater in the tropics for all groups except manufacturing, electricity, gas, &c., services, and finance and property. In hotels, cafes, personal service, &c., 24.1 per cent were engaged as against only 14.8 per cent in non-tropical regions.

12. Occupational Status.

The next table shows for 1947 and 1954 the population in tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

Occupational Status	Number						Percentage					
	Tropical			Non-Tropical			Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	1947											
IN WORK FORCE—												
At Work—												
Employer	8,883	1,052	9,935	189,821	23,574	213,395	6.08	0.87	3.72	5.20	0.64	2.92
Self-employed	13,318	1,287	14,605	332,425	43,704	376,129	9.12	1.06	5.46	9.10	1.19	5.14
Employee (on wage or salary)	71,821	16,045	87,866	1,771,944	610,049	2,381,993	49.19	13.23	32.88	48.53	16.67	32.58
Helper (not on wage or salary)	855	142	997	23,588	4,394	27,982	0.59	0.12	0.37	0.65	0.12	0.38
Total	94,877	18,526	113,403	2,317,778	681,721	2,999,499	64.98	15.28	42.43	63.48	18.62	41.02
Not at Work (*a*)	4,356	804	5,160	62,258	16,111	78,369	2.99	0.66	1.93	1.70	0.44	1.07
Total in Work Force ..	99,233	19,330	118,563	2,380,036	697,832	3,077,868	67.97	15.94	44.36	65.18	19.06	42.09
NOT IN WORK FORCE	46,770	101,924	148,694	1,271,331	2,962,902	4,234,233	32.03	84.06	55.64	34.82	80.94	57.91
GRAND TOTAL	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954—*continued.*

Occupational Status	Number						Percentage					
	Tropical			Non-Tropical			Tropical			Non-Tropical		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
						1954						
In Work Force—												
At Work—												
Employer	10,220	1,357	11,577	210,658	28,747	239,405	5.86	0.93	3.61	4.82	0.67	2.76
Self-employed	12,990	1,519	14,509	346,627	50,064	396,691	7.44	1.04	4.53	7.93	1.17	4.58
Employee (on wage or salary)	89,168	19,979	109,147	2,127,513	719,823	2,847,336	51.10	13.66	34.03	48.67	16.76	32.86
Helper (not on wage or salary)	742	335	1,077	17,688	9,578	27,266	0.42	0.23	0.34	0.40	0.22	0.31
Total	113,120	23,190	136,310	2,702,486	808,212	3,510,698	64.82	15.86	42.51	61.82	18.82	40.51
Not at Work (*a*)	2,021	681	2,702	38,993	13,319	52,312	1.16	0.47	0.84	0.89	0.31	0.61
Total in Work Force ..	115,141	23,871	139,012	2,741,479	821,531	3,563,010	65.98	16.33	43.35	62.71	19.13	41.12
Not in Work Force	59,367	122,327	181,694	1,630,131	3,472,683	5,102,814	34.02	83.67	56.65	37.29	80.87	58.88
Grand Total	174,508	146,198	320,706	4,371,610	4,294,214	8,665,824	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 221.

In 1954, 66.0 per cent of the male population in the tropical regions was in the work force, a proportion 3.3 per cent in excess of that for the non-tropical areas, whilst females in the work force represented only 16.3 per cent of the tropical female population as against 19.1 per cent in non-tropical areas.

CHAPTER XX

RACE

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Nature of Census Statistics of " Race ".

It should be stressed that information regarding race collected at a census does not furnish a satisfactory indication of the ethnic constitution of a population. At best such information permits of only a partial classification of the ethnic groups in a community. An ethnic group may be defined as an aggregation of human beings with a genetic inheritance of physical and perhaps temperamental and other psychological characteristics common to them all, and whose general average combination of such characteristics is distinguishable from that of other ethnic groups.

The " races " so-called in the tables of this chapter and in the Supplement to Volume VIII, Part I.—Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of the Population are named with a geographical rather than a truly ethnological description. Thus " Indian " to indicate " native of India or Pakistan " entirely ignores the variety of ethnic groups which inhabit those areas. In other words, each racial group described in this fashion is a mixed group when viewed in the light of the hypothetical genetic types from which it is derived. The limitations of the Census data are further complicated by the necessity of combining as one group all persons of European origin, by classifying full-blood non-Europeans according to their commonly recognized rather than their scientific groupings, and by the incompleteness of the returns covering the aboriginal population. Census statistics of " race " cannot, therefore, answer fully the questions which interest the anthropologist and ethnologist, but they do possess utility for the purposes of governmental administration and other practical purposes.

2. The Scope of Inquiry.

Information relating to the racial composition of the population was collected for the first time at the Census of 1911. At that and each succeeding Census the population has been classified under three broad groupings, " Full-blood European ", " Full-blood non-European " and " Half-caste ", and, in the case of non-Europeans and half-castes, according to individual races so far as information could be obtained. The form of inquiry at the 1954 Census, for example, was: " For persons of European Race, wherever born, write ' European '. For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong, for example, Aboriginal, Chinese, Negro, Afghan, &c. If the person is half-caste with one parent of European race write also ' H.C.', for example, ' H.C. Aboriginal ', ' H.C. Chinese ', &c." The complementary instruction was: " In the case of a person both of whose parents are non-European but of different races, state the race of that person's father (and do not add ' H.C.')."

It may be noted that, as the essential distinction is between European and non-European races only, those having European blood to the extent of one-half have been classed as half-castes.

3. Aboriginal Population.

Particulars of full-blood Australian aboriginals have not been included in the Supplement to Volume VIII. of the detailed Census tables referred to above because the Commonwealth Constitution (Section 127) provides that " In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted ". However, at the Census of 1954, as at previous Censuses, collectors were instructed to ascertain as fully as possible, by means of the ordinary schedule, detailed information concerning full-blood Australian aboriginals who were civilized or semi-civilized, and who were either in employment, or living in reserves, camps, &c., in proximity to settlements.

In 1954, a total of 26,363 full-blood aboriginals, comprising 13,867 males and 12,496 females, was actually recorded by means of the Census Schedule. The distribution of these full-blood aboriginals by States and Territories was as follows:—New South Wales—males 769, females 634; Victoria—males 73, females 68; Queensland—males 3,921, females 3,347; South Australia—males 396, females 344; Western Australia—males 3,540, females 3,139; Northern Territory—males 5,167, females 4,964; Australian Capital Territory—males 1.

Even by Census and special surveys it is difficult to obtain accurate counts of those aboriginals who live on the fringe of settlements. Nomadic habits still persist to some extent among " settled " natives, and it is still very difficult to obtain reliable estimates of the numbers of aboriginals who inhabit extensive districts remote from settlement. These are in an area exceeding one million square miles of hinterland embracing outlying parts of three States and of the Northern Territory.

Under these circumstances, the general Census of Population is not a suitable means of obtaining records of the total number of aboriginals in Australia. The only available source of estimates is the administrative records of various welfare authorities supplemented by observations of field officers and others who traverse the remote hinterland. Estimates of the total numbers of aboriginals in the several States and Territories, using records such as these in the case of Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and the figures enumerated at the Census in other cases, are as follows:—New South Wales, 1,403; Victoria, 141; Queensland, 9,579; South Australia, 2,500; Western Australia, 10,195; Northern Territory, 15,500; Australian Capital Territory, 1; Australia, 39,319 persons.

The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department has given an opinion that persons of the half-blood are not "aboriginal natives" for the purposes of the Constitution, and *a fortiori* that persons of less than half aboriginal blood are not aboriginal natives. In the results dealt with in this chapter and tabulated in detail in the Supplement to Volume VIII, Part I, half-caste aboriginal natives have been included.

The principle followed in classification is that persons having a preponderance of aboriginal blood are regarded as full-blood, those of half aboriginal and half European blood as half-caste, while those having aboriginal blood to a degree less than one-half, and European blood to a degree greater than one-half, have been dealt with as of European race.

EUROPEANS AND NON-EUROPEANS.

4. Numbers in each State and Territory.

The distribution among the various States and Territories of the three main racial groups of the population at the 1954 Census is shown below.

RACIAL GROUPS OF THE POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Racial Group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				MALES					
Full-blood—									
European	1,707,617	1,226,020	665,293	401,678	326,200	156,895	9,008	16,084	4,508,795
Non-European	6,760	4,067	5,217	856	951	159	284	38	18,332
Half-caste	6,483	1,012	5,742	1,369	3,207	75	996	107	18,991
Total	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
				FEMALES					
Full-blood—									
European	1,693,280	1,219,245	632,081	391,772	305,997	151,521	5,023	13,977	4,412,896
Non-European	3,191	986	4,335	158	213	45	201	25	9,154
Half-caste	6,198	1,011	5,591	1,261	3,203	57	957	84	18,362
Total	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
				PERSONS					
Full-blood—									
European	3,400,897	2,445,265	1,297,374	793,450	632,197	308,416	14,031	30,061	8,921,691
Non-European	9,951	5,053	9,552	1,014	1,164	204	485	63	27,486
Half-caste	12,681	2,023	11,333	2,630	6,410	132	1,953	191	37,353
Total	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530

The numbers of full-blood non-Europeans recorded in 1954 were greatest in New South Wales and Queensland, but they were nevertheless still only a very small proportion of the populations of those States. Full-blood non-Europeans formed only 0.3 per cent of the total population of New South Wales and 0.7 per cent of the total population of Queensland, while the corresponding proportions for half-castes were 0.4 and 0.9 per cent respectively.

Included in these figures are 3,193 full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia who were enumerated among the migratory population, that is, persons not elsewhere enumerated who at midnight on Census night were travelling on ships in Australian waters, or on long-distance trains or aircraft. Crews were included among the persons so classified. The procedure has customarily been adopted to regard such persons as not forming part of the permanent element of the population of Australia; and to exclude them from relevant tables. The results after excluding these persons are shown in detail for each individual race in a table in Section 7 following.

Apart from full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia in the migratory population, there were other non-Eurpeans whose residence in Australia was of a temporary nature, e.g. business men, students, tourists, included among the total numbers of non-Europeans recorded at the Census.

5. Numbers in Census Years, 1911 to 1954.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood Europeans, full-blood non-Europeans and half-castes, as well as the percentage which each of these categories represented in the total population (excluding full-blood aboriginals) at the Censuses from 1911 to 1954.

RACIAL GROUPS OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Year	Number				Percentage			
	Full-blood European	Full-blood non-European	Half-caste	Total	Full-blood European	Full-blood non-European	Half-caste	Total
				MALES				
1911 ..	2,270,511	34,932	7,592	2,313,035	98.16	1.51	0.33	100.00
1921 ..	2,726,515	27,201	9,154	2,762,870	98.68	0.99	0.33	100.00
1933 ..	3,334,775	18,309	14,027	3,367,111	99.04	0.54	0.42	100.00
1947 ..	3,765,238	14,607	17,525	3,797,370	99.15	0.39	0.46	100.00
1954 ..	4,508,795	18,332	18,991	4,546,118	99.18	0.40	0.42	100.00
				FEMALES				
1911 ..	2,132,151	2,857	6,962	2,141,970	99.54	0.13	0.33	100.00
1921 ..	2,660,628	3,774	8,462	2,672,864	99.54	0.14	0.32	100.00
1933 ..	3,245,218	4,471	13,039	3,262,728	99.46	0.14	0.40	100.00
1947 ..	3,758,891	6,888	16,209	3,781,988	99.39	0.18	0.43	100.00
1954 ..	4,412,896	9,154	18,362	4,440,412	99.38	0.21	0.41	100.00
				PERSONS				
1911 ..	4,402,662	37,789	14,554	4,455,005	98.82	0.85	0.33	100.00
1921 ..	5,387,143	30,975	17,616	5,435,734	99.11	0.57	0.32	100.00
1933 ..	6,579,993	22,780	27,066	6,629,839	99.25	0.34	0.41	100.00
1947 ..	7,524,129	21,495	33,734	7,579,358	99.27	0.28	0.45	100.00
1954 ..	8,921,691	27,486	37,353	8,986,530	99.28	0.31	0.41	100.00

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS.

6. Principal Full-blood Races.

A comparison of the numbers of some of the more numerous races is given in the next table.

PRINCIPAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Race	1921		1933		1947		1954	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Chinese	16,011	1,146	9,311	1,535	6,594	2,550	9,150	3,728
Indian (*a*)	2,743	138	2,216	188	2,278	202	1,892	317
Japanese	2,546	194	2,007	234	108	49	247	292
Javanese	298	24	57	13	84	23	(*c*) 311	(*c*) 36
Malay	986	101	813	156	425	155	534	251
Polynesian (*b*)	1,787	602	1,185	562	2,840	2,492	3,113	3,024
Syrian	1,584	1,308	1,553	1,327	888	787	(*d*) 1,374	(*d*) 916
Other	1,246	261	1,167	456	1,390	630	1,711	590
Total	27,201	3,774	18,309	4,471	14,607	6,888	18,332	9,154

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Papuans, Pacific Islanders (n.e.i.) (in 1954), and, in 1947 and 1954, Torres Strait Islanders, who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population. (*c*) Includes Indonesian and Koepanger. (*d*) Includes Lebanese.

The number of full-blood non-European persons recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1954, including those on ships in Australian waters, was 27,486, of whom 18,332 were males and 9,154 females. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1947, these figures represent an increase of 3,725 males (25.5 per cent) and 2,266 females (32.9 per cent). The decline in the number of full-blood non-European males had been continuous from 1911 to 1947, but the number in 1954 showed an increase to a point just above the 1933 level. The increase in the number of females, on the other hand, has been continuous since 1911, but the rate of increase decelerated from 54.1 per cent in the 1933-47 period to 32.9 per cent in the 1947-1954 period.

Apart from the increase in numbers brought about by the inclusion of Torres Strait Islanders as from 1947, the principal changes were the increase in the number of Chinese and (to a lesser extent) Syrian males to a position close to their respective levels in 1933; and an increase in Chinese females by nearly 50 per cent since 1947. The ratio of Chinese males to females has declined from 1911 to 1954 as follows:—24.4, 14.0, 6.1, 2.6 and 2.5 males to one female. Of the 3,728 females of Chinese race recorded in 1954, 2,222 or 59.6 per cent were Australian-born. The number of males of Indian race declined by 386 or 16.9 per cent to 1,892 in 1954.

7. Numbers in each State and Territory.

The following comparative statement shows the changes which have taken place in each State and Territory during intercensal periods since 1921.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

State or Territory	1921		1933		1947 (*a*)		1954 (*a*)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales	9,728	1,353	6,834	1,812	5,437	2,258	6,760	3,191
Victoria	3,798	548	2,788	612	1,964	637	4,067	986
Queensland	7,853	1,360	5,259	1,410	4,871	3,471	5,217	4,335
South Australia	1,178	118	677	192	567	181	856	158
Western Australia	3,567	207	2,075	200	1,292	177	951	213
Tasmania	294	35	145	25	222	23	159	45
Northern Territory	774	153	524	220	248	140	284	201
Australian Capital Territory ..	9	..	7	..	6	1	38	25
Australia	27,201	3,774	18,309	4,471	14,607	6,888	18,332	9,154

(*a*) Includes Torres Strait Islanders who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population.

The comparison above shows that the numbers of full-blood non-European males recorded in 1954 represented increases over 1947 in the four major States and in both Territories, the only decreases occurring in Western Australia and Tasmania. Victoria recorded the largest numerical and proportional increase, namely 2,103 males or 107.1 per cent. However, most of this increase was due to the presence in Victoria in 1954 of more than 1,600 full-blood non-European males in the migratory division whose period of residence in Australia was less than one year. The numbers of females in 1954 showed increases in all States and Territories excepting South Australia. The largest numerical increase occurred in New South Wales (933 females) and the largest proportional increases were in Victoria (54.8 per cent) and Tasmania, where the small number recorded in 1947 almost doubled in 1954. The figures relating to females were unaffected by the shipping population.

The next table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans in each State and Territory after excluding those persons in the migratory division who were not born in Australia, and who have been treated as not properly belonging to the Australian community. Notwithstanding the exclusion of these persons, there are still included in the figures a number of persons who were not permanent residents of Australia, but who had been admitted temporarily for various reasons.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding ex-Australian-born Migratory.)

Race	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Asiatic—																		
Afghan ..	19	8	7	2	15	8	16	5	9	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	73	25
Arab	93	44	21	14	5	1	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	65
Asiatic Jew ..	22	17	11	2	2	1	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	27
Asiatic Turk ..	4	2	21	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5
Asiatic (n.e.i.)	132	81	58	17	19	13	36	32	18	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	264	161
Chinese ..	4,251	2,015	1,858	661	1,261	725	150	29	313	98	101	37	169	154	11	7	8,114	3,726
Cingalese ..	54	15	47	27	56	23	15	..	20	6	2	..	1	1	1	..	196	72
Filipino ..	11	14	5	1	63	49	..	1	14	13	..	..	32	21	..	1	125	100
Indian (*a*) ..	324	160	120	12	206	102	45	12	34	8	10	..	2	1	11	10	752	305
Japanese ..	25	77	19	84	47	73	..	19	50	23	..	8	1	2	..	6	142	292
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger ..	27	5	10	4	34	18	..	..	44	5	..	..	30	3	..	..	145	35
Malay ..	28	4	40	12	246	214	11	1	102	12	1	..	19	7	1	1	448	251
Persian ..	1	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Siamese, Thailander ..	37	23	50	23	25	2	3	2	24	10	3	..	..	..	11	..	153	60
Syrian, Lebanese	1,016	622	115	82	144	157	91	46	7	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,374	916
Timorese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Polynesian—																		
Fijian ..	39	3	..	..	8	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	5	..	..	51	13
Maori	19	15	4	3	25	11	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	54	29
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) (*b*) ..	82	41	..	2	812	715	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	899	764
Papuan ..	3	..	1	2	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8
Torres Strait Islander ..	2	..	..	..	2,036	2,209	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2,043	2,210
African—																		
African (n.e.i.)	6	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	5
Egyptian ..	15	20	10	8	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	30
Negro ..	11	7	1	4	7	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	13
American—																		
American Indian	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
West Indian ..	5	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5
Other and Indefinite	8	7	6	4	2	1	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13
Total ..	6,234	3,191	2,408	969	5,045	4,335	382	158	656	212	121	45	274	200	38	25	15,158	9,135

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Pacific Islander, Polynesian and South Sea Islander, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

Accepting the figures given above as representing the numbers of each of the main full-blood non-European ethnic groups as nearly as they can be ascertained, there were in Australia on 30th June, 1954, 24,293 full-blood non-Europeans, of whom 15,158 were males and 9,135 females. These numbers represented 33 in every 10,000 males, 21 in every 10,000 females, and 27 per 10,000 (0.27 per cent) of all persons in Australia.

The full-blood non-European element in each 1,000 of the population of the various States and Territories was in the following order:—Northern Territory, 28.8; Queensland, 7.1; New South Wales, 2.8; Australia (as a whole), 2.7; Australian Capital Territory, 2.1; Victoria, 1.4; Western Australia, 1.4; South Australia, 0.7; and Tasmania, 0.5. The highest proportions are in the Northern Territory and Queensland, both of which enter the tropics.

8. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions.

The following table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans of each race separately, recorded in the urban and rural divisions throughout Australia, and the number classed as migratory. Excluding in this instance the total migratory group as not being a part of the permanent population of Australia, 51.1 per cent of the full-blood non-Europeans were in the metropolitan urban division, 25.6 per cent were in other urban areas, and 23.3 per cent were in rural areas. Of the Asiatics (who represented 74.3 per cent of the total), 67.1 per cent were in the metropolitan urban division, 24.4 per cent were in other urban areas, and 8.5 per cent were in the rural areas. Of the Chinese (who represented 65.7 per cent of the Asiatics and 48.8 per cent of the total), 74.3 per cent were in the metropolitan urban division, 21.2 per cent in the other urban division and 4.5 per cent in the rural division.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Race	Metropolitan Urban		Other Urban		Rural		Migratory		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Asiatic—										
Afghan	16	3	29	11	28	11	..	..	73	25
Arab	112	43	12	16	3	6	70	..	197	65
Asiatic Jew	36	26	4	1	2	..	..	..	42	27
Asiatic Turk	3	2	22	2	1	1	..	..	26	5
Asiatic (n.e.i.)	166	111	41	24	57	26	443	3	707	164
Chinese	6,107	2,691	1,627	883	379	152	1,037	2	9,150	3,728
Cingalese	127	41	28	13	41	18	..	..	196	72

(n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Race	Metropolitan Urban		Other Urban		Rural		Migratory		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Asiatic—*continued*										
Filipino	25	22	76	70	24	8	2	..	127	100
Indian (*a*)..	365	148	135	62	251	95	1,141	12	1,892	317
Japanese	53	171	72	73	17	48	105	..	247	292
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	45	10	76	11	24	14	166	1	311	36
Malay	92	29	256	154	99	68	87	..	534	251
Persian	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5
Siamese, Thailander ..	106	44	24	13	23	3	10	..	163	60
Syrian, Lebanese ..	949	551	349	310	76	55	..	..	1,374	916
Timorese	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Polynesian—										
Fijian	36	3	5	4	10	6	..	..	51	13
Maori	24	18	14	7	16	4	3	..	57	29
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) (*b*)	49	40	309	278	527	446	49	..	934	764
Papuan	1	3	12	1	15	4	..	..	28	8
Torres Strait Islander ..	6	3	499	667	1,528	1,540	10	..	2,043	2,210
African—										
African (n.e.i.)	6	5	2	..	3	..	41	..	52	5
Egyptian	28	28	..	2	2	..	..	1	30	31
Negro	10	11	7	1	6	1	33	..	56	13
American—										
American Indian.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
West Indian	2	3	6	2	1	..	3	..	12	5
Other and Indefinite ..	11	7	8	5	4	1	1	..	24	13
Total	8,379	4,018	3,613	2,610	3,139	2,507	3,201	19	18,332	9,154

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Pacific Islander, Polynesian and South Sea Islander, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

9. Numbers in Tropical Areas.

The following table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans in the tropical and non-tropical parts of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and of Australia as a whole.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding ex-Australian-born Migratory.)

Region	Queensland		Western Australia		Northern Territory		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
NUMBER								
Tropical	3,915	3,657	296	62	259	190	4,470	3,909
Non-tropical	1,130	678	360	150	15	10	10,688	5,226
Total	5,045	4,335	656	212	274	200	15,158	9,135
PERCENTAGE								
Tropical	77.60	84.36	45.12	29.25	94.53	95.00	29.49	42.79
Non-tropical	22.40	15.64	54.88	70.75	5.47	5.00	70.51	57.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of all the full-blood non-Europeans in Australia (excluding oversea-born persons of the migratory division) more than one third were within the tropics. Nearly 95 per cent of those in the Northern Territory, more than 80 per cent of those in Queensland, and more than 41 per cent of those in Western Australia were in tropical regions.

10. Ages of Full-blood Non-Europeans.

In reviewing the non-European population it is necessary to examine the changes which are taking place in its age constitution. The following table gives a comparative statement of the numbers and proportions of males and females in four principal age groupings.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1921		1933		1947		1954	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
				NUMBER				
Under 15	1,699	1,598	1,694	1,597	2,333	2,256	3,165	2,871
15–44	10,600	1,753	6,049	2,169	7,063	3,536	10,464	4,848
45–64	12,768	372	7,504	573	2,673	880	2,905	1,135
65 and over	2,134	51	3,062	132	2,538	216	1,798	300
Total	27,201	3,774	18,309	4,471	14,607	6,888	18,332	9,154
				PERCENTAGE				
Under 15	6.25	42.34	9.25	35.72	15.97	32.75	17.26	31.36
15–44	38.97	46.45	33.04	48.51	48.35	51.33	57.08	52.96
45–64	46.94	9.86	40.99	12.82	18.30	12.78	15.85	12.40
65 and over	7.84	1.35	16.72	2.95	17.38	3.14	9.81	3.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The largest numerical increase in the numbers of males and females between 1947 and 1954 took place in the 15-44 years group, where males increased by 3,401 or 48.2 per cent and females by 1,312 or 37.1 per cent. In the case of the males, the proportional increase mentioned (48.2 per cent) was also the highest, but females in the 65 years and over group increased by 38.9 per cent in 1954. As mentioned previously, comparison between the last two Censuses and their predecessors is impaired by the introduction of Torres Strait Islanders into the classification in 1947, these persons having been formerly treated as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly excluded.

The following table shows the numbers in age groups of males and females belonging to the non-European races which are most numerously represented in Australia. The principal changes which these figures reveal by comparison with those for 1947 are the increase in the younger age groups of males and females of Chinese race and to a lesser extent those of Polynesian, Japanese and Syrian race, combined with a general decline in numbers in the 65 years and over group. There was little change in the 45-64 years age group.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO RACE AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Race	Under 15 years		15–44 years		45–64 years		65 years and over		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Afghan	17	11	29	14	6	..	21	..	73	25
African (n.e.i.)	..	1	39	2	13	1	..	1	52	5
Arab	18	22	129	34	44	6	6	3	197	65
Asiatic Jew	8	8	18	10	13	4	3	5	42	27
Asiatic Turk	..	1	25	3	1	1	..	..	26	5
Asiatic (n.e.i.)	60	47	405	91	224	19	18	7	707	164
Chinese	1,231	1,048	5,180	1,977	1,388	566	1,351	137	9,150	3,728
Cingalese	11	14	159	43	11	15	15	..	196	72
Egyptian	11	11	14	13	4	4	1	3	30	31
Filipino	34	32	67	52	15	13	11	3	127	100
Indian (*a*)	109	94	1,198	178	461	34	124	11	1,892	317
Japanese	16	14	165	258	33	9	33	11	247	292
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	10	12	257	19	33	3	11	2	311	36
Malay	111	101	322	118	84	25	17	7	534	251
Negro	4	3	31	5	16	4	5	1	56	13
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) (*b*) ..	396	357	517	371	109	72	48	14	1,070	814
Siamese, Thailander ..	3	2	158	56	..	2	2	..	163	60
Syrian, Lebanese	270	251	811	446	218	158	75	61	1,374	916
Torres Strait Islander ..	851	838	914	1,143	223	196	55	33	2,043	2,210
Other and Indefinite ..	5	4	26	15	9	3	2	1	42	23
Total	3,165	2,871	10,464	4,848	2,905	1,135	1,798	300	18,332	9,154

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Pacific Islanders and Papuans, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

11. Conjugal Condition of Full-blood Non-Europeans.

The following table sets out the numbers of full-blood non-Europeans according to race in conjunction with conjugal condition.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO RACE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Race	Never Married		Married		Married but Permanently Separated		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Afghan	51	18	14	7	..	..	6	..	2	..	73	25
African (n.e.i.)	23	1	27	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	52	5
Arab	89	38	103	23	..	1	4	3	1	..	197	65
Asiatic Jew	20	11	18	12	2	2	2	2	..	..	42	27
Asiatic Turk	18	2	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5
Asiatic (n.e.i.)	333	86	358	64	7	5	7	9	2	..	707	164
Chinese	4,775	2,059	3,855	1,368	143	27	350	262	27	12	9,150	3,728
Cingalese	145	38	45	27	1	1	4	6	1	..	196	72
Egyptian	21	13	9	14	..	1	..	3	..	..	30	31
Filipino	85	51	39	36	2	7	1	5	..	1	127	100
Indian (*a*)	730	168	1,047	129	18	5	86	14	11	1	1,892	317
Japanese	121	29	114	250	2	2	9	11	1	..	247	292
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	109	20	188	13	6	1	7	1	1	1	311	36
Malay	333	156	184	74	6	6	9	15	2	..	534	251
Negro	20	6	24	2	5	2	2	2	5	1	56	13
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) (*b*)	747	530	264	234	15	15	41	33	3	2	1,070	814
Siamese, Thailander	144	56	17	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	163	60
Syrian, Lebanese	828	469	488	354	11	9	38	79	9	5	1,374	916
Torres Strait Islander	1,408	1,457	557	620	4	7	74	126	..	..	2,043	2,210
Other and Indefinite	22	10	17	10	1	..	1	3	1	..	42	23
Total	10,022	5,218	7,376	3,246	224	92	643	575	67	23	18,332	9,154

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Pacific Islanders and Papuans, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

12. Full-blood Non-Europeans born in Australia.

The total number of full-blood non-European males in Australia increased during the last intercensal period by 3,725, while the number of females increased by 2,266. The following table shows that the number of these people who were born in Australia increased by 1,795—an increase of 865, or 15.3 per cent, for males, and 930 or 17.5 per cent for females. The only races to show a lower percentage increase than those mentioned above were, for males, Polynesian, and for females, Japanese. The 1954 figures for the Syrian race showed a decrease in respect of both sexes.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS BORN IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AT CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Race	1921		1933		1947		1954	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Chinese	1,120	906	1,584	1,316	1,924	1,804	2,545	2,222
Indian (*a*)	136	98	171	150	151	140	183	174
Japanese	34	40	67	79	37	35	46	36
Javanese	9	19	5	11	12	13	(*c*) 20	(*c*) 25
Malay	74	91	135	146	122	140	224	227
Polynesian (*b*)	637	506	475	495	2,583	2,428	2,862	2,957
Syrian	796	753	634	633	373	373	(*d*) 352	(*d*) 367
Other	190	187	323	273	438	380	273	235
Total	2,996	2,600	3,394	3,103	5,640	5,313	6,505	6,243

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Papuans, Pacific Islanders (in 1954), and in 1947 and 1954, Torres Strait Islanders, who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population. (*c*) Includes Indonesian and Koepanger. (*d*) Includes Lebanese.

The following table gives for 1933, 1947 and 1954 the percentage of Australian-born to the total full-blood non-Europeans, with the ex-Australian-born migratory group excluded.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS: PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN TO TOTAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, CENSUSES, 1933 TO 1954.

(Excluding ex-Australian-born Migratory.)

Race	1933			1947			1954		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Chinese	18.27	85.84	28.42	33.06	70.75	44.54	31.37	59.63	40.26
Indian (*a*) ..	12.66	79.79	20.86	22.01	72.54	33.11	24.34	57.05	33.77
Japanese ..	8.70	33.76	14.54	35.24	71.43	46.75	32.39	12.33	18.89
Javanese ..	9.62	84.62	24.62	17.91	56.52	27.78	(*c*) 13.79	(*c*) 71.43	(*c*) 25.00
Malay	39.24	93.59	56.20	45.35	90.32	61.79	50.00	90.44	64.52
Polynesian (*b*) ..	48.27	88.08	62.74	93.15	97.43	95.18	93.07	97.78	95.41
Syrian	40.82	47.70	43.99	42.05	47.40	44.56	(*d*) 25.62	(*d*) 40.07	(*d*) 31.40
Other	31.30	60.00	40.08	44.33	60.32	50.56	24.64	40.10	29.99
Total ..	23.00	69.45	33.79	48.64	77.24	59.29	42.91	68.34	52.48

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Papuans, Pacific Islanders (in 1954), and in 1947 and 1954, Torres Strait Islanders, who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population. (*c*) Includes Indonesian and Koepanger. (*d*) Includes Lebanese.

The proportion of Australian-born full-blood non-European males declined from 48.6 per cent to 42.9 per cent of the respective totals in 1947 and 1954; whilst the corresponding female percentage declined from 77.2 per cent to 68.3 per cent. The only male percentages in 1954 which were higher than in 1947 were for Indian and Malay races. Only one race, the Javanese, had a substantially higher percentage of Australian-born females in 1954. The percentage of Australian-born males of Syrian race declined from 42.1 per cent in 1947 to 25.6 per cent in 1954; whilst that of Australian-born females of Japanese race declined from 71.4 per cent in 1947 to 12.3 per cent in 1954.

13. Full-blood Non-Europeans born outside Australia.

(i) *Comparative Numbers, Censuses,* 1921 *to* 1954. In the case of full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia, the numbers recorded at the Census are affected considerably by the inclusion of non-Europeans in the migratory group, who were mostly travelling on ships in Australian waters at the date of the Census and did not belong to the permanent population. In the following table showing the number and percentage of full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia who were recorded at each of the Censuses, 1921 to 1954, the ex-Australian-born element in the migratory group has been deducted.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

(Excluding ex-Australian-born Migratory.)

Sex	1921		1933		1947		1954	
	Number	Percentage of Total Full-blood Non-Europeans	Number	Percentage of Total Full-blood Non-Europeans	Number	Percentage of Total Full-blood Non-Europeans	Number	Percentage of Total Full-blood Non-Europeans
Males ..	19,769	86.84	11,364	77.00	5,955	51.36	8,653	57.09
Females ..	1,162	30.89	1,365	30.55	1,566	22.76	2,892	31.66
Persons	20,931	78.90	12,729	66.21	7,521	40.71	11,545	47.52

These results show for the first time in 1954 an increase in numbers of both sexes to a total of 11,545 persons. The increase in respect of males reversed the downward trend revealed by previous Censuses. However, the proportion of oversea-born full-blood non-European males and females to their totals in 1954 halted the downward trend at previous Censuses for both males and females. Nevertheless, the 47.5 per cent of oversea-born persons in 1954 was still considerably below the levels of the 1921 and 1933 Censuses.

(ii) *Birthplaces.* For the full-blood non-Europeans recorded at the 1954 Census, the country stated for race represented in the majority of cases the country of birth, as might be expected. The correspondence is greater if "race" is considered in relation to continent of birth. This relationship is shown in the following table, which refers to the races reviewed in (i) above.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA, ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Race	Birthplace							Total
	Australasia	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Polynesia	At Sea	
MALES								
Chinese	126	9	5,370	..	2	61	1	5,569
Indian (*a*)	..	1	516	..	..	52	..	569
Japanese	..	..	94	..	2	..	..	96
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	125
Malay	..	..	224	..	..	..	..	224
Polynesian (*b*)	88	2	7	..	..	116	..	213
Syrian, Lebanese	5	4	997	11	5	..	..	1,022
Other	3	18	746	50	17	1	..	835
Total	222	34	8,079	61	26	230	1	8,653
FEMALES								
Chinese	101	6	1,358	..	7	32	..	1,504
Indian (*a*)	..	..	118	..	..	13	..	131
Japanese	..	2	248	..	5	1	..	256
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Malay	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	24
Polynesian (*b*)	44	..	1	..	1	21	..	67
Syrian, Lebanese	3	1	522	13	9	..	1	549
Other	3	8	296	36	5	3	..	351
Total	152	18	2,575	49	27	70	1	2,892
PERSONS								
Chinese	227	15	6,728	..	9	93	1	7,073
Indian (*a*)	..	1	634	..	..	65	..	700
Japanese	..	2	342	..	7	1	..	352
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	135
Malay	1	1	246	..	..	..	..	248
Polynesian (*b*)	132	2	8	..	1	137	..	280
Syrian, Lebanese	8	5	1,519	24	14	..	1	1,571
Other	6	26	1,042	86	22	4	..	1,186
Total	374	52	10,654	110	53	300	2	11,545

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Papuans, Pacific Islanders and Torres Strait Islanders.

(iii) *Period of Residence in Australia.* The following table shows the period of residence in Australia of full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Excluding Migratory.)

Race	Period of Residence in Australia										Total
	Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and under 6 Years	6 Years and under 7 Years	7 Years and under 8 Years	8 Years and under 15 Years	15 Years and Over	
MALES											
Chinese	378	439	653	572	359	284	192	112	779	1,801	5,569
Indian (*a*) ..	73	86	74	59	29	29	12	4	26	177	569
Japanese ..	16	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	8	41	96
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger ..	37	19	12	6	1	2	..	1	6	41	125
Malay	27	32	25	28	14	13	5	5	20	55	224
Polynesian (*b*) ..	83	25	11	10	13	8	2	3	7	51	213
Syrian, Lebanese	49	10	67	320	144	73	46	7	6	300	1,022
Other	107	76	147	181	75	62	31	10	10	136	835
Total ..	770	704	1,003	1,176	635	471	288	142	862	2,602	8,653
FEMALES											
Chinese	127	158	189	127	98	89	89	51	292	284	1,504
Indian (*a*) ..	28	23	16	9	11	15	5	3	4	17	131
Japanese ..	158	80	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	12	256
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger ..	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	10
Malay	2	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	24
Polynesian (*b*) ..	15	7	8	6	4	4	1	1	3	18	67
Syrian, Lebanese	59	7	36	86	49	43	33	7	5	224	549
Other	41	42	77	36	35	30	16	8	11	55	351
Total ..	433	327	334	265	197	183	144	71	324	614	2,892
PERSONS											
Chinese	505	597	842	699	457	373	281	163	1,071	2,085	7,073
Indian (*a*) ..	101	109	90	68	40	44	17	7	30	194	700
Japanese ..	174	97	17	..	..	1	..	1	9	53	352
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger ..	40	21	12	7	1	3	..	1	7	43	135
Malay	29	40	30	28	14	13	5	5	27	57	248
Polynesian (*b*) ..	98	32	19	16	17	12	3	4	10	69	280
Syrian, Lebanese	108	17	103	406	193	116	79	14	11	524	1,571
Other	148	118	224	217	110	92	47	18	21	191	1,186
Total ..	1,203	1,031	1,337	1,441	832	654	432	213	1,186	3,216	11,545

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Papuans, Pacific Islanders and Torres Strait Islanders.

The migratory element has been omitted from the table above in order to avoid inflation of the numbers of persons resident for less than one year. Of the non-European persons shown in the table, 27.9 per cent had resided in Australia for 15 years or more, the corresponding proportions for males and females being 30.1 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively. Within this group, and at all the other periods of residence shown, persons of Chinese race were the most numerous of the individual races enumerated. However, females of Chinese race with less than one year's residence in Australia were exceeded by those of Japanese race, who were the most numerous for that period.

HALF-CASTES (*a*).

14. Principal Half-caste Groups in Australia.

The total half-castes in Australia at 30th June, 1954, numbered 37,353 (18,991 males and 18,362 females). Of these, 31,359 or 84.0 per cent were half-caste Australian aboriginals. The corresponding percentage at 30th June, 1947 was 80.6 per cent. The total increase in the number of half-castes between 1947 and 1954 amounted to 3,619 (1,466 males and 2,153 females), but the increase in the case of half-caste Australian aboriginals was 4,180, most other races, notably half-caste Chinese, showing a decline from 1947.

(*a*) For Census purposes, a half-caste is a person with one parent of European race. (*See* page 349.)

The next table shows the number of half-castes of the principal groups in Australia in Census years from 1921 to 1954. It should be borne in mind that the half-castes referred to here must have European blood to the extent of one half.

HALF-CASTES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO RACE, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Race	1921		1933		1947		1954	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
European and— Australian Aboriginal ..	5,980	5,556	10,631	9,989	14,026	13,153	15,849	15,510
Chinese	1,891	1,778	1,901	1,602	1,599	1,351	1,404	1,276
Cingalese	62	49	39	37	51	53	58	65
Filipino	30	21	49	49	111	103	101	100
Indian (*a*)	366	329	360	334	235	183	259	179
Japanese	97	91	116	109	91	87	114	132
Javanese	22	18	17	11	32	24	(*c*) 11	(*c*) 21
Malay	52	38	72	88	196	198	214	235
Polynesian (*b*)	222	210	295	294	359	353	431	415
Syrian	173	175	149	153	111	112	(*d*) 103	(*d*) 96
Other	259	197	398	373	714	592	447	333
Total	3,174	2,906	3,396	3,050	3,499	3,056	3,142	2,852
Grand Total	9,154	8,462	14,027	13,039	17,525	16,209	18,991	18,362

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes half-caste Fijians, Maoris, Papuans, Pacific Islanders (in 1954), and, in 1947 and 1954, Torres Strait Islanders, who were previously classified as half-caste Australian aboriginals. (*c*) Includes Indonesian and Koepanger. (*d*) Includes Lebanese.

15. Numbers in States and Territories.

The following table gives the number of half-castes in each State and Territory at the 1954 Census in comparison with those at previous Censuses. The relative increase from 1947 to 1954 in the numbers of half-castes for Australia as a whole was 10.7 per cent. This proportional increase was exceeded by Queensland (16.2 per cent) and Western Australia (26.1 per cent) and the two Territories. Decreases were recorded in Victoria and Tasmania whilst the numbers in New South Wales remained substantially the same.

HALF-CASTES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

State or Territory	1921		1933		1947		1954	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales	3,577	3,412	5,669	5,160	6,593	6,079	6,483	6,198
Victoria	879	886	1,115	1,028	1,068	983	1,012	1,011
Queensland	2,562	2,282	3,793	3,598	5,034	4,715	5,742	5,591
South Australia	520	528	923	882	1,234	1,173	1,369	1,261
Western Australia	1,256	967	1,870	1,818	2,623	2,459	3,207	3,203
Tasmania	131	101	193	148	185	118	75	57
Northern Territory	212	270	424	376	725	639	996	957
Australian Capital Territory ..	17	16	40	29	63	43	107	84
Australia	9,154	8,462	14,027	13,039	17,525	16,209	18,991	18,362

Details of the ethnic origin of the half-caste population in each State and Territory as recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1954 are given in the next table. In the case of half-castes it is not necessary to make the adjustment, such as was made in the case of full-bloods, to account for those on board ships in Australian waters.

HALF-CASTE RACES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Race	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
European and—Australian Aboriginal	5,509	5,301	618	636	4,447	4,434	1,279	1,193	3,024	2,996	50	43	823	834	99	73	15,849	15,510
Asiatic—																		
Afghan ..	17	8	4	2	10	5	26	19	4	4	..	..	8	9	..	..	69	47
Arab	7	3	5	5	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11
Asiatic Jew ..	9	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3
Asiatic Turk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Asiatic (n.e.i.)	8	7	14	5	7	12	1	3	29	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	51
Chinese ..	520	509	250	244	470	384	13	11	59	65	18	6	69	53	5	4	1,404	1,276
Cingalese ..	9	9	5	2	36	46	1	..	2	3	..	..	5	5	..	..	58	65
Filipino ..	9	8	5	4	48	49	..	1	4	16	1	..	34	22	..	..	101	100
Indian (*a*) ..	83	57	17	17	124	79	12	9	20	15	1	1	2	..	..	1	259	179
Japanese ..	38	25	20	36	25	26	9	7	13	18	1	6	8	10	..	4	114	132
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger ..	1	5	3	6	5	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	21
Malay ..	6	13	8	10	146	173	2	..	18	24	..	..	34	15	..	..	214	235
Persian ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Siamese, Thailander ..	14	12	5	..	1	1	..	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	25	18
Syrian, Lebanese	56	59	16	11	15	16	12	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	103	96
Timorese ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Polynesian—																		
Fijian ..	5	16	2	..	7	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	20
Maori	42	33	4	7	25	33	3	1	13	4	..	1	2	2	..	1	89	82
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) (*b*) ..	24	34	1	2	230	220	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	257	257
Papuan ..	1	3	..	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7
Torres Strait Islander ..	..	..	..	..	60	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	60	49
African—																		
African (n.e.i.)	4	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4
Egyptian ..	3	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
Negro ..	44	35	5	7	23	14	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	58
American—																		
American Indian	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
West Indian ..	23	13	12	4	9	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	23
Other and Indefinite ..	47	37	14	9	40	30	1	1	10	25	2	..	8	6	..	..	122	108
Total ..	6,483	6,198	1,012	1,011	5,742	5,591	1,369	1,261	3,207	3,203	75	57	996	957	107	84	18,991	18,362

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Pacific Islanders, Polynesian and South Sea Islanders, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

The proportion of half-castes per 1,000 of the population in each State and Territory was as follows:—Northern Territory, 118.6; Western Australia, 10.0; Queensland, 8.6; Australian Capital Territory, 6.3; New South Wales, 3.7; South Australia, 3.3; Victoria, 0.8; Tasmania, 0.4; average for Australia, 4.2.

16. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions.

The following table shows the distribution of half-castes between the urban and rural divisions throughout Australia. Of the half-castes other than Australian aboriginals, 42.1 per cent were in capital cities, 32.4 per cent in other urban areas, 25.3 per cent in rural areas and 0.2 per cent in the migratory group.

HALF-CASTE RACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Race	Metropolitan Urban		Other Urban		Rural		Migratory		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
European and—Australian Aboriginal ..	934	1,092	3,578	3,919	11,329	10,499	8	..	15,849	15,510
Asiatic—										
Afghan	6	7	27	18	36	22	..	..	69	47
Arab	12	6	..	2	4	3	..	..	16	11
Asiatic Jew	9	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	3
Asiatic Turk	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Asiatic (n.e.i.)	40	24	4	19	14	8	1	..	59	51
Chinese	733	749	403	346	265	181	3	..	1,404	1,276
Cingalese	20	22	21	31	17	12	..	..	58	65
Filipino	14	18	73	59	14	23	..	..	101	100
Indian (*a*)..	114	81	50	35	94	63	1	..	259	179
Japanese	58	73	30	29	26	30	..	..	114	132
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	3	9	2	6	6	6	..	..	11	21
Malay	16	23	124	130	73	82	1	..	214	235
Persian	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Siamese, Thailander ..	11	6	11	9	3	3	..	..	25	18
Syrian, Lebanese ..	64	48	24	37	15	11	..	..	103	96
Timorese	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

HALF-CASTE RACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Race	Metropolitan Urban		Other Urban		Rural		Migratory		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
European and—										
Polynesian—										
Fijian	7	11	4	5	4	4	..	..	15	20
Maori	27	27	22	24	39	31	1	..	89	82
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.)(*a*)	37	48	83	108	137	101	..	..	257	257
Papuan	1	5	8	1	1	1	..	..	10	7
Torres Strait Islander	2	1	26	29	32	19	..	..	60	49
African—										
African (n.e.i.) ..	6	3	..	..	4	1	1	..	11	4
Egyptian	3	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	7
Negro	31	32	24	15	21	11	1	..	77	58
American—										
American Indian ..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	1
West Indian	36	15	5	6	3	2	1	..	45	23
Other and Indefinite ..	29	22	36	56	56	30	1	..	122	108
Total	2,216	2,332	4,556	4,885	12,199	11,145	20	..	18,991	18,362

(*a*) Includes Pacific Islanders, Polynesians and South Sea Islanders, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

17. Numbers in Tropical Areas.

The following table shows the number of half castes in the tropical and non-tropical parts of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and of Australia as a whole.

HALF-CASTES: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Region	Queensland		Western Australia		Northern Territory		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
				NUMBER				
Tropical	2,975	2,892	652	666	749	682	4,376	4,240
Non-tropical	2,767	2,699	2,555	2,537	247	275	14,615	14,122
Total	5,742	5,591	3,207	3,203	996	957	18,991	18,362
				PERCENTAGE				
Tropical	51.81	51.73	20.33	20.79	75.20	71.26	23.04	23.09
Non-tropical	48.19	48.27	79.67	79.21	24.80	28.74	76.96	76.91
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Including half-caste aboriginals, 23.1 per cent of half-castes in Australia were in the tropical regions in 1954 compared with 18.6 per cent at the 1947 Census.

18. Ages of Half-castes.

The next table gives a comparative statement of the number and proportion of males and females according to age at the Censuses of 1921 to 1954.

HALF-CASTES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1921		1933		1947		1954	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
NUMBER								
Under 15	3,382	3,420	5,255	5,302	7,249	7,020	8,750	8,700
15–44	4,593	4,235	6,609	6,209	7,382	7,111	7,440	7,489
45–64	1,009	684	1,769	1,264	2,241	1,667	2,167	1,745
65 and over	170	123	394	264	653	411	634	428
Total	9,154	8,462	14,027	13,039	17,525	16,209	18,991	18,362
PERCENTAGE								
Under 15	36.95	40.42	37.46	40.66	41.36	43.31	46.07	47.38
15–44	50.17	50.05	47.12	47.62	42.12	43.87	39.18	40.79
45–64	11.02	8.08	12.61	9.69	12.79	10.28	11.41	9.50
65 and over	1.86	1.45	2.81	2.03	3.73	2.54	3.34	2.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The half-caste population under 15 years at the 1954 Census represented 46.7 per cent of the total half-caste population, the increase from 1947 being offset by decreases in proportion for all other age-groups shown in the table.

The ages of the more numerous racial groups as at the Census of 1954 are given below.

HALF-CASTES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO RACE AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Race	Under 15		15–44		45–64		65 and over		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
European and— Australian Aboriginal ..	7,517	7,496	6,212	6,378	1,677	1,338	443	298	15,849	15,510
Afghan	31	18	32	23	6	5	..	1	69	47
Asiatic Jew, Asiatic Turk, Asiatic (n.e.i.)	25	24	40	21	5	9	1	1	71	55
Chinese	462	486	515	450	303	246	124	94	1,404	1,276
Cingalese	25	35	25	22	6	7	2	1	58	65
Fijian	7	7	8	12	..	1	..	..	15	20
Filipino	50	55	39	38	9	7	3	..	101	100
Indian (*a*)	105	71	112	93	31	13	11	2	259	179
Japanese	79	78	32	45	2	7	1	2	114	132
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	5	11	6	6	..	4	..	..	11	21
Malay	106	106	76	105	29	23	3	1	214	235
Maori	34	35	32	33	15	12	8	2	89	82
Negro	28	24	25	18	15	10	9	6	77	58
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.)(*b*)	132	117	102	116	26	25	7	6	267	264
Siamese, Thailander ..	7	8	16	9	1	..	1	1	25	18
Syrian, Lebanese	63	53	33	34	6	5	1	4	103	96
Torres Strait Islander ..	24	24	31	21	3	4	2	..	60	49
West Indian	5	2	23	10	14	8	3	3	45	23
Other and Indefinite ..	45	50	81	55	19	21	15	6	160	132
Total	8,750	8,700	7,440	7,489	2,167	1,745	634	428	18,991	18,362

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Papuans, Pacific Islanders, Polynesians and South Sea Islanders, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

19. Conjugal Condition of Half-castes.

The next table shows the numbers of half-castes according to race in conjunction with conjugal condition.

HALF-CASTES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO RACE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Race	Never Married		Married		Married but Permanently Separated		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
European and— Australian Aboriginal	11,247	10,079	3,946	4,504	236	360	392	529	28	38	15,849	15,510
Afghan	48	23	19	19	1	1	..	4	1	..	69	47
Asiatic Jew, Asiatic Turk, Asiatic (n.e.i.)	46	36	24	13	..	1	1	4	..	1	71	55
Chinese	854	721	472	395	23	25	44	115	11	20	1,404	1,276
Cingalese	46	42	9	20	2	2	..	1	1	..	58	65
Fijian	13	13	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	20
Filipino	75	72	21	22	2	3	3	3	..	..	101	100
Indian (*a*)	175	109	68	54	7	4	5	10	4	2	259	179
Japanese	100	107	13	18	..	1	1	6	..	..	114	132
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger ..	8	13	3	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	21
Malay	153	149	52	69	5	6	3	10	1	1	214	235
Maori	63	48	19	24	5	6	2	4	..	..	89	82
Negro	57	35	13	17	2	2	2	4	3	..	77	58
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) (*b*) ..	206	168	50	74	5	10	4	10	2	2	267	264
Siamese, Thailander	21	11	3	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	25	18
Syrian, Lebanese ..	86	79	14	12	2	2	1	3	..	..	103	96
Torres Strait Islander	51	39	9	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	60	49
West Indian ..	27	12	13	7	2	1	3	3	..	..	45	23
Other and Indefinite	105	76	44	45	4	1	6	7	1	3	160	132
Total	13,381	11,832	4,793	5,319	297	426	467	718	53	67	18,991	18,362

(*a*) Native of India or Pakistan. (*b*) Includes Papuans, Pacific Islanders, Polynesians and South Sea Islanders, so described. (n.e.i.)—not elsewhere included.

The "never married" group of males and females represented 67.5 per cent of the half-caste population of Australia at 30th June, 1954, males exceeding females for most races. In the case of married half-castes, females exceeded males in the Australian Aboriginal race, but other races (as a whole) showed a small predominance of married males. Female half-castes predominated in all other conjugal conditions.

20. Birthplace of Half-castes.

Of the 37,353 half-caste persons in Australia in June, 1954, 36,582 or 97.9 per cent were stated to have been born in Australia. If half-caste Australian aboriginals are omitted, the proportions of Australian-born among the half-castes is 87.3 per cent.

Of the 447 male and 324 female half-castes who were born outside Australia, 340 males and 232 females were born in Asian countries, principally China, Japan and the Federation of Malaya.

APPENDIX A

ADDITIONAL CENSUS INFORMATION AVAILABLE

In general, the basic 1954 Census tabulation programme considerably exceeded what was required for the completion of the publications programme. The extent of this available Census information additional to that contained in printed Census publications is set out in the Directory hereunder.

The Directory lists *published material* in order of the tables in the Parts of the Volume for each State and for Australia as a whole. Each State Volume consists of five Parts, in three of which (Parts II, IV and V) the arrangement of the tables is identical in all essential respects with the relevant Parts (Parts I, II and III, respectively) of the Australia Volume. The other State Parts (Parts I and III) relate to characteristics of population and dwellings according to local government areas. On the right hand side of each table is listed *additional information* which is available but not published. Generally this information relates to the 1954 Census only, unless otherwise indicated, and in the case of population statistics is available for each sex separately.

There are two other general additions to the information as listed. Firstly, separate data for all tables in Part I and Part III are available for each of those portions of local government areas whose boundaries are intersected by the Tropic of Capricorn. Secondly, each table showing cross-classifications of the characteristics of population or of dwellings is available according to Division of State (Metropolitan Urban, Other Urban, Rural, and, for population only, Migratory).

Finally, certain special tabulations, which were omitted from the publications programme, are also available from the tabulation programme in 1954. These are as follows:—

(1) Minors aged from 14-20 years (inclusive) according to industry.

(2) Married women (in five-year age groups) according to industry.

(Both (1) and (2) are available by Divisions of State for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole.)

(3) Family analysis tabulations (for Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan Areas of Australia only)—

(i) Relative ages of husband and wife;
(ii) Single age of wife cross-classified with duration of marriage and with issue;
(iii) Single age of wife cross-classified with issue;
(iv) Wives showing number of children present on Schedule;
(v) Single age of wife cross-classified with duration and issue (complete family);
(vi) Relative birthplaces of wives and husbands enumerated together;
(vii) Single age of wife cross-classified with grouped duration of marriage (non-Australian born—period of residence group 0-7 years);
(viii) Birthplace cross-classified with duration of marriage (period of residence group 0-7 years);
(ix) Present age of wife cross-classified with grouped birthplace (Australia and United Kingdom only), age at marriage, and issue (period of residence group 0-7 years).

(4) For each Division of State and Territory, and Australia—conjugal condition of males and females cross-classified with age (five-year groups), and grouped birthplaces (United Kingdom, Malta, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Baltic Countries, Poland, Other European and All Other Countries), and period of residence groups (0-7 years, 8 years and over, not stated).

(5) For each Division of State and Territory, and Australia—occupational status of males and females cross-classified with age (five-year groups), and grouped birthplaces, and period of residence groups (grouped birthplaces and grouped periods of residence as for (4)).

DIRECTORY.

PART I FOR EACH STATE—POPULATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS.

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
1	Grouped Ages and Conjugal Condition of the Population.	Single Ages.
2	Certain Birthplaces of Population.	All Birthplaces (*see* Table No. 15, Part II, Volumes I-VI).
3	Period of Residence in Australia of Persons born outside Australia.	Nothing additional.
4	Certain Nationalities of Population.	All Nationalities (*see* Table No. 28, Part II, Volumes I-VI).
5	Religion of the Population.	Nothing additional.
6	Industry of the Population—limited number of groups.	All Industries (*see* Table No. 36, Part II, Volumes I-VI).
7	Occupational Status of the Population.	Nothing additional.

PART II FOR EACH STATE, PART I FOR AUSTRALIA—CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
1	Masculinity and Density of Population, 1911 to 1954.	Areas and densities of local government areas available for each State.
2	Intercensal Increases of Population, 1911 to 1954.	Nothing additional.
3	Analysis of Intercensal Increases of Population, 1911 to 1954.	Nothing additional.
4	Ages of the Population (Single Years), 1933 to 1954.	Similar particulars for 1921 are available on an adjusted basis.
5	Ages of the Population (Five-year Groups), 1933 to 1954.	Similar particulars for 1921 are available on an adjusted basis.
6	Ages of the Population—Increases in Males and Females in Five-year Age Groups, 1933 to 1954.	Increases for single years available.
7	Ages of the Population (Five-year Groups)—Number and Intercensal Increases of Persons born in Australia and born outside Australia, 1933 to 1954.	Increases for single years available with individual Birthplaces for 1954 Census. Grouped (five-year) ages available with individual Birthplaces for 1933 and 1947.
8	Ages of the Population (Single and Five-year Groups): Divisions of State, 1954.	Nothing additional.
9	Masculinity of the Population in Five-year Age Groups, 1933 to 1954.	Masculinity available in single years of age. Similar particulars also available for 1921.
10	Conjugal Condition of the Population, 1933 to 1954.	Nothing additional.
11	Conjugal Condition of the Population: Divisions of State, 1954.	Nothing additional.
12	Males and Females according to Conjugal Condition with Age (Single Years), 1954.	Single ages to 99, then 100 and over, available with Conjugal Condition.
13	Population according to Conjugal Condition with Age (Five-year Groups) and Occupational Status, 1954.	Grouped ages to 99, then 100 and over, available with Conjugal Condition.
14	Birthplaces of the Population, 1933 to 1954.	Nothing additional.
15	Birthplaces of the Population: Divisions of State, 1954.	Nothing additional.
16	Males according to Birthplace with Age (Five-year Groups), 1954.	Single years with Birthplace available.
17	Females according to Birthplace with Age (Five-year Groups), 1954.	Single years with Birthplace available.
18	Males according to Birthplace with Occupational Status, 1954.	Nothing additional.
19	Females according to Birthplace with Occupational Status, 1954.	Nothing additional.
20	Males according to Birthplace with Religion, 1954.	Nothing additional.

PART II FOR EACH STATE, PART I FOR AUSTRALIA—CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION—*continued.*

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
21	Females according to Birthplace with Religion, 1954.	Nothing additional.
22	Period of Residence in Australia of Persons born outside Australia, 1933 to 1954.	Nothing additional for 1954 (*see also* Tables Nos. 25 and 26); but particulars for 1933 and 1947 published in greater detail in the respective Volumes for those Censuses.
23	Period of Residence in Australia of Males and Females born outside Australia: Divisions of State, 1954.	Nothing additional.
24	Period of Residence in Australia of Males and Females born outside Australia classified according to Age (Five-year Groups), 1954.	Single ages to 99 then 100 and over, with Period of Residence available.
25	Period of Residence in Australia of Males born outside Australia classified according to Birthplace, 1954.	Available by local government areas.
26	Period of Residence in Australia of Females born outside Australia classified according to Birthplace, 1954.	Available by local government areas.
27	Nationality of the Population, 1921 to 1954.	Nothing additional.
28	Nationality of the Population: Divisions of State, 1954.	Nothing additional.
29	Males according to Nationality with Age (Five-year Groups), 1954.	Ages 95 to 99, 100 and over. Under 21 years and 21 years and over also available.
30	Females according to Nationality with Age (Five-year Groups), 1954.	Ages 95 to 99, 100 and over. Under 21 years and 21 years and over also available.
31	Males and Females according to Nationality with Period of Residence in Australia, 1954.	Nothing additional.
32	Religion of the Population, 1921 to 1954.	Nothing additional for 1954; but particulars for earlier Censuses published in greater detail in the respective Volumes.
33	Religion of the Population: Divisions of State, 1954.	Nothing additional.
34	Males and Females according to Religion with Age (Five-year Groups) and with Conjugal Condition, 1954.	Grouped Ages available to 100 and over.
35	Males and Females according to Religion with Occupational Status, 1954.	Nothing additional.
36	Industry of the Population: Divisions of State, 1954.	Nothing additional.
37	Males according to Industry with Age and with Occupational Status, 1954.	Grouped Ages available to 100 and over.
38	Females according to Industry with Age and with Occupational Status, 1954.	Grouped Ages available to 100 and over.
39	Males according to Industry with Birthplace, 1954.	All Industry Groups and Sub-groups available separately (*see* Table No. 36).
40	Females according to Industry with Birthplace, 1954.	All Industry Groups and Sub-groups available separately (*see* Table No. 36).
41	Period of Residence in Australia of Males born outside Australia classified according to Industry, 1954.	Nothing additional.
42	Period of Residence in Australia of Females born outside Australia classified according to Industry, 1954.	Nothing additional.
43	Occupational Status of the Population, 1933 to 1954.	Nothing additional.
44	Occupational Status of the Population: Divisions of State, 1954.	Nothing additional.
45	Males according to Occupational Status with Age and Conjugal Condition, 1954.	Grouped ages available to 100 years and over. Under 21 years and 21 years and over also available.
46	Females according to Occupational Status with Age and Conjugal Condition, 1954.	Grouped ages available to 100 years and over. Under 21 years and 21 years and over also available.
47	Occupational Status of Males and Females born in Australia and born outside Australia: Divisions of State, 1954.	Individual Birthplaces available (*see* Tables 18 and 19).
48	Males and Females in the Work Force not at Work classified by Cause with Age, 1954.	Grouped Ages available to 100 and over. Under 21 years and 21 years and over also available.

PART II FOR EACH STATE, PART I FOR AUSTRALIA—CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION—*continued.*

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
49	Males and Females in the Work Force not at Work classified by Cause with Duration, 1954.	Nothing additional.
50	Males and Females in the Work Force not at Work classified by Cause with Birthplace, 1954.	Individual Birthplaces available (*see* Tables Nos. 18 and 19).
51	Males and Females in the Work Force not at Work classified by Cause with Industry, 1954.	All Industry Groups, Sub-groups and Categories available separately (*see* Table No. 36).
52	Males and Females in the Work Force not at Work classified by Duration with Industry, 1954.	All Industry Groups, Sub-groups and Categories available separately (*see* Table No. 36).

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I FOR AUSTRALIA ONLY—CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION: RACE.

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
1	Population according to Race: States and Territories of Australia, 1954.	Race according to local government areas.
2	Population according to Race, Australia, 1933 to 1954.	Nothing additional.
3	Males and Females born in Australia and born outside Australia according to Race: Divisions of Australia, 1954.	States and Territories available separately.
4 and 5	Males (4) and Females (5) according to Race with Age and Conjugal Condition, Australia, 1954.	States and Territories available separately; also ages in five-year groups to 99 years, then 100 years and over.
6 and 7	Males (6) and Females (7) according to Race with Birthplace, Australia, 1954.	States and Territories available separately.
8 and 9	Period of Residence in Australia of Males (8) and Females (9) born outside Australia classified according to Race, Australia, 1954.	States and Territories available separately.

PART III FOR EACH STATE—DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS.

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
1	Occupied Dwellings classified according to Class of Dwelling.	Additional for:— *Private Dwellings*—"Shed, Hut, &c.": includes Tent, Shed, Hut, Garage and Cabin, available separately; *Dwellings other than Private*—"Other": includes Migrant Hostel, Penal Establishment, Defence Establishment, Police Barracks, Police Station, Fire Station and Others (Club, Convalescent Home, Rest Home, Staff Barracks, Staff Quarters), available separately.
2	Occupied Private Dwellings classified according to Material of Outer Walls.	Each class of Private Dwelling separately and Total Non-private Dwellings with Material of Outer Walls.
3	Occupied Private Dwellings classified according to Number of Rooms (1 to 10 inclusive and 11 and over).	Number of Rooms 1 to 22 inclusive, and 23 and over, for each class of Private Dwelling separately. Total Non-private 1 to 99 inclusive and 100 and over.
4	Occupied Private Houses and Flats—Average Numbers of Inmates, Rooms and Inmates per Room, and Average Weekly Rent (Unfurnished).	Each class of Private Dwellings separately (i.e. Private House, Share of Private House, Flat and Other) and Total Non-private (excluding Average Weekly Rent).
5	Occupied Private Houses classified according to Number of Rooms.	*See* Table No. 3.
6	Occupied Flats classified according to Number of Rooms.	*See* Table No. 3.

PART III FOR EACH STATE—DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS—*continued.*

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
7	Occupied Private Houses classified according to Number of Inmates (1 to 10 inclusive and 11 and over).	Number of Inmates 1 to 22 inclusive, and 23 and over, for each class of Private Dwelling separately. Total Non-private 1 to 99 inclusive and 100 and over.
8	Occupied Flats classified according to Number of Inmates.	*See* Table No. 7.
9	Occupied Private Houses classified according to Material of Outer Walls.	*See* Table No. 2.
10	Occupied Flats classified according to Material of Outer Walls.	*See* Table No. 2.
11	Occupied Private Houses and Flats classified according to Nature of Occupancy.	For each class of Private Dwelling separately and Total Non-private Dwellings. "Other Methods" include Caretakers' Quarters, Other and Not Stated, available separately.
12	Occupied Tenanted Private Houses classified according to Weekly Rent (Unfurnished). (Rents limited to under 10s.; 5s. intervals to 50s.; 50s. to 60s.; 60s. and over).	For each class of Private Dwelling separately (Rents available in 6d. intervals to 100s.; 100s. and over).
13	Occupied Tenanted Flats classified according to Weekly Rent (Unfurnished). (Rents limited to under 10s.; 5s. intervals to 50s.; 50s. to 60s.; 60s. and over).	*See* Table No. 12.
14	Occupied Private Houses and Flats classified according to Date of Building (Before 30th June, 1947; After 30th June, 1947; and Not Stated).	For each class of Private Dwelling separately and Total Non-private Dwellings with Date of Building (Before 30th June, 1947; 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951; 1952; 1953; 1954; After 30th June, 1947 but year not stated; and Not Stated).
15	Number of Occupied Tenanted Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms with Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone, Concrete, and Fibro-Cement.	Number of Tenanted Private Houses with rent stated.
16	Number of Occupied Tenanted Flats of Three to Six Rooms with Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone, Concrete and Fibro-Cement.	Number of Tenanted Flats with rent stated.
17	Average Weekly Rent (Unfurnished) of Occupied Tenanted Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms with Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone, Concrete, and Fibro-Cement.	Nothing additional.
18	Average Weekly Rent (Unfurnished) of Occupied Tenanted Flats of Three to Six Rooms with Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone, Concrete and Fibro-Cement.	Nothing additional.

PART IV FOR EACH STATE, PART II FOR AUSTRALIA—CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLINGS AND OF HOUSEHOLDERS.

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
1	Occupied and Unoccupied Dwellings, 1911 to 1954.	Nothing additional.
2	Population and Dwellings: Divisions of State, 1947 and 1954.	*See* Table No. 1, Part III.
3	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Number of Rooms: Divisions of State, 1947 and 1954.	Tent, Shed, Hut, Garage and Cabin available separately. Rooms numbering to maximum.
4	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Number of Inmates: Divisions of State, 1947 and 1954.	Tent, Shed, Hut, Garage and Cabin available separately. Inmates numbering to maximum.
5	Occupied Dwellings other than Private according to Number of Rooms, 1947 and 1954.	For additional Dwellings other than Private *see* Table No. 1, Part III. Rooms numbering to maximum.
6	Occupied Dwellings other than Private according to Number of Inmates, 1947 and 1954.	For additional Dwellings other than Private *see* Table No. 1, Part III. Inmates numbering to 99, then 100 and over.
7	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Number of Rooms with Number of Inmates, 1954.	Rooms to 27 and over, Inmates to 24 and over. Shares and Other Private Dwellings available separately.
8	Total Inmates of Occupied Private Dwellings according to Number of Rooms: Divisions of State, 1954.	Rooms available to 27 and over.

PART IV FOR EACH STATE, PART II FOR AUSTRALIA—CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLINGS AND OF HOUSEHOLDERS—*continued.*

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
9	Average Number of Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling according to Number of Rooms per Dwelling: Divisions of State, 1954.	Average number of inmates for each class of private dwelling separately, rooms per dwelling numbering to 27 and over.
10	Average Number of Inmates per Room in Occupied Private Dwellings according to Number of Rooms per Dwelling: Divisions of State, 1954.	Average number of inmates per room for each class of private dwelling separately, rooms per dwelling numbering to 27 and over.
11	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Material of Outer Walls: Divisions of State, 1947 and 1954.	Dwellings other than Private available.
12	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Material of Outer Walls with Number of Rooms, 1954.	Each class of private dwelling separately, rooms numbering to 23 and over.
13	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Date of Building: Divisions of State, 1954.	Total Dwellings other than Private according to Date of Building available.
14	Occupied Private Houses and Flats according to Number of Rooms with Date of Building, 1954.	Shares, Other Private Dwellings and Total Private Dwellings available with rooms numbering to 23 and over.
15	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Nature of Occupancy: Divisions of State, 1947 and 1954.	Dwellings other than Private available.
16	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Nature of Occupancy with Number of Rooms, 1954.	Shares and Other Private Dwellings available with rooms numbering to 24 and over.
17	Occupied Private Houses and Flats according to Nature of Occupancy with Date of Building, 1954.	Shares, Other Private Dwellings and Total Private Dwellings available.
18	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Nature of Occupancy with Conjugal Condition and Sex of Householder: Divisions of State, 1954.	Caretaker, Other Methods and Not Stated available separately.
19	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Nature of Occupancy with Age of Householder, 1954.	Caretaker, Other Methods and Not Stated available separately.
20	Occupied Private Dwellings according to Nature of Occupancy with Occupational Status of Householder: Divisions of State, 1954.	Caretaker, Other Methods and Not Stated available separately.
21	Private Dwellings occupied by Persons born outside Australia according to Nature of Occupancy with Period of Residence of Householder, 1954.	Caretaker, Other Methods and Not Stated available separately.
22	Occupied Private Houses and Flats according to Nature of Occupancy with Industry of Householder, 1954.	Caretaker, Other Methods and Not Stated available separately. Also Shares and Other Private Dwellings, Industry Groups and Sub-groups.
23	Occupied Tenanted Private Dwellings according to Weekly Rent: Divisions of State, 1947 and 1954.*	All Rents available in 6d. intervals to 100s., 100s. and over.
24	Occupied Tenanted Private Dwellings according to Weekly Rent: Divisions of State, 1954.*	Shares and Other Private Dwellings available. Rents in 6d. intervals to 100s., then in £1 intervals to £10 and £10 and over.
25	Occupied Tenanted Private Houses according to Number of Rooms with Weekly Rent, 1954.*	Shares and Other Private Dwellings available with rooms numbering to 23 and over. Rents in 6d. intervals to 100s., then in £1 intervals to £10 and £10 and over.
26	Occupied Tenanted Flats according to Number of Rooms with Weekly Rent, 1954.*	Shares and Other Private Dwellings available with rooms numbering to 23 and over. Rents in 6d. intervals to 100s., then in £1 intervals to £10 and £10 and over.
27	Occupied Tenanted Private Dwellings according to Number of Rooms with Weekly Rent, 1954.*	Shares and Other Private Dwellings available with rooms numbering to 23 and over. Rents in 6d. intervals to 100s., then in £1 intervals to £10 and £10 and over.
28	Average Weekly Rent of Occupied Tenanted Private Dwellings according to Number of Rooms per Dwelling: Divisions of State 1954.*	Shares and Other Private Dwellings available with rooms numbering to 23 and over.
29	Average Weekly Rent per Room, Occupied Tenanted Private Dwellings according to Number of Rooms per Dwelling: Divisions of State, 1954.*	Shares and Other Private Dwellings available with rooms numbering to 23 and over.
30	Number and Average Weekly Rent of Occupied Tenanted Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms with Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone, &c.: Divisions of State, 1947 and 1954.*	Number of Tenanted Private Houses with Rent Stated.
31	Number and Average Weekly Rent of Occupied Tenanted Flats of Three to Six Rooms with Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone, &c.: Divisions of State, 1947 and 1954.*	Number of Tenanted Flats with Rent Stated.

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* Rent unfurnished in all cases.

PART V FOR EACH STATE, PART III FOR AUSTRALIA—POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN LOCALITIES.

Table No.	Published	Additional information available from Census Tabulations
. . .	Population and Occupied Dwellings in Localities with a Population of 50 persons or more (with Geographical Co-ordinates—Part III—Australia only).	Population and Occupied Dwellings in Localities with population 1 to 49.

The tables shown above relate to Parts I to V for each State and Parts I to III for Australia as a whole. The arrangement for the Parts of Volume VII—Territories is somewhat different, but generally the range of additional information is the same.

APPENDIX B

AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

1. General.

The following tables show for each State and Territory the density of population and dwellings in each local government area. Separate tables are included giving similar information for local government areas within the metropolitan area of each State.

Also included in the tables for purposes of comparison is the population of each such area at 30th June, 1947. For all non-municipal towns, and in other cases where boundaries changed between the Censuses, the figures quoted are an estimate of the population at the 1947 Census resident in the area as constituted at the time of the 1954 Census (in general, 30th September, 1953). Cases of change of boundary between Censuses are indicated by the footnote * in the tables. Also indicated by footnotes are the major changes in local government areas *since* the 1954 Census, e.g. creations, abolitions, or changes of name of local authorities, but not changes of boundaries, effective up to 1st January, 1957.

Particulars of the areas of incorporated local government bodies have been supplied by State Authorities, while those of non-municipal towns have been determined from maps available in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Following this Appendix will be found a set of maps showing for each State and Territory the density of population in urban and rural local government areas.

2. States and Territories.

NEW SOUTH WALES—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (1,000 PERSONS OR MORE), 30th JUNE, 1954.

The following abbreviations are used for Statistical Divisions:—

B.C. — Balance of Cumberland
C.P. — Central Plain
C.T. — Central Tableland
C.W.S. — Central Western Slope
H.M. — Hunter and Manning
L.H.I. — Lord Howe Island
Met. — Metropolitan Area of Sydney
N.C.P. — North Central Plain
N.C. — North Coast
N.T. — Northern Tableland
N.W.S. — North Western Slope
R. — Riverina
S.C. — South Coast
S.W.S. — South Western Slope
S.T. — Southern Tableland
W. — Western

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings—30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
MUNICIPALITIES—										
Albury	S.W.S.	8,445	14,412	8,232	8,494	16,726	1.98	4,264	0.50	3.52
Armidale	N.T.	2,111	7,809	4,208	4,453	8,661	4.10	2,035	0.96	3.59
Ashfield	Met.	2,048	44,761	18,209	21,568	39,777	19.42	11,737	5.73	3.22
Auburn	,,	7,818	42,183*	23,806	23,233	47,039	6.02	11,947	1.53	3.76
Ballina	N.C.	5,756	3,202	1,745	1,813	3,558	0.62	999	0.17	3.34
Balranald (*a*)	W.	29,200	1,249	658	615	1,273	0.04	316	0.01	3.82
Bankstown	Met.	19,219	42,646	51,784	50,600	102,384	5.33	26,301	1.37	3.83
Barraba (*b*)	N.W.S.	752	1,461	748	773	1,521	2.02	375	0.50	3.89
Bathurst	C.T.	7,264	13,628*	8,163	7,926	16,089	2.21	3,785	0.52	3.67
Bega	S.C.	2,526	2,940*	1,737	1,781	3,518	1.39	894	0.35	3.70
Blue Mountains	C.T.	344,698	21,330*	10,730	12,359	23,089	0.07	7,125	0.02	2.98
Bombala	S.T.	1,309	1,111	634	624	1,258	0.96	337	0.26	3.52
Botany	Met.	4,391	27,446*	14,769	14,721	29,490	6.72	7,705	1.75	3.78
Bourke (*c*)	W.	1,540	2,025	1,466	1,176	2,642	1.72	536	0.35	4.35
Bowral	S.C.	3,234	3,660	1,846	2,080	3,926	1.21	988	0.31	3.20
Brewarrina (*d*)	W.	3,020	841	469	436	905	0.30	180	0.06	4.36
Broken Hill	,,	16,736	27,054	16,207	15,144	31,351	1.87	8,017	0.48	3.74
Burwood	Met.	1,791	34,307*	14,405	16,936	31,341	17.50	8,702	4.86	3.32

For footnotes *see* page 378.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings—30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
MUNICIPALITIES—*continued*										
Camden—										
Camden (part)	B.C.	44,829	1,825	1,352	1,141	2,493	0.06	578	0.01	3.84
Camden (part)	S.C.	6,100	2,109	1,126	1,228	2,354	0.39	607	0.10	3.53
Total Municipality	..	50,929	3,934*	2,478	2,369	4,847	0.10	1,185	0.02	3.68
Campbelltown	B.C.	77,043	6,995*	5,491	4,199	9,690	0.13	2,233	0.03	3.64
Canterbury	Met.	8,251	99,396*	53,625	56,246	109,871	13.32	29,923	3.63	3.65
Casino	N.C.	3,947	6,698	3,859	3,985	7,844	1.99	1,876	0.48	4.00
Cessnock (*e*)	H.M.	4,800	13,029	7,268	7,149	14,417	3.00	4,043	0.84	3.49
Cobar	W.	15,312	2,450*	1,127	1,097	2,224	0.15	531	0.03	3.97
Concord	Met.	2,674	29,401	14,011	14,315	28,326	10.59	7,347	2.75	3.51
Condobolin	C.P.	30,180	2,616	1,432	1,408	2,840	0.09	692	0.02	3.82
Cooma (*f*)	S.T.	5,619	2,269*	3,633	2,873	6,506	1.16	1,363	0.24	3.82
Cootamundra	S.W.S.	3,010	5,250	2,898	2,862	5,760	1.91	1,420	0.47	3.86
Corowa (*g*)	R.	10,978	2,751	1,448	1,597	3,045	0.28	791	0.07	3.63
Cowra	C.T.	5,683	5,473	3,014	3,083	6,097	1.07	1,569	0.28	3.71
Deniliquin	R.	32,000	3,668	2,448	2,256	4,704	0.15	1,124	0.04	3.81
Drummoyne	Met.	1,984	32,985	14,783	16,072	30,855	15.55	8,968	4.52	3.39
Dubbo	C.W.S.	4,194	10,205*	5,882	6,127	12,009	2.86	2,855	0.68	3.88
Dungog	H.M.	2,664	2,041	1,046	1,108	2,154	0.81	597	0.22	3.53
Fairfield	Met.	23,806	26,953*	25,101	23,926	49,027	2.06	12,138	0.51	3.95
Forbes	C.W.S.	10,099	5,949	3,233	3,281	6,514	0.65	1,507	0.15	4.02
Gerringong (*h*)	S.C.	20,110	881	573	485	1,058	0.05	306	0.02	3.43
Glen Innes	N.T.	17,030	5,453	2,860	2,982	5,842	0.34	1,504	0.09	3.63
Goulburn	S.T.	13,303	17,311*	9,505	9,678	19,183	1.44	4,322	0.32	3.73
Grafton (*i*)	N.C.	2,578	8,283	4,702	5,057	9,759	3.79	2,456	0.95	3.66
Grafton South (*i*)	,,	1,379	3,742	2,203	2,239	4,442	3.22	1,140	0.83	3.81
Grenfell	S.W.S.	3,231	2,425	1,309	1,275	2,584	0.80	677	0.21	3.66
Gunnedah	N.W.S.	3,037	4,380*	2,550	2,579	5,129	1.69	1,249	0.41	3.76
Hay	R.	31,450	2,963	1,417	1,592	3,009	0.10	716	0.02	3.81
Holroyd	Met.	9,627	24,129	20,175	20,210	40,385	4.19	10,302	1.07	3.89
Hunter's Hill	,,	1,416	11,497	6,106	6,465	12,571	8.88	2,905	2.05	3.43
Hurstville	,,	6,120	33,939*	24,688	25,648	50,336	8.22	13,883	2.27	3.61
Inverell	N.T.	10,370	6,530	3,564	3,950	7,514	0.72	1,900	0.18	3.74
Jamberoo (*h*)	S.C.	40,468	921	451	441	892	0.02	231	0.01	3.82
Junee	S.W.S.	5,523	4,010	2,038	2,026	4,064	0.74	1,033	0.19	3.79
Kempsey	N.C.	2,951	6,330	3,622	3,867	7,489	2.54	1,915	0.65	3.74
Kiama (*h*)	S.C.	2,688	2,256	1,202	1,198	2,400	0.89	666	0.25	3.39
Kogarah	Met.	4,807	39,298	21,351	22,267	43,618	9.07	12,156	2.53	3.52
Ku-ring-gai	,,	20,235	39,874	24,045	28,570	52,615	2.60	14,691	0.73	3.38
Lane Cove	,,	2,566	19,817	10,383	11,423	21,806	8.50	6,315	2.46	3.34
Leichhardt	,,	2,478	70,256*	32,396	32,523	64,919	26.20	17,593	7.10	3.47
Lismore	N.C.	8,267	15,214	8,439	8,933	17,372	2.10	4,211	0.51	3.78
Lithgow	C.T.	5,095	14,461	7,819	7,309	15,128	2.97	4,066	0.80	3.61
Liverpool—										
Liverpool (part)	Met.	32,040	13,687	13,333	9,316	22,649	0.71	4,427	0.14	4.11
Liverpool (part)	B.C.	45,506	1,545	2,641	1,320	3,961	0.09	740	0.02	3.73
Total Municipality	..	77,546	15,232*	15,974	10,636	26,610	0.34	5,167	0.07	4.06
Maclean ( )	N.C.	1,278	1,665	831	867	1,698	1.33	458	0.36	3.52
Maitland	H.M.	11,541	19,151	10,518	10,813	21,331	1.85	5,413	0.47	3.74
Manilla	N.W.S.	1,253	1,802	983	989	1,972	1.57	487	0.39	3.89
Manly	Met.	3,451	33,455	14,762	17,711	32,473	9.41	10,365	3.00	2.98
Marrickville	,,	3,649	88,721*	37,661	40,600	78,261	21.45	22,786	6.24	3.27
Moree	N.C.P.	8,157	5,106	2,718	2,784	5,502	0.67	1,181	0.14	4.21
Mosman	Met.	2,152	27,562	11,533	14,376	25,909	12.04	8,201	3.81	2.98
Mudgee	C.T.	1,692	4,958*	2,495	2,799	5,294	3.13	1,322	0.78	3.75
Mullumbimbi	N.C.	1,103	1,609	992	1,025	2,017	1.83	515	0.47	3.79
Murrumburrah	S.W.S.	5,125	2,595	1,331	1,396	2,727	0.53	686	0.13	3.84
Muswellbrook	H.M.	2,791	4,039*	2,921	2,714	5,635	2.02	1,373	0.49	3.92
Narrabri	N.C.P.	2,429	3,329	1,851	1,871	3,722	1.53	871	0.36	3.92
Narrandera	R.	4,668	4,186	2,199	2,219	4,418	0.95	1,121	0.24	3.68
Narromine	C.W.S.	890	1,816	995	980	1,975	2.22	496	0.56	3.74
Newcastle	H.M.	24,238	127,138	66,860	67,219	134,079	5.53	36,053	1.49	3.54
North Sydney	Met.	2,584	60,379	25,446	31,322	56,768	21.97	18,403	7.12	2.81
Nyngan	C.P.	2,969	1,802	1,144	1,113	2,257	0.76	507	0.17	4.09
Orange	C.T.	5,152	15,932*	8,993	9,254	18,247	3.54	4,579	0.89	3.73
Parkes	C.W.S.	10,704	6,897	3,930	4,043	7,973	0.74	1,993	0.19	3.81
Parramatta	Met.	11,074	58,691*	37,912	38,205	76,117	6.87	18,421	1.66	3.84
Peak Hill	C.W.S.	19,283	1,144	755	654	1,409	0.07	334	0.02	4.08
Penrith	B.C.	96,975	12,497*	9,117	8,807	17,924	0.18	4,611	0.05	3.81
Port Macquarie	H.M.	14,902	3,212*	2,160	2,248	4,408	0.30	1,193	0.08	3.43
Queanbeyan	S.T.	4,699	5,033	3,830	3,480	7,310	1.56	1,812	0.39	3.89
Quirindi	N.W.S.	1,720	2,628	1,322	1,413	2,735	1.59	662	0.38	3.94
Randwick	Met.	8,491	100,931	48,234	50,846	99,080	11.67	28,327	3.34	3.29
Rockdale	,,	7,012	74,152*	37,021	38,974	75,995	10.84	21,540	3.07	3.49
Ryde	,,	9,921	40,526*	26,522	27,579	54,101	5.45	14,489	1.46	3.65
Scone	H.M.	1,069	2,253	1,766	1,585	3,351	3.13	718	0.67	3.93
Shellharbour	S.C.	38,104	3,117	2,861	2,662	5,523	0.14	1,440	0.04	3.79
Singleton	H.M.	715	3,940	2,175	2,331	4,506	6.30	1,212	1.70	3.60
Strathfield	Met.	3,450	23,910*	12,451	13,378	25,829	7.49	6,779	1.96	3.60
Sydney	,,	7,161	213,900*	98,835	94,268	193,103	26.97	52,763	7.37	3.03
Tamworth	N.W.S.	5,644	12,071	6,640	7,001	13,641	2.42	3,319	0.59	3.75
Taree	H.M.	1,271	5,959*	3,595	3,813	7,408	5.83	1,914	1.51	3.67
Temora	S.W.S.	5,303	4,179	2,224	2,343	4,567	0.86	1,145	0.22	3.77
Tenterfield	N.T.	4,685	3,046	1,602	1,666	3,268	0.70	870	0.19	3.54
Ulmarra (*i*)	N.C.	29,810	1,633	756	743	1,499	0.05	356	0.01	3.91
Wagga Wagga	S.W.S.	21,509	16,168*	9,383	9,852	19,235	0.89	4,741	0.22	3.77

For footnotes *see* page 378.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings—30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
MUNICIPALITIES—*continued*										
Walcha (*j*)	N.T.	18,454	1,550	889	852	1,741	0.09	454	0.02	3.58
Warren (*k*)	C.P.	14,800	1,746	894	934	1,828	0.12	423	0.03	4.03
Waverley	Met.	2,222	74,800	31,600	35,874	67,474	30.37	21,218	9.55	3.06
Wentworth (*l*)	W.	69,956	2,835*	2,137	1,897	4,034	0.06	965	0.01	3.96
Wilcannia	,,	13,715	799	419	402	821	0.06	184	0.01	4.15
Willoughby	Met.	5,480	51,945	24,261	27,829	52,090	9.51	14,963	2.73	3.37
Windsor	B.C.	36,250	7,252*	5,244	4,623	9,867	0.27	2,105	0.06	3.62
Wingham	H.M.	2,111	2,097	1,260	1,331	2,591	1.23	653	0.31	3.86
Wollongong, Greater	S.C.	176,416	62,960*	47,442	43,410	90,852	0.51	23,429	0.13	3.66
Woollahra	Met.	2,682	54,260*	21,536	27,537	49,073	18.30	16,057	5.99	2.81
Yass	S.T.	7,377	3,254	1,760	1,902	3,662	0.50	884	0.12	3.77
Young	S.W.S.	3,475	4,656	2,713	2,790	5,503	1.58	1,369	0.39	3.71
Total, Municipalities	..	1,788,868	2,172,616	1,187,444	1,225,362	2,412,806	1.35	651,969	0.36	3.47
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—										
Abercrombie	C.T.	898.16	2,888*	1,568	1,409	2,977	3.31	766	0.85	3.64
Apsley (*j*)	N.T.	2,446	2,035	1,183	956	2,139	0.87	559	0.23	3.78
Ashford	N.W.S.	2,200	3,022	1,690	1,362	3,052	1.39	833	0.38	3.59
Barraba (*b*)	,,	1,185.94	1,637*	935	778	1,713	1.44	480	0.40	3.55
Baulkham Hills—										
Baulkham Hills (part)	Met.	16.09	6,791	5,497	5,095	10,592	658.30	2,629	163.39	3.65
Baulkham Hills (part)	B.C.	131	3,895	2,570	2,458	5,028	38.38	1,383	10.56	3.61
Total Shire	..	147.09	10,686*	8,067	7,553	15,620	106.19	4,012	27.28	3.64
Bellingen (*i*)—										
Bellingen (N.M.)	N.C.	0.61	1,260	646	678	1,324	2,170.49	319	522.95	3.77
Rest of Shire	,,	475.39	5,113	3,117	2,860	5,977	12.57	1,622	3.41	3.67
Total Shire	,,	476	6,373	3,763	3,538	7,301	15.34	1,941	4.08	3.68
Berrigan—										
Tocumwal (N.M.)	R.	1.53	1,315	750	639	1,389	907.84	327	213.73	4.11
Rest of Shire	,,	789.47	3,592	2,426	2,012	4,438	5.62	1,090	1.38	3.92
Total Shire	,,	791	4,907	3,176	2,651	5,827	7.37	1,417	1.79	3.96
Bibbenluke	S.T.	1,521	2,286	1,333	1,170	2,503	1.65	673	0.44	3.67
Bingara—										
Bingara (N.M.)	N.W.S.	2.63	1,478	715	750	1,465	557.03	388	147.53	3.65
Rest of Shire	,,	1,101.38	1,380	808	667	1,475	1.34	383	0.35	3.84
Total Shire	,,	1,104.01	2,858*	1,523	1,417	2,940	2.66	771	0.70	3.75
Blacktown—										
Blacktown (part)	Met.	33.59	13,244	12,974	12,443	25,417	756.68	6,403	190.62	3.88
Blacktown (part)—										
Riverstone (N.M.)	B.C.	2.30	1,997	1,298	1,252	2,550	1,108.70	659	286.52	3.85
Balance of part	,,	65.40	5,512	4,330	4,031	8,361	127.84	2,200	33.64	3.74
Total Shire	..	101.29	20,753	18,602	17,726	36,328	358.65	9,262	91.44	3.85
Bland—										
West Wyalong (N.M.)	S.W.S.	1.38	2,197	1,204	1,286	2,490	1,804.35	605	438.41	3.80
Rest of Shire	,,	3,263.82	6,194	3,519	2,881	6,400	1.96	1,672	0.51	3.79
Total Shire	,,	3,265.20	8,391*	4,723	4,167	8,890	2.72	2,277	0.70	3.79
Blaxland—										
Portland (N.M.)	C.T.	2.00	2,565	1,343	1,215	2,558	1,279.00	677	338.50	3.71
Rest of Shire	,,	1,329.40	6,736	3,462	2,955	6,417	4.83	1,658	1.25	3.75
Total Shire	,,	1,331.40	9,301*	4,805	4,170	8,975	6.74	2,335	1.75	3.74
Bogan	C.P.	4,608	1,463	1,078	752	1,830	0.40	424	0.09	4.10
Boolooroo	N.C.P.	3,204	3,099	2,133	1,606	3,739	1.17	870	0.27	4.13
Boomi	,,	3,654	2,925*	1,818	1,283	3,101	0.85	709	0.19	4.06
Boorowa—										
Boorowa (N.M.)	S.W.S.	0.95	961	667	624	1,291	1,358.95	328	345.26	3.74
Rest of Shire	,,	1,002.88	2,312	1,259	1,047	2,306	2.30	613	0.61	3.74
Total Shire	,,	1,003.83	3,273	1,926	1,671	3,597	3.58	941	0.94	3.74
Boree—										
Canowindra (N.M.)	C.W.S.	2.16	1,829	926	987	1,913	885.65	517	239.35	3.54
Rest of Shire	,,	868.47	4,351	2,343	2,141	4,484	5.16	1,138	1.31	3.87
Total Shire	,,	870.63	6,180*	3,269	3,128	6,397	7.35	1,655	1.90	3.77
Burrangong	S.W.S.	1,025.42	4,593*	2,506	2,214	4,720	4.60	1,191	1.16	3.95
Byron—										
Byron Bay (N.M.)	N.C.	2.54	1,869	1,003	998	2,001	787.80	542	213.39	3.62
Rest of Shire	,,	212.46	6,915	3,647	3,256	6,903	32.49	1,795	8.45	3.79
Total Shire	,,	215	8,784	4,650	4,254	8,904	41.42	2,337	10.87	3.75
Canobolas	C.T.	636.24	5,412*	3,104	2,993	6,097	9.58	1,196	1.88	3.84
Carrathool—										
Hillston (N.M.)	R.	1.23	767	515	504	1,019	828.46	211	171.54	4.47
Rest of Shire	,,	4,308.08	3,431	2,260	1,652	3,912	0.91	925	0.21	4.02
Total Shire	,,	4,309.31	4,198	2,775	2,156	4,931	1.14	1,136	0.26	4.10
Cockburn	N.W.S.	1,071.37	4,714	2,755	2,479	5,234	4.89	1,292	1.21	3.92
Colo	C.T.	1,154	5,002*	2,605	2,367	4,972	4.31	1,442	1.25	3.36
Conargo	R.	1,443	947	1,067	697	1,764	1.22	409	0.28	3.92
Coolah	C.T.	976	1,997	1,236	1,089	2,325	2.38	581	0.60	3.92
Coolamon—										
Coolamon (N.M.)	R.	5.15	1,064	512	536	1,048	203.50	277	53.79	3.65
Rest of Shire	,,	930.85	3,876	2,040	1,927	3,967	4.26	1,010	1.09	3.88
Total Shire	,,	936	4,940	2,552	2,463	5,015	5.36	1,287	1.38	3.83
Coonabarabran—										
Coonabarabran(N.M.)	N.C.P.	1.80	1,945	1,112	1,098	2,210	1,227.78	523	290.56	4.01
Rest of Shire	,,	2,961.20	4,648	2,842	2,357	5,199	1.76	1,305	0.44	3.91
Total Shire	,,	2,963	6,593	3,954	3,455	7,409	2.50	1,828	0.62	3.94

For footnotes *see* page 378.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings—30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Shires—*continued*										
Coonamble—										
Coonamble (N.M.)	C.P.	23.73	2,567	1,464	1,446	2,910	122.63	678	28.57	3.96
Rest of Shire	,,	4,040	2,967	2,258	1,706	3,964	0.98	913	0.23	4.15
Total Shire	,,	4,063.73	5,534*	3,722	3,152	6,874	1.69	1,591	0.39	4.07
Copmanhurst (*i*)	N.C.	1,209.50	2,604	1,468	1,208	2,676	2.21	720	0.60	3.70
Coreen (*g*)	R.	829	2,531	1,483	1,242	2,725	3.29	671	0.81	3.99
Crookwell—										
Crookwell (N.M.)	C.T.	1.76	1,896	984	973	1,957	1,111.93	495	281.25	3.74
Rest of Shire	,,	1,326.24	3,791	2,155	1,742	3,897	2.94	1,017	0.77	3.81
Total Shire	,,	1,328	5,687	3,139	2,715	5,854	4.41	1,512	1.14	3.79
Cudgegong	,,	1,472.72	3,566*	1,873	1,607	3,480	2.36	948	0.64	3.65
Culcairn—										
Culcairn (N.M.)	R.	0.65	993	558	535	1,093	1,681.54	288	443.08	3.67
Rest of Shire	,,	609.70	3,528	1,879	1,678	3,557	5.83	936	1.54	3.65
Total Shire	,,	610.35	4,521	2,437	2,213	4,650	7.62	1,224	2.01	3.66
Demondrille	S.W.S.	711.13	2,442*	1,604	1,262	2,866	4.03	685	0.96	3.96
Dorrigo (*i*)—										
Coff's Harbour and Jetty (N.M.)	N.C.	4.06	4,959	3,131	3,084	6,215	1,530.79	1,575	387.93	3.78
Dorrigo (N.M.)	,,	1.58	1,263	524	556	1,080	683.54	270	170.89	3.63
Rest of Shire	,,	739.36	7,084	4,045	3,477	7,522	10.17	1,975	2.67	3.78
Total Shire	,,	745	13,306	7,700	7,117	14,817	19.89	3,820	5.13	3.77
Dumaresq	N.T.	1,573	3,906	2,245	2,175	4,420	2.81	1,013	0.64	3.74
Eurobodalla—										
Narooma (N.M.)	S.C.	2.69	965	560	582	1,142	424.54	350	130.11	3.18
Rest of Shire	,,	1,306.31	4,401	2,652	2,347	4,999	3.83	1,383	1.06	3.52
Total Shire	,,	1,309	5,366	3,212	2,929	6,141	4.69	1,733	1.32	3.45
Gilgandra—										
Gilgandra (N.M.)	C.W.S.	1.62	1,838	1,007	1,025	2,032	1,254.32	494	304.94	3.90
Rest of Shire	,,	1,638.38	2,434	1,663	1,361	3,024	1.85	743	0.45	4.02
Total Shire	,,	1,640	4,272	2,670	2,386	5,056	3.08	1,237	0.75	3.98
Gloucester—										
Gloucester (N.M.)	H.M.	1.35	1,621	923	971	1,894	1,402.96	501	371.11	3.57
Rest of Shire	,,	1,067.65	2,719	1,380	1,180	2,560	2.40	667	0.62	3.81
Total Shire	,,	1,069	4,340	2,303	2,151	4,454	4.17	1,168	1.09	3.71
Goobang	C.W.S.	2,236.98	5,022	3,038	2,483	5,521	2.47	1,379	0.62	3.91
Goodradigbee	S.T.	1,307.89	3,350	2,275	1,697	3,972	3.04	965	0.74	3.77
Gosford—										
Gosford (N.M.)	H.M.	2.79	3,840	2,494	2,670	5,164	1,850.90	1,443	517.20	3.40
Terrigal (N.M.)	,,	1.81	833	529	576	1,105	610.50	380	209.94	2.87
Woy Woy—										
Ettalong (N.M.)	,,	4.82	4,586	3,570	3,826	7,396	1,534.44	2,545	528.01	2.89
Rest of Shire	,,	400.58	9,541	5,967	5,590	11,557	28.85	3,627	9.05	3.09
Total Shire	,,	410	18,800	12,560	12,662	25,222	61.52	7,995	19.50	3.07
Gulgong (*m*)—										
Gulgong (part)	C.W.S.	727	2,220	1,308	1,150	2,458	3.38	644	0.89	3.70
Gulgong (part)										
Gulgong (N.M.)	C.T.	1.74	1,455	728	745	1,473	846.55	397	228.16	3.55
Rest of Part	,,	732.54	1,862	1,107	901	2,008	2.74	527	0.72	3.80
Total Shire	,,	1,461.28	5,537*	3,143	2,796	5,939	4.06	1,568	1.07	3.70
Gundagai—										
Gundagai incl. Gundagai South (N.M.)	S.W.S.	4.42	1,928	1,059	1,068	2,127	481.22	499	112.90	4.01
Rest of Shire	,,	940.58	2,707	1,506	1,273	2,779	2.95	694	0.74	3.98
Total Shire	,,	945	4,635	2,565	2,341	4,906	5.19	1,193	1.26	4.00
Gundurimba	N.C.	179.97	3,957*	2,024	1,951	3,975	22.09	968	5.38	4.10
Gunning	S.T.	849	2,388	1,368	1,214	2,582	3.04	671	0.79	3.75
Guyra—										
Guyra (N.M.)	N.T.	2.54	1,407	791	766	1,557	612.99	392	154.33	3.81
Rest of Shire	,,	1,789.46	4,472	2,322	1,996	4,318	2.41	1,122	0.63	3.82
Total Shire	,,	1,792	5,879	3,113	2,762	5,875	3.28	1,514	0.84	3.82
Harwood (*i*)	N.C.	329.50	4,648	2,354	2,074	4,428	13.44	1,215	3.69	3.55
Hastings—										
Wauchope (N.M.)	H.M.	1.22	1,739	1,250	1,248	2,498	2,047.54	598	490.16	4.00
Rest of Shire	,,	1,419.08	7,451	4,510	3,756	8,266	5.82	2,032	1.43	4.00
Total Shire	,,	1,420.30	9,190*	5,760	5,004	10,764	7.58	2,630	1.85	4.00
Holbrook—										
Holbrook (N.M.)	S.W.S.	1.56	972	601	609	1,210	775.64	295	189.10	3.76
Rest of Shire	,,	998.44	1,311	972	767	1,739	1.74	450	0.45	3.80
Total Shire	,,	1,000	2,283	1,573	1,376	2,949	2.95	745	0.75	3.78
Hornsby—										
Hornsby (part)	Met.	31.72	27,670	18,225	19,649	37,874	1,194.01	10,465	329.92	3.50
Hornsby (part)	B.C.	166.28	4,146	3,351	2,505	5,856	35.22	1,437	8.64	3.45
Total Shire	. .	198	31,816	21,576	22,154	43,730	220.86	11,902	60.11	3.49
Hume—										
Lavington (N.M.)	S.W.S.	2.22	954	851	780	1,631	734.68	429	193.24	3.73
Rest of Shire	,,	767.69	3,601	2,277	2,105	4,382	5.71	1,101	1.43	3.83
Total Shire	,,	769.91	4,555	3,128	2,885	6,013	7.81	1,530	1.99	3.80
Illabo	,,	781	2,073	1,181	1,058	2,239	2.87	589	0.75	3.81
Imlay—										
Eden (N.M.)	S.C.	1.80	841	559	536	1,095	608.33	273	151.67	3.83
Rest of Shire	,,	1,370.20	3,959	2,196	1,962	4,158	3.03	1,098	0.80	3.68
Total Shire	,,	1,372	4,800	2,755	2,498	5,253	3.83	1,371	1.00	3.71
Jemalong	C.W.S.	1,804	3,371	2,211	1,812	4,023	2.23	939	0.52	4.18
Jerilderie	R.	1,315	1,498	1,137	797	1,934	1.47	441	0.34	3.99
Jindalee	S.W.S.	583.25	2,210	1,196	1,155	2,351	4.03	588	1.01	3.89

For footnotes *see* page 378.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings—30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—*continued*										
Kearsley (*e*)—										
Abermain (N.M.)	H.M.	2.34	2,139	1,063	1,041	2,104	899.15	598	255.56	3.51
Bellbird (N.M.)	,,	2.25	1,485	760	741	1,501	667.11	418	185.78	3.58
Branxton (N.M.)	,,	1.58	1,107	595	586	1,181	747.47	326	206.33	3.58
Greta (N.M.)	,,	4.85	1,124	685	701	1,386	285.77	360	74.23	3.84
Kurri Kurri (N.M.)	,,	1.83	4,814	2,417	2,285	4,702	2,569.40	1,334	728.96	3.42
Pelaw Main (N.M.)	,,	2.47	1,533	727	697	1,424	576.52	411	166.40	3.46
Weston (N.M.)	,,	1.78	3,237	1,593	1,608	3,201	1,798.31	941	528.65	3.39
Rest of Shire	,,	774.04	10,443	5,117	5,084	10,201	13.18	2,262	2.92	3.69
Total Shire	,,	791.14	25,882	12,957	12,743	25,700	32.48	6,650	8.41	3.56
Kyeamba	S.W.S.	1,034.78	3,744*	2,589	1,873	4,462	4.31	1,025	0.99	3.82
Kyogle—										
Kyogle (N.M.)	N.C.	1.24	2,775	1,449	1,480	2,929	2,362.10	708	570.97	3.91
Rest of Shire	,,	1,340.76	8,652	4,423	3,882	8,305	6.19	1,990	1.48	4.12
Total Shire	,,	1,342	11,427	5,872	5,362	11,234	8.37	2,698	2.01	4.07
Lachlan	C.P.	5,883	5,052	3,331	2,622	5,953	1.01	1,447	0.25	3.95
Lake Macquarie—										
Newcastle Urban Area (part)	H.M.	52.19	27,638	22,535	21,530	44,065	844.32	11,908	228.17	3.68
Teralba—										
Booragul (N.M.)	,,	1.74	1,386	1,028	1,028	2,056	1,181.61	544	312.64	3.79
Toronto (N.M.)	,,	1.00	1,597	1,100	1,152	2,252	2,252.00	639	639.00	3.49
Wallsend West and Holmesville (N.M.)	,,	1.44	2,290	1,237	1,164	2,401	1,667.36	686	476.39	3.48
Rest of Shire	,,	233.31	9,377	7,061	6,414	13,475	57.76	3,380	14.49	3.44
Total Shire	,,	289.68	42,288	32,961	31,288	64,249	221.79	17,157	59.23	3.62
Leeton—										
Leeton (N.M.)	R.	2.82	4,647	2,579	2,569	5,148	1,825.53	1,281	454.26	3.75
Rest of Shire	,,	306.93	4,345	2,570	2,110	4,680	15.25	1,048	3.41	4.20
Total Shire	,,	309.75	8,992	5,149	4,679	9,828	31.73	2,329	7.52	3.96
Liverpool Plains	N.W.S.	1,999.31	4,130*	2,847	2,276	5,123	2.56	1,246	0.62	3.92
Lockhart	R.	1,131.31	4,519	2,479	2,256	4,735	4.19	1,188	1.05	3.91
Lower Hunter	H.M.	202.28	6,186	3,660	3,336	6,996	34.59	1,833	9.06	3.80
Lyndhurst—										
Blayney (N.M.)	C.T.	4.60	1,592	822	866	1,688	366.96	438	95.22	3.76
Rest of Shire	,,	619.36	4,473	2,327	2,093	4,420	7.14	1,187	1.92	3.66
Total Shire	,,	623.96	6,065	3,149	2,959	6,108	9.79	1,625	2.60	4.31
Macintyre—										
Macintyre (part)	N.T.	564	1,311	743	642	1,385	2.46	362	0.64	3.83
Macintyre (part)	N.W.S.	561	2,746	1,575	1,375	2,950	5.26	767	1.37	3.80
Total Shire	..	1,125	4,057	2,318	2,017	4,335	3.85	1,129	1.00	3.81
Macleay	N.C.	1,272.98	8,586	4,465	4,007	8,472	6.66	2,083	1.64	4.02
Mandowa	N.W.S.	826.75	1,364	856	762	1,618	1.96	415	0.50	3.88
Manning	H.M.	1,571.92	13,424*	7,426	6,661	14,087	8.96	3,542	2.25	3.93
Marthaguy (*k*)	C.P.	4,170	2,057	1,644	949	2,593	0.62	546	0.13	4.20
Merriwa	C.T.	1,355.73	2,432	1,471	1,347	2,818	2.08	705	0.52	3.87
Mitchell	S.W.S.	818.27	2,628*	2,236	1,374	3,610	4.41	731	0.89	3.97
Mittagong—										
Mittagong (N.M.)	S.C.	2.72	1,947	1,080	1,292	2,372	872.06	548	201.47	3.46
Rest of Shire	,,	574.19	3,503	2,382	1,776	4,158	7.24	1,023	1.78	3.26
Total Shire	,,	576.91	5,450*	3,462	3,068	6,530	11.32	1,571	2.72	3.33
Molong—										
Molong (N.M.)	C.W.S.	9.96	1,662	905	886	1,791	179.82	485	48.69	3.59
Rest of Shire	,,	772.00	2,244	1,492	1,246	2,738	3.55	653	0.85	3.80
Total Shire	,,	781.96	3,906*	2,397	2,132	4,529	5.79	1,138	1.46	3.71
Monaro (*f*)	S.T.	1,875.85	2,223*	1,200	1,024	2,224	1.19	587	0.31	3.71
Mulwaree	,,	1,938.88	4,281*	2,683	2,160	4,843	2.50	1,254	0.65	3.72
Mumbulla	S.C.	964.50	4,021*	2,220	1,894	4,114	4.27	1,079	1.12	3.78
Murray	R.	1,671.24	2,600*	1,605	1,381	2,986	1.79	781	0.47	3.70
Murrumbidgee	,,	1,311.00	630	485	272	757	0.58	180	0.14	3.60
Murrurundi—										
Murrurundi (N.M.)	N.W.S.	1.97	1,039	556	550	1,106	561.42	285	144.67	3.59
Rest of Shire	,,	952.00	1,793	1,032	889	1,921	2.02	521	0.55	3.64
Total Shire	,,	953.97	2,832*	1,588	1,439	3,027	3.17	806	0.84	3.63
Muswellbrook	H.M.	1,308.99	3,491*	2,105	1,636	3,741	2.86	889	0.68	4.03
Nambucca—										
Bowraville (N.M.)	N.C.	0.54	803	532	515	1,047	1,938.89	246	455.56	4.13
Macksville (N.M.)	,,	1.58	1,653	988	1,019	2,007	1,270.25	475	300.63	3.98
Nambucca Heads (N.M.)	,,	2.96	1,375	977	1,021	1,998	675.00	547	184.80	3.58
Rest of Shire	,,	551.92	4,634	2,677	2,219	4,896	8.87	1,139	2.06	4.27
Total Shire	,,	557	8,465	5,174	4,774	9,948	17.86	2,407	4.32	4.05
Namoi—										
Boggabri (N.M.)	N.C.P.	2.22	1,197	711	667	1,378	620.72	313	140.99	4.20
Narrabri West (N.M.)	,,	2.21	1,026	665	570	1,235	558.82	262	118.55	4.66
Wee Waa (N.M.)	,,	8.40	1,034	542	533	1,075	127.98	246	29.29	4.09
Rest of Shire	,,	5,061.24	4,678	2,883	2,324	5,207	1.03	1,344	0.27	3.79
Total Shire	,,	5,074.07	7,935*	4,801	4,094	8,895	1.75	2,165	0.43	3.99
Narraburra	S.W.S.	1,078.49	3,141*	1,738	1,462	3,200	2.97	793	0.74	4.01
Nundle	N.W.S.	615	1,383	865	713	1,578	2.57	405	0.66	3.75
Nymboida (*i*)	N.C.	1,898	2,286	1,158	911	2,069	1.09	576	0.30	3.57
Oberon	C.T.	1,128.96	3,214	1,963	1,530	3,493	3.09	834	0.74	3.77
Orara (*i*)	N.C.	568.21	1,522	910	745	1,655	2.91	450	0.79	3.65
Patrick Plains	H.M.	1,707.50	5,339	3,046	2,724	5,770	3.38	1,379	0.81	3.88
Peel—										
Werris Creek (N.M.)	N.W.S.	1.70	2,273	1,249	1,160	2,409	1,417.06	604	355.29	3.84
Rest of Shire	,,	682.30	3,758	2,837	2,560	5,397	7.91	1,351	1.98	3.83
Total Shire	,,	684	6,031	4,086	3,720	7,806	11.41	1,955	2.86	3.83

For footnotes *see* page 378.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings—30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Shires—*continued*										
Port Stephens—										
Raymond Terrace (N.M.)	H.M.	2.48	1,369	1,411	1,315	2,726	1,099.19	678	273.39	3.94
Rest of Shire	,,	388.13	4,538	3,833	3,031	6,864	17.68	1,662	4.28	3.63
Total Shire	,,	390.61	5,907*	5,244	4,346	9,590	24.55	2,340	5.99	3.72
Rylstone—										
Kandos (N.M.)	C.T.	1.71	1,444	904	824	1,728	1,010.53	428	250.29	3.94
Rest of Shire	,,	1,476.29	2,897	1,821	1,486	3,307	2.24	898	0.61	3.52
Total Shire	,,	1,478	4,341*	2,725	2,310	5,035	3.41	1,326	0.90	3.66
Severn	N.T.	2,249.46	4,867*	2,371	2,010	4,381	1.95	1,149	0.51	3.71
Shoalhaven—										
Berry (N.M.)	S.C.	22.30	1,215	695	654	1,349	60.49	375	16.82	3.52
Nowra (N.M.)	,,	26.14	3,551	3,147	2,834	5,981	228.81	1,414	54.09	3.68
Ulladulla (N.M.)	,,	4.95	758	636	574	1,210	244.44	356	71.92	3.33
Rest of Shire	,,	1,745.94	7,138	4,527	4,121	8,648	4.95	2,403	1.38	3.53
Total Shire	,,	1,799.33	12,662*	9,005	8,183	17,188	9.55	4,548	2.53	3.56
Snowy River	S.T.	2,330	3,300	4,330	2,483	6,813	2.92	1,255	0.54	3.76
Stroud—										
Forster (N.M.)	H.M.	1.21	1,130	709	727	1,436	1,186.78	430	355.37	3.19
Rest of Shire	,,	1,222.79	5,410	3,064	2,627	5,691	4.65	1,461	1.19	3.81
Total Shire	,,	1,224	6,540*	3,773	3,354	7,127	5.82	1,891	1.54	3.67
Sutherland	Met.	143	29,184	32,947	32,810	65,757	459.84	18,597	130.05	3.49
Talbragar	C.W.S.	1,303.84	2,597*	1,565	1,224	2,789	2.14	692	0.53	3.99
Tallaganda—										
Braidwood (N.M.)	S.C.	8.09	1,064	525	563	1,088	134.49	293	36.22	3.50
Rest of Shire	,,	1,285.85	1,769	1,001	793	1,794	1.40	513	0.40	3.47
Total Shire	,,	1,293.94	2,833	1,526	1,356	2,882	2.23	806	0.62	3.48
Tamarang	N.W.S.	1,157.06	2,407	1,568	1,300	2,868	2.48	719	0.62	3.93
Tenterfield	N.T.	2,747.28	4,514*	2,540	1,984	4,524	1.65	1,241	0.45	3.59
Terania	N.C.	340.05	6,922	3,580	3,111	6,691	19.68	1,618	4.76	4.13
Timbrebongie	C.W.S.	2,051	3,226	2,204	1,764	3,968	1.93	951	0.46	4.03
Tintenbar	N.C.	179	4,740	2,432	2,217	4,649	25.97	1,190	6.65	3.85
Tomki	,,	437.68	3,580*	1,820	1,579	3,399	7.77	782	1.79	4.33
Tumbarumba—										
Tumbarumba (N.M.)	S.W.S.	2.35	1,120	647	646	1,293	550.21	330	140.43	3.73
Rest of Shire	,,	1,688.65	2,098	1,441	1,097	2,538	1.50	621	0.37	3.96
Total Shire	,,	1,691	3,218	2,088	1,743	3,831	2.27	951	0.56	3.88
Tumut—										
Batlow (N.M.)	,,	1.64	909	573	541	1,114	679.27	290	176.83	3.66
Tumut (N.M.)	,,	1.74	2,698	1,487	1,525	3,012	1,731.03	761	437.36	3.74
Rest of Shire	,,	1,445.30	4,801	3,081	2,396	5,477	3.79	1,333	0.92	3.81
Total Shire	,,	1,448.68	8,408	5,141	4,462	9,603	6.63	2,384	1.65	3.77
Turon	C.T.	905.07	2,705*	1,521	1,266	2,787	3.08	780	0.86	3.56
Tweed—										
Murwillumbah (N.M.)	N.C.	6.26	6,412	3,293	3,455	6,748	1,077.96	1,688	269.65	3.77
Tweed Heads (N.M.)	,,	1.06	2,041	1,207	1,260	2,467	2,327.36	693	653.77	3.30
Rest of Shire	,,	495.91	10,868	6,400	5,529	11,929	24.05	3,039	6.13	3.90
Total Shire	,,	503.23	19,321*	10,900	10,244	21,144	42.02	5,420	10.77	3.78
Upper Hunter—										
Aberdeen (N.M.)	H.M.	2.08	1,072	649	505	1,154	554.81	260	125.00	3.85
Rest of Shire	,,	1,551.29	3,778	2,201	1,851	4,052	2.61	1,008	0.65	3.90
Total Shire	,,	1,553.37	4,850	2,850	2,356	5,206	3.35	1,268	0.82	3.89
Uralla—										
Uralla (N.M.)	N.T.	1.07	1,186	536	585	1,121	1,047.66	314	293.46	3.50
Rest of Shire	,,	1,181.68	3,377	1,759	1,647	3,406	2.88	895	0.76	3.80
Total Shire	,,	1,182.75	4,563*	2,295	2,232	4,527	3.83	1,209	1.02	3.72
Urana	R.	1,297.34	2,400*	1,455	1,192	2,647	2.04	632	0.49	3.91
Wade—										
Griffith (N.M.)	,,	3.24	5,177	3,341	3,267	6,608	2,039.51	1,647	508.33	3.74
Rest of Shire	,,	246.65	5,874	3,905	3,286	7,191	29.15	1,818	7.37	3.93
Total Shire	,,	249.89	11,051	7,246	6,553	13,799	55.22	3,465	13.87	3.84
Wakool	,,	2,938	3,387	2,679	2,098	4,777	1.63	1,188	0.40	3.86
Walgett—										
Walgett (N.M.)	C.P.	1.62	1,141	724	624	1,348	832.10	292	180.25	4.12
Rest of Shire	,,	4,341.79	2,248	1,706	1,123	2,829	0.65	674	0.16	3.90
Total Shire	,,	4,343.41	3,389*	2,430	1,747	4,177	0.96	966	0.22	3.97
Wallarobba	H.M.	803	4,203	2,190	1,891	4,081	5.08	1,074	1.34	3.78
Waradgery	R.	3,669	590	563	283	846	0.23	174	0.05	4.00
Warringah	Met.	102.28	33,176	29,591	30,648	60,239	588.96	17,562	171.71	3.37
Waugoola	C.T.	1,043.03	4,069*	2,487	2,282	4,769	4.57	1,122	1.08	3.61
Weddin	S.W.S.	1,318.06	2,983*	1,822	1,568	3,390	2.57	855	0.65	3.88
Wellington—										
Wellington (part)—										
Wellington (N.M.)	C.T.	6.16	4,723	2,523	2,690	5,213	846.27	1,324	214.94	3.75
Rest of part	,,	1,067	3,131	1,829	1,591	3,420	3.21	871	0.82	3.93
Wellington (part)	C.W.S.	582.50	2,152	1,171	1,052	2,223	3.82	569	0.98	3.89
Total Shire	. .	1,655.66	10,006*	5,523	5,333	10,856	6.56	2,764	1.67	3.84
Windouran	R.	1,966	468	428	279	707	0.36	162	0.08	3.99
Wingecarribee—										
Moss Vale (N.M.)	S.C.	5.11	2,511	1,327	1,421	2,748	537.77	734	143.64	3.42
Rest of Shire	,,	527.32	4,740	2,559	2,412	4,971	9.43	1,319	2.50	3.44
Total Shire	,,	532.43	7,251	3,886	3,833	7,719	14.50	2,053	3.86	3.43
Wollondilly—										
Picton (N.M.)	,,	3.85	1,091	604	630	1,234	320.52	330	85.71	3.64
Rest of Shire	,,	983.79	6,673	5,591	4,398	9,989	10.15	2,443	2.48	3.60
Total Shire	,,	987.64	7,764	6,195	5,028	11,223	11.36	2,773	2.81	3.61

For footnotes *see* page 378.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings—30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—*continued*										
Woodburn	N.C.	540.98	4,315	2,203	2,082	4,285	7.92	1,156	2.14	3.60
Wyong—										
The Entrance-Long Jetty (N.M.)	H.M.	2.00	3,420	2,082	2,296	4,378	2,189.00	1,570	785.00	2.76
Wyong (N.M.)	,,	3.08	1,378	758	824	1,582	513.64	446	144.81	3.41
Rest of Shire	,,	296.92	5,297	3,682	3,455	7,137	24.04	2,237	7.53	3.17
Total Shire	,,	302	10,095*	6,522	6,575	13,097	43.37	4,253	14.08	3.04
Yallaroi—										
Warialda (N.M.) ..	N.W.S.	2.95	1,132	638	616	1,254	425.08	298	101.02	3.94
Rest of Shire	,,	2,050.19	2,537	1,907	1,511	3,418	1.67	822	0.40	4.09
Total Shire	,,	2,053.14	3,669	2,545	2,127	4,672	2.28	1,120	0.55	4.05
Yanko	R.	1,632	3,301*	1,949	1,608	3,557	2.18	872	0.53	4.02
Yarrowlumla—										
Captain's Flat (N.M.) ..	S.T.	1.03	1,403	943	835	1,778	1,726.21	419	406.80	4.03
Rest of Shire	,,	1,158.53	1,699	994	859	1,853	1.60	501	0.43	3.61
Total Shire	,,	1,159.56	3,102	1,937	1,694	3,631	3.13	920	0.79	3.80
Total, Shires	..	181,296.56	790,831	516,581	469,725	986,306	5.44	256,975	1.42	3.69

SUMMARY

		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Municipalities	..	2,795.11	2,172,616	1,187,444	1,225,362	2,412,806	863.22	651,969	233.25	3.47
Shires	..	181,296.56	790,831	516,581	469,725	986,306	5.44	256,975	1.42	3.69
Not Incorporated—										
Lord Howe Island	..	5	179	142	136	278	55.60	64	12.80	3.07
Western Division (*n*) ..	W.	125,336.33	13,870	10,501	6,768	17,269	0.14	3,869	0.03	4.06
Total	..	125,341.33	14,049	10,643	6,904	17,547	0.14	3,933	0.03	4.04
Migratory (*o*)	..	..	7,342	6,192	678	6,870	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES	..	309,433	2,984,838	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	11.04	912,877	2.95	3.54

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses or newly constituted local government area.

(*a*) Abolished as from 1st January, 1957, and included in the new Shire of Balranald. (*b*) Abolished as from 1st November, 1953, and added to Shire of Barraba. (*c*) Abolished as from 1st January, 1955, and included in the new Shire of Darling. (*d*) Abolished as from 1st January, 1955, and included in the new Shire of Brewarrina. (*e*) Cessnock Municipality and Shire of Kearsley amalgamated as from 1st January, 1957, to form the Municipality of Greater Cessnock. (*f*) As constituted on 2nd October, 1953. (*g*) Corowa Municipality and Shire of Coreen amalgamated as from 1st July, 1955, to form the Shire of Corowa. (*h*) Municipalities of Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama amalgamated as from 1st July, 1954, to form the Municipality of Kiama. (*i*) As from 1st January, 1957, the Municipalities of Grafton, South Grafton, Maclean and Ulmarra and the Shires of Bellingen, Copmanhurst, Dorrigo, Harwood, Nymboida and Orara were redivided into the following areas:—Grafton Municipality and Bellingen, Coff's Harbour, Copmanhurst, Maclean, Nymboida and Ulmarra Shires. (*j*) Walcha Municipality and Shire of Apsley amalgamated as from 1st June, 1955, to form the Shire of Walcha. (*k*) Warren Municipality and Shire of Marthaguy amalgamated as from 1st January, 1957, to form the Shire of Warren. (*l*) Abolished as from 1st January, 1957, and included in the new Shire of Wentworth. (*m*) Abolished as from 1st January, 1957, and divided between the Shires of Coolah and Cudgegong. (*n*) Reduced by the incorporation of the Shires of Balranald, Brewarrina, Darling and Wentworth and additions to the Shires of Bogan, Carrathool, Walgett and Waradgery. (*o*) Persons travelling on ships or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (1,000 PERSONS OR MORE), 30th JUNE, 1954.

NOTE.—The figures for areas shown below differ from those shown in the Statistician's Report on the 1947 Census, apart from differences due to changes in boundaries between the Censuses, as a result of a complete re-survey of all local government areas in Victoria.

The following abbreviations are used for Statistical Divisions:—

C. — Central
G. — Gippsland
M. — Mallee
Met. — Metropolitan Area of Melbourne
N.C. — North Central
N.E. — North Eastern
N. — Northern
West. — Western
Wimm. — Wimmera

VICTORIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS—										
Ararat	West.	4,660	5,957	3,743	3,671	7,414	1.59	1,738	0.37	3.56
Ballaarat	,,	8,550	38,140	18,914	21,031	39,945	4.67	10,929	1.28	3.35
Benalla	N.E.	1,910	4,891*	2,999	3,046	6,045	3.16	1,592	0.83	3.59
Bendigo	N.	8,030	27,009*	13,509	15,217	28,726	3.58	8,151	1.02	3.35
Box Hill	Met.	5,309	21,373	17,224	18,330	35,554	6.70	9,657	1.82	3.59
Brighton	,,	3,380	39,769	18,919	21,539	40,458	11.97	11,909	3.52	3.28
Brunswick	,,	2,625	57,529	26,713	26,907	53,620	20.43	14,566	5.55	3.59
Camberwell	,,	8,682	76,125	42,476	47,921	90,397	10.41	26,190	3.02	3.38
Camperdown	West.	3,590	2,963*	1,575	1,630	3,205	0.89	879	0.24	3.51
Castlemaine	N.C.	5,760	5,809	3,145	3,432	6,577	1.14	1,813	0.31	3.40
Caulfield	Met.	5,431	79,913	35,098	40,119	75,217	13.85	22,510	4.14	3.25
Chelsea	,,	3,020	12,049	8,318	8,539	16,857	5.58	4,777	1.58	3.50
Clunes	N.C.	5,760	847	416	455	871	0.15	294	0.05	2.91
Coburg	Met.	4,616	49,597	31,034	31,043	62,077	13.45	16,380	3.55	3.69
Colac	West.	2,685	6,381	3,879	4,153	8,032	2.99	2,096	0.78	3.70
Collingwood	Met.	1,180	29,758	13,294	13,861	27,155	23.01	7,281	6.17	3.54
Daylesford	N.C.	4,010	3,053	1,483	1,733	3,216	0.80	940	0.23	3.26
Eaglehawk	N.	3,585	4,040	2,258	2,438	4,696	1.31	1,360	0.38	3.45
Echuca	,,	4,380	4,490	2,637	2,768	5,405	1.23	1,454	0.33	3.42
Essendon	Met.	4,073	55,396	28,404	29,469	57,873	14.21	16,282	4.00	3.48
Fitzroy	,,	904	32,380	16,082	14,230	30,312	33.53	8,305	9.19	3.23
Footscray	,,	4,441	53,459	29,640	28,275	57,915	13.04	15,456	3.48	3.63
Geelong	C.	3,320	18,740	10,125	9,909	20,034	6.03	5,163	1.56	3.54
Geelong West	,,	1,300	15,763	8,747	8,566	17,313	13.32	4,751	3.65	3.53
Hamilton	West.	5,350	7,180	4,107	4,400	8,507	1.59	2,210	0.41	3.54
Hawthorn	Met.	2,411	40,464	17,106	20,082	37,188	15.42	11,488	4.76	3.07
Heidelberg	,,	30,490	38,311	29,913	30,094	60,007	1.97	15,096	0.50	3.74
Horsham	Wimm.	5,940	6,388	3,752	4,015	7,767	1.31	2,074	0.35	3.55
Inglewood	N.	2,560	925	465	492	957	0.37	271	0.11	3.38
Kew	Met.	3,596	30,859	14,491	17,027	31,518	8.76	8,503	2.36	3.25
Koroit	West.	5,695	1,436	699	702	1,401	0.25	342	0.06	4.07
Kyabram (*a*)	N.	5,150	2,308*	1,694	1,641	3,335	0.65	874	0.17	3.63
Malvern	Met.	3,935	49,114	21,087	25,823	46,910	11.92	14,292	3.63	3.16
Maryborough	N.C.	5,760	6,198	3,300	3,527	6,827	1.19	1,955	0.34	3.41
Melbourne	Met.	7,765	99,861	47,992	45,180	93,172	12.00	22,345	2.88	3.21
Mildura	M.	5,405	9,527	5,421	5,551	10,972	2.03	2,795	0.52	3.59
Moorabbin	Met.	13,295	29,236	32,443	32,889	65,332	4.91	17,488	1.32	3.66
Mordialloc	,,	3,013	14,513	10,363	10,662	21,025	6.98	5,748	1.91	3.57
Newtown and Chilwell	C.	1,375	10,058	5,598	5,593	11,191	8.14	2,991	2.18	3.40
Northcote	Met.	2,819	44,947	21,304	22,300	43,604	15.47	12,322	4.37	3.49
Nunawading	,,	10,275	10,774	11,978	11,877	23,855	2.32	6,362	0.62	3.63
Oakleigh	,,	3,326	16,899*	12,056	12,249	24,305	7.31	6,586	1.98	3.51
Port Fairy	West.	5,680	2,007	1,107	1,158	2,265	0.40	621	0.11	3.56
Portland	,,	2,780	3,462	2,302	2,457	4,759	1.71	1,355	0.49	3.38
Port Melbourne	Met.	2,628	14,205	6,815	6,289	13,104	4.99	3,461	1.32	3.60
Prahran	,,	2,361	59,882	24,481	29,528	54,009	22.88	18,036	7.64	2.79
Preston	,,	9,155	46,775	31,839	32,029	63,868	6.98	16,142	1.76	3.79
Queenscliffe	C.	2,100	2,386	1,236	1,315	2,551	1.21	770	0.37	3.13
Richmond	Met.	1,513	39,390	17,619	17,594	35,213	23.27	9,919	6.56	3.38
Ringwood	,,	5,625	4,897	6,413	6,538	12,951	2.30	3,619	0.64	3.55
Sale	G.	5,365	5,119	3,185	3,352	6,537	1.22	1,677	0.31	3.46
Sandringham	Met.	3,700	26,435	15,231	16,527	31,758	8.58	9,003	2.43	3.48
Sebastopol	West.	1,750	2,041	1,687	1,578	3,265	1.87	842	0.48	3.70
Shepparton	N.	4,720	8,599*	5,387	5,461	10,848	2.30	2,919	0.62	3.58
South Melbourne	Met.	2,203	43,452	19,037	18,958	37,995	17.25	11,326	5.14	2.99
St. Arnaud	Wimm.	6,280	2,900	1,471	1,566	3,037	0.48	829	0.13	3.45
St. Kilda	Met.	2,118	58,318	25,343	27,958	53,301	25.17	17,749	8.38	2.68
Stawell	Wimm.	5,950	4,840	2,681	2,782	5,463	0.92	1,551	0.26	3.37
Sunshine	Met.	19,775	15,066*	21,566	19,766	41,332	2.09	9,413	0.48	4.14
Swan Hill	M.	3,370	4,305	2,543	2,654	5,197	1.54	1,303	0.39	3.69
Wangaratta	N.E.	5,480	6,670	5,335	5,380	10,715	1.96	2,704	0.49	3.72
Warrnambool	West.	4,040	9,993	5,210	5,640	10,850	2.69	2,840	0.70	3.63
Williamstown	Met.	3,377	26,471	14,915	14,398	29,313	8.68	7,902	2.34	3.60
Wonthaggi	C.	13,090	4,225	2,266	2,195	4,461	0.34	1,267	0.10	3.41
Yallourn Works Area (*b*)	G.	8,653	5,487*	3,408	2,172	5,580	0.64	1,151	0.13	3.71
Total, Cities, Towns and Boroughs	. .	341,074	1,461,354	805,478	839,681	1,645,159	4.82	454,614	1.33	3.41
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—										
Alberton—										
Yarram (N.M.)	G.	8.77	1,547	897	903	1,800	205.25	471	53.71	3.64
Rest of Shire	,,	712.23	3,699	2,039	1,763	3,802	5.34	1,011	1.42	3.73
Total Shire	,,	721	5,246	2,936	2,666	5,602	7.77	1,482	2.06	3.70
Alexandra—										
Alexandra (N.M.)	N.C.	5.22	1,330	854	858	1,712	327.97	463	88.70	3.49
Rest of Shire	,,	716.78	1,864	3,080	1,731	4,811	6.71	1,007	1.40	3.59
Total Shire	,,	722	3,194*	3,934	2,589	6,523	9.03	1,470	2.04	3.56
Arapiles	Wimm.	768	2,005	1,129	1,031	2,160	2.81	553	0.72	3.86
Ararat	West.	1,412	4,155	2,483	2,176	4,659	3.30	1,233	0.87	3.71

For footnotes *see* page 384.

VICTORIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Shires—*continued*										
Avoca—										
Avoca (N.M.)	Wimm.	2.62	959	512	513	1,025	391.22	300	114.50	3.35
Rest of Shire	,,	431.38	1,443	734	622	1,356	3.14	388	0.90	3.49
Total Shire	,,	434	2,402	1,246	1,135	2,381	5.49	688	1.59	3.43
Avon	G.	920	2,410*	1,871	1,344	3,215	3.49	712	0.77	3.82
Bacchus Marsh—										
Bacchus Marsh (N.M.)	C.	4.33	2,210	1,450	1,375	2,825	652.42	731	168.82	3.76
Rest of Shire	,,	221.67	1,178	615	532	1,147	5.17	291	1.31	3.93
Total Shire	,,	226	3,388	2,065	1,907	3,972	17.58	1,022	4.52	3.81
Bairnsdale—										
Bairnsdale (N.M.)	G.	6.25	4,586	2,809	2,909	5,718	914.88	1,431	228.96	3.68
Rest of Shire	,,	941.75	3,820	2,341	2,045	4,386	4.66	1,178	1.25	3.66
Total Shire	,,	948	8,406*	5,150	4,954	10,104	10.66	2,609	2.75	3.67
Ballan	C.	355	2,583	1,494	1,258	2,752	7.75	744	2.10	3.50
Ballarat—										
Ballarat Urban Area	West.	5.85	2,583	2,051	2,148	4,199	717.78	814	139.15	3.74
Rest of Shire	,,	178.15	1,676	1,091	855	1,946	10.92	454	2.55	3.85
Total Shire	,,	184	4,259	3,142	3,003	6,145	33.40	1,268	6.89	3.78
Bannockburn	C.	272	2,038	1,126	1,000	2,126	7.82	599	2.20	3.52
Barrabool	,,	229	1,776	1,010	907	1,917	8.37	541	2.36	3.48
Bass	,,	203	3,837*	2,014	1,747	3,761	18.53	1,040	5.12	3.59
Beechworth—										
Beechworth (N.M.)	N.E.	3.90	3,093	1,456	1,697	3,153	808.46	618	158.46	3.58
Rest of Shire	,,	294.10	1,311	683	581	1,264	4.30	351	1.19	3.58
Total Shire	,,	298	4,404	2,139	2,278	4,417	14.82	969	3.25	3.58
Belfast	West.	200	1,941	1,026	923	1,949	9.75	473	2.37	4.11
Bellarine—										
Geelong Urban Area	C.	6.85	838	1,191	1,107	2,298	335.47	593	86.57	3.74
Rest of Shire	,,	121.15	3,231	2,415	2,302	4,717	38.94	1,298	10.71	3.59
Total Shire	,,	128	4,069	3,606	3,409	7,015	54.80	1,891	14.77	3.63
Benalla	N.E.	900	3,586*	2,287	2,120	4,407	4.90	976	1.08	3.85
Berwick—										
Pakenham East (N.M.)	C.	4.08	873	560	550	1,110	272.06	288	70.59	3.65
Rest of Shire	,,	384.92	9,695	5,870	5,432	11,302	29.36	3,076	7.99	3.59
Total Shire	,,	389	10,568*	6,430	5,982	12,412	31.91	3,364	8.65	3.60
Bet Bet	N.	358	2,428	1,196	1,100	2,296	6.41	687	1.92	3.29
Birchip	M.	567	1,543	934	811	1,745	3.08	437	0.77	3.90
Bright—										
Myrtleford (N.M.)	N.E.	2.66	1,100	780	758	1,538	578.20	382	143.61	3.86
Rest of Shire	,,	1,418.34	4,212	3,672	2,850	6,522	4.60	1,542	1.09	3.61
Total Shire	,,	1,421	5,312	4,452	3,608	8,060	5.67	1,924	1.35	3.66
Broadford—										
Broadford (N.M.)	N.C.	1.88	1,049	759	692	1,451	771.81	380	202.13	3.74
Rest of Shire	,,	224.12	492	268	220	488	2.18	141	0.63	3.34
Total Shire	,,	226	1,541	1,027	912	1,939	8.58	521	2.31	3.63
Broadmeadows—										
Broadmeadows (part) (*c*)	Met.	51.73	8,004	11,703	11,362	23,065	445.87	5,699	110.17	3.82
Broadmeadows (part)	C.	128.27	967	565	445	1,010	7.87	277	2.16	3.60
Total Shire	..	180	8,971	12,268	11,807	24,075	133.75	5,976	33.20	3.81
Bulla—										
Sunbury (N.M.)	C.	5.69	1,982	1,102	1,283	2,385	419.16	288	50.62	3.64
Rest of Shire	,,	101.31	644	520	327	847	8.36	190	1.88	3.67
Total Shire	,,	107	2,626	1,622	1,610	3,232	30.21	478	4.47	3.65
Buln Buln—										
Drouin (N.M.)	G.	2.75	1,471	1,090	1,014	2,104	765.09	568	206.55	3.60
Rest of Shire	,,	483.25	5,209	3,193	2,718	5,911	12.23	1,521	3.15	3.79
Total Shire	,,	486	6,680	4,283	3,732	8,015	16.49	2,089	4.30	3.74
Bungaree	C.	88	1,876	1,059	907	1,966	22.34	472	5.36	4.15
Buninyong—										
Ballarat Urban Area	,,	5.73	564	325	296	621	108.38	170	29.67	3.65
Rest of Shire	,,	294.27	3,207	1,776	1,556	3,332	11.32	894	3.04	3.72
Total Shire	,,	300	3,771	2,101	1,852	3,953	13.18	1,064	3.55	3.71
Charlton—										
Charlton (N.M.)	N.	1.07	1,258	691	717	1,408	1,315.89	363	339.25	3.56
Rest of Shire	,,	452.93	962	538	413	951	2.10	241	0.53	3.94
Total Shire	,,	454	2,220	1,229	1,130	2,359	5.20	604	1.33	3.71
Chiltern	N.E.	192	1,677	849	764	1,613	8.40	471	2.45	3.38
Cobram—										
Cobram (N.M.)	N.	2.04	976	874	821	1,695	830.88	418	204.90	3.88
Rest of Shire	,,	167.96	1,157	1,078	869	1,947	11.59	491	2.92	3.95
Total Shire	,,	170	2,133*	1,952	1,690	3,642	21.42	909	5.35	3.92
Cohuna—										
Cohuna (N.M.)	N.	1.95	1,180	779	763	1,542	790.77	397	203.59	3.70
Rest of Shire	,,	190.05	2,347	1,228	1,102	2,330	12.26	564	2.97	4.07
Total Shire	,,	192	3,527	2,007	1,865	3,872	20.17	961	5.01	3.92
Colac	West.	563	7,021	3,608	3,355	6,963	12.37	1,743	3.10	3.95
Corio—										
Geelong Urban Area	C.	11.79	3,018	6,800	6,198	12,998	1,102.46	2,977	252.50	4.04
Rest of Shire	,,	258.21	1,987	1,805	1,005	2,810	10.88	532	2.06	3.74
Total Shire	,,	270	5,005	8,605	7,203	15,808	58.55	3,509	13.00	3.99
Cranbourne	,,	287	7,061	4,262	3,939	8,201	28.57	2,249	7.84	3.58

For footnotes *see* page 384.

VICTORIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Shires—*continued*										
Creswick—										
Creswick (N.M.)	N.C.	7.04	1,403	799	807	1,606	228.13	455	64.63	3.36
Rest of Shire	,,	205.96	2,099	1,053	895	1,948	9.46	563	2.73	3.45
Total Shire	,,	213	3,502	1,852	1,702	3,554	16.69	1,018	4.78	3.41
Dandenong (*d*)	Met.	54	15,122	14,013	13,735	27,748	513.85	7,273	134.69	3.75
Deakin	N.	371	3,924	2,461	2,174	4,635	12.49	1,191	3.21	3.85
Dimboola—										
Dimboola (N.M.)	Wimm.	3.29	1,890	881	933	1,814	551.37	519	157.75	3.37
Rest of Shire	,,	1,895.71	4,221	2,330	2,080	4,410	2.33	1,151	0.61	3.76
Total Shire	,,	1,899	6,111	3,211	3,013	6,224	3.28	1,670	0.88	3.64
Donald—										
Donald (N.M.)	,,	4.30	1,308	754	726	1,480	344.19	408	94.88	3.35
Rest of Shire	,,	553.70	1,431	743	641	1,384	2.50	354	0.64	3.88
Total Shire	,,	558	2,739	1,497	1,367	2,864	5.13	762	1.37	3.60
Doncaster and Templestowe	Met.	34.50	3,786	3,387	3,427	6,814	197.51	1,901	55.10	3.55
Dundas	West.	1,338	3,328	2,058	1,845	3,903	2.92	998	0.75	3.88
Dunmunkle—										
Murtoa (N.M.)	Wimm.	1.39	1,197	567	565	1,132	814.39	305	219.42	3.60
Rest of Shire	,,	595.61	2,948	1,533	1,445	2,978	5.00	782	1.31	3.74
Total Shire	,,	597	4,145	2,100	2,010	4,110	6.88	1,087	1.82	3.70
East Loddon	N.	461	1,379	804	642	1,446	3.14	387	0.84	3.71
Eltham—										
Eltham (part)	Met.	14.85	3,882	3,780	3,719	7,499	504.98	2,083	140.27	3.60
Eltham (part)	C.	173.15	3,146	2,090	1,852	3,942	22.77	1,156	6.68	3.38
Total Shire	..	188	7,028	5,870	5,571	11,441	60.86	3,239	17.23	3.52
Euroa—										
Euroa (N.M.)	N.E.	3.82	2,206	1,307	1,350	2,657	695.55	753	197.12	3.43
Rest of Shire	,,	513.18	1,622	1,012	807	1,819	3.54	504	0.98	3.59
Total Shire	,,	517	3,828	2,319	2,157	4,476	8.66	1,257	2.43	3.49
Fern Tree Gully—										
Fern Tree Gully (part)	Met.	51.23	14,206	10,822	11,197	22,019	429.81	6,541	127.68	3.31
Fern Tree Gully (part)	C.	65.77	2,608	1,724	1,703	3,427	52.11	1,036	15.75	3.23
Total Shire	..	117	16,814*	12,546	12,900	25,446	217.49	7,577	64.76	3.30
Flinders—										
Rosebud (N.M.)	C.	1.11	982	815	879	1,694	1,526.13	529	476.58	3.19
Sorrento (N.M.)	,,	8.88	1,301	869	954	1,823	205.29	555	62.50	2.99
Rest of Shire	,,	172.01	5,278	4,570	3,985	8,555	49.74	2,182	12.69	3.26
Total Shire	,,	182	7,561	6,254	5,818	12,072	66.33	3,266	17.95	3.20
Frankston and Hastings—										
Frankston and Hastings (part)	Met.	27.28	9,441	7,430	8,048	15,478	567.38	4,485	164.41	3.32
Frankston and Hastings (part)	C.	55.72	2,231	1,350	1,272	2,622	47.06	757	13.59	3.43
Total Shire	..	83	11,672	8,780	9,320	18,100	218.07	5,242	63.16	3.34
Gisborne	C.	100	2,070	1,052	1,070	2,122	21.22	626	6.26	3.12
Glenelg—										
Casterton (N.M.)	West.	7.32	2,227	1,173	1,218	2,391	326.64	650	88.80	3.48
Rest of Shire	,,	1,375.68	3,061	1,887	1,671	3,558	2.59	945	0.69	3.75
Total Shire	,,	1,383	5,288	3,060	2,889	5,949	4.30	1,595	1.15	3.64
Glenlyon	N.C.	229	2,377	1,192	1,081	2,273	9.93	681	2.97	3.33
Gordon	N.	781	2,705	1,549	1,420	2,969	3.80	792	1.01	3.63
Goulburn	,,	268	1,703	912	848	1,760	6.57	488	1.82	3.51
Grenville	West.	326	1,823	952	910	1,862	5.71	529	1.62	3.48
Hampden—										
Terang (N.M.)	,,	3.21	2,125	1,139	1,226	2,365	736.76	626	195.02	3.62
Rest of Shire	,,	1,007.79	5,853	3,373	3,043	6,416	6.37	1,645	1.63	3.87
Total Shire	,,	1,011	7,978*	4,512	4,269	8,781	8.69	2,271	2.25	3.80
Healesville—										
Healesville (N.M.)	C.	7.13	2,434	1,329	1,378	2,707	379.66	776	108.84	3.30
Rest of Shire	,,	309.87	2,347	1,338	1,123	2,461	7.94	616	1.99	3.57
Total Shire	,,	317	4,781*	2,667	2,501	5,168	16.30	1,392	4.39	3.41
Heytesbury	West.	596	5,958	3,425	3,039	6,464	10.85	1,561	2.62	4.09
Huntly	N.	339	2,285	1,179	1,068	2,247	6.63	630	1.86	3.52
Kaniva	Wimm.	1,191	2,171	1,185	1,105	2,290	1.92	602	0.51	3.69
Kara Kara	,,	887	1,760	898	765	1,663	1.87	448	0.51	3.69
Karkarooc	M.	1,436	4,239	2,407	2,017	4,424	3.08	1,099	0.77	3.91
Keilor	Met.	55	3,243	5,493	5,188	10,681	194.20	2,797	50.85	3.80
Kerang—										
Kerang (N.M.)	N.	2.37	2,711	1,650	1,577	3,227	1,361.60	859	362.45	3.53
Rest of Shire	,,	1,284.63	4,970	2,859	2,397	5,256	4.09	1,309	1.02	3.94
Total Shire	,,	1,287	7,681	4,509	3,974	8,483	6.59	2,168	1.68	3.77
Kilmore—										
Kilmore (N.M.)	N.C.	3.90	1,387	887	587	1,474	377.95	264	67.69	3.95
Rest of Shire	,,	90.10	450	242	216	458	5.08	142	1.58	3.06
Total Shire	,,	94	1,837	1,129	803	1,932	20.55	406	4.32	3.63
Korong (*a*)	N.	917	3,186	1,551	1,435	2,986	3.26	880	0.96	3.34
Korumburra—										
Korumburra (N.M.)	C.	5.89	2,356	1,445	1,413	2,858	485.23	748	126.99	3.65
Rest of Shire	,,	231.11	3,932	2,450	2,078	4,528	19.59	1,130	4.89	3.96
Total Shire	,,	237	6,288*	3,895	3,491	7,386	31.16	1,878	7.92	3.84
Kowree	Wimm.	2,080	4,329	2,708	2,304	5,012	2.41	1,253	0.60	3.91

For footnotes *see* page 384.

VICTORIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—*continued*										
Kyneton—										
Kyneton (N.M.)	N.C.	2.03	3,076	1,476	1,756	3,232	1,592.12	928	457.14	3.31
Rest of Shire	,,	277.97	2,945	1,480	1,351	2,831	10.18	860	3.09	3.28
Total Shire	,,	280	6,021	2,956	3,107	6,063	21.65	1,788	6.39	3.29
Leigh	West.	379	970	586	510	1,096	2.89	320	0.84	3.39
Lexton	,,	317	1,189	727	623	1,350	4.26	350	1.10	3.72
Lillydale—										
Lillydale (part)	Met.	89.63	10,525	8,138	8,481	16,619	185.42	4,816	53.73	3.38
Lillydale (part)	C.	76.87	3,284	2,290	2,198	4,488	58.38	1,292	16.81	3.46
Total Shire	..	166.50	13,809	10,428	10,679	21,107	126.77	6,108	36.68	3.40
Lowan—										
Nhill (N.M.)	Wimm.	2.26	1,969	1,061	1,147	2,208	976.99	634	280.53	3.30
Rest of Shire	,,	1,033.74	1,987	951	840	1,791	1.73	459	0.44	3.89
Total Shire	,,	1,036	3,956	2,012	1,987	3,999	3.86	1,093	1.06	3.55
Maffra—										
Maffra (N.M.)	G.	1.81	2,421	1,579	1,582	3,161	1,746.41	839	463.54	3.66
Rest of Shire	,,	1,609.19	3,588	2,951	2,442	5,393	3.35	1,329	0.83	3.99
Total Shire	,,	1,611	6,009	4,530	4,024	8,554	5.31	2,168	1.35	3.86
Maldon	N.C.	216	2,032	997	1,033	2,030	9.40	618	2.86	3.27
Mansfield—										
Mansfield (N.M.)	N.E.	3.49	1,235	934	927	1,861	533.24	454	130.09	3.83
Rest of Shire	,,	1,504.51	2,410	1,900	1,262	3,162	2.10	867	0.58	3.31
Total Shire	,,	1,508	3,645	2,834	2,189	5,023	3.33	1,321	0.88	3.49
Marong—										
Bendigo Urban Area	N.	1.57	956	850	857	1,707	1,087.26	449	285.99	3.77
Rest of Shire	,,	573.43	3,402	1,956	1,758	3,714	6.48	998	1.74	3.69
Total Shire	,,	575	4,358	2,806	2,615	5,421	9.43	1,447	2.52	3.71
McIvor—										
Heathcote (N.M.)	N.C.	4.22	1,192	658	615	1,273	301.66	321	76.07	3.79
Rest of Shire	,,	599.78	996	500	428	928	1.55	275	0.46	3.33
Total Shire	,,	604	2,188	1,158	1,043	2,201	3.64	596	0.99	3.58
Melton	C.	160	1,266	744	680	1,424	8.90	400	2.50	3.47
Metcalfe	N.C.	228	2,316	1,210	1,215	2,425	10.64	700	3.07	3.44
Mildura—										
Irymple (N.M.)	M.	4.50	958	555	513	1,068	237.33	275	61.11	3.86
Merbein (N.M.)	,,	0.90	1,650	898	870	1,768	1,964.44	450	500.00	3.83
Red Cliffs (N.M.)	,,	2.38	2,254	1,222	1,139	2,361	992.02	606	254.62	3.81
Rest of Shire	,,	4,063.22	10,849	5,717	4,813	10,530	2.59	2,819	0.69	3.65
Total Shire	,,	4,071	15,711	8,392	7,335	15,727	3.86	4,150	1.02	3.70
Minhamite	West.	527	2,049	1,358	1,162	2,520	4.78	650	1.23	3.85
Mirboo	G.	98	1,611	1,019	843	1,862	19.00	490	5.00	3.74
Mornington—										
Mornington (N.M.)	C.	2.65	2,643	1,746	1,843	3,589	1,354.34	1,098	414.34	3.08
Rest of Shire	,,	32.35	1,361	1,287	917	2,204	68.13	513	15.86	3.12
Total Shire	,,	35	4,004	3,033	2,760	5,793	165.51	1,611	46.03	3.09
Mortlake—										
Mortlake (N.M.)	West.	1.52	940	515	533	1,048	689.47	296	194.74	3.41
Rest of Shire	,,	823.48	2,257	1,613	1,399	3,012	3.66	776	0.94	3.88
Total Shire	,,	825	3,197	2,128	1,932	4,060	4.92	1,072	1.30	3.75
Morwell—										
Morwell (N.M.)	G.	7.80	3,358	4,681	4,359	9,040	1,158.97	2,247	288.08	3.96
Rest of Shire	,,	251.20	3,101	2,125	1,868	3,993	15.90	1,007	4.01	3.94
Total Shire	,,	259	6,459*	6,806	6,227	13,033	50.32	3,254	12.56	3.95
Mount Rouse	West.	548	2,400	1,524	1,335	2,859	5.22	753	1.37	3.67
Mulgrave	Met.	26	3,850*	10,256	10,037	20,293	780.50	5,127	197.19	3.85
Narracan (*e*)—										
Moe (N.M.)	G.	7.11	2,475	4,482	4,288	8,770	1,233.47	2,089	293.81	4.18
Newborough (N.M.)	,,	3.01	336	1,835	1,822	3,657	1,214.95	949	315.28	3.85
Trafalgar (N.M.)	,,	1.17	1,212	779	758	1,537	1,313.68	418	357.26	3.65
Yallourn North (N.M.)	,,	0.50	334	760	697	1,457	2,914.00	378	756.00	3.85
Rest of Shire	,,	888.21	5,377	3,084	2,518	5,602	6.31	1,449	1.63	3.82
Total Shire	,,	900	9,734*	10,940	10,083	21,023	23.36	5,283	5.87	3.96
Newham and Woodend—										
Woodend (N.M.)	N.C.	2.23	1,014	512	581	1,093	490.13	326	146.19	3.13
Rest of Shire	,,	92.77	1,013	455	510	965	10.40	249	2.68	3.33
Total Shire	,,	95	2,027	967	1,091	2,058	21.66	575	6.05	3.22
Newstead	,,	158	2,067	1,050	1,038	2,088	13.22	609	3.85	3.38
Numurkah—										
Nathalia (N.M.)	N.	1.60	754	542	504	1,046	653.75	289	180.63	3.33
Numarkah (N.M.)	,,	3.11	1,519	1,083	1,112	2,195	705.79	581	186.82	3.66
Rest of Shire	,,	752.29	3,006	2,555	2,231	4,786	6.36	1,155	1.54	4.08
Total Shire	,,	757	5,279	4,180	3,847	8,027	10.60	2,025	2.68	3.86
Omeo	N.E.	2,232	2,132	1,121	951	2,072	0.93	563	0.25	3.53
Orbost—										
Orbost (N.M.)	G.	1.55	1,707	1,126	1,088	2,214	1,428.39	552	356.13	3.81
Rest of Shire	,,	3,698.45	2,679	1,890	1,388	3,278	0.89	845	0.23	3.73
Total Shire	,,	3,700	4,386	3,016	2,476	5,492	1.48	1,397	0.38	3.76
Otway	West.	681	3,668	2,297	1,900	4,197	6.16	1,071	1.57	3.82
Oxley	N.E.	1,080	3,993*	2,388	2,005	4,393	4.07	1,131	1.05	3.86
Phillip Island	C.	39	1,108	645	586	1,231	31.56	371	9.51	3.16
Portland	West.	1,430	6,194	3,761	3,295	7,056	4.93	1,825	1.28	3.81
Pyalong	N.C.	233	528	270	213	483	2.07	133	0.57	3.60

For footnotes *see* page 384.

VICTORIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—*continued*										
Ripon—										
Beaufort (N.M.)	West.	1.95	1,081	650	631	1,281	656.92	363	186.15	3.47
Rest of Shire	,,	590.05	1,759	1,111	973	2,084	3.53	593	1.00	3.49
Total Shire	,,	592	2,840	1,761	1,604	3,365	5.68	956	1.61	3.49
Rochester—										
Rochester (N.M.)	N.	2.54	1,445	856	935	1,791	705.12	481	189.37	3.52
Rest of Shire	,,	747.46	4,194	2,439	2,100	4,539	6.07	1,151	1.54	3.88
Total Shire	,,	750	5,639	3,295	3,035	6,330	8.44	1,632	2.18	3.77
Rodney—(*a*)										
Mooroopna (N.M.)	,,	1.87	1,607	896	900	1,796	960.43	478	255.61	3.65
Tatura (N.M.)	,,	1.89	1,352	917	1,012	1,929	1,020.63	435	230.16	3.66
Rest of Shire	,,	393.24	4,771	2,923	2,533	5,456	13.87	1,336	3.40	4.03
Total Shire	,,	397	7,730*	4,736	4,445	9,181	23.13	2,249	5.66	3.88
Romsey	C.	253	2,718	1,486	1,327	2,813	11.12	796	3.15	3.46
Rosedale	G.	879	3,410	2,104	1,756	3,860	4.39	1,027	1.17	3.67
Rutherglen—										
Rutherglen (N.M.)	N.E.	3.46	1,391	664	706	1,370	395.95	379	109.54	3.36
Rest of Shire	,,	201.54	1,567	813	714	1,527	7.58	430	2.13	3.52
Total Shire	,,	205	2,958	1,477	1,420	2,897	14.13	809	3.95	3.45
Seymour—										
Seymour (N.M.)	N.C.	5.82	2,876	1,900	1,836	3,736	641.92	989	169.93	3.59
Rest of Shire	,,	360.18	1,594	6,133	1,727	7,860	21.82	917	2.55	3.85
Total Shire	,,	366	4,470	8,033	3,563	11,596	31.68	1,906	5.21	3.71
Shepparton	N.	360	4,652*	2,959	2,417	5,376	14.93	1,299	3.61	3.93
South Barwon—										
Geelong Urban Area	C.	17.53	4,443	4,547	4,214	8,761	499.77	2,224	126.87	3.58
Rest of Shire	,,	46.47	1,465	1,096	1,159	2,255	48.53	696	14.98	3.22
Total Shire	,,	64	5,908	5,643	5,373	11,016	172.13	2,920	45.63	3.49
South Gippsland	G.	553	4,203	2,597	2,285	4,882	8.83	1,257	2.27	3.84
Stawell	Wimm.	1,009	2,464	1,238	1,048	2,286	2.27	642	0.64	3.51
Strathfieldsaye—										
Bendigo Urban Area	N.	2.63	1,116	896	893	1,789	680.23	497	188.97	3.60
Rest of Shire	,,	236.37	2,101	1,167	1,257	2,424	10.26	586	2.48	3.73
Total Shire	,,	239	3,217*	2,063	2,150	4,213	17.63	1,083	4.53	3.67
Swan Hill	M.	2,530	8,838	6,067	5,080	11,147	4.41	2,769	1.09	3.90
Talbot	N.C.	197	852	409	394	803	4.08	262	1.33	3.05
Tambo—										
Lakes Entrance (N.M.)	G.	1.10	925	635	617	1,252	1,138.18	321	291.82	3.58
Rest of Shire	,,	1,354.90	3,104	2,147	1,686	3,833	2.83	994	0.73	3.73
Total Shire	,,	1,356	4,029	2,782	2,303	5,085	3.75	1,315	0.97	3.69
Towong	N.E.	1,602	3,948	2,364	2,021	4,385	2.74	1,106	0.69	3.79
Traralgon—										
Traralgon (N.M.)	G.	6.23	4,545	4,528	4,317	8,845	1,419.74	2,286	366.93	3.76
Rest of Shire	,,	181.77	851	657	534	1,191	6.55	288	1.58	4.13
Total Shire	,,	188	5,396	5,185	4,851	10,036	53.38	2,574	13.69	3.81
Tullaroop	N.C.	246	1,463	740	676	1,416	5.76	402	1.63	3.52
Tungamah	N.	441	2,250*	1,171	1,087	2,258	5.12	572	1.30	3.94
Upper Murray	N.E.	949	2,375	1,322	1,199	2,521	2.66	642	0.68	3.82
Upper Yarra—										
Warburton (N.M.)	C.	5.75	1,068	691	629	1,320	229.57	341	59.30	3.42
Rest of Shire	,,	606.25	4,376	3,091	2,541	5,632	9.29	1,405	2.32	3.60
Total Shire	,,	612	5,444	3,782	3,170	6,952	11.36	1,746	2.85	3.57
Violet Town	N.E.	361	1,454	757	667	1,424	3.94	386	1.07	3.64
Walpeup—										
Ouyen (N.M.)	M.	1.50	1,236	767	659	1,426	950.67	326	217.33	3.99
Rest of Shire	,,	4,166.50	3,010	1,591	1,293	2,884	0.69	767	0.18	3.71
Total Shire	,,	4,168	4,246	2,358	1,952	4,310	1.03	1,093	0.26	3.79
Wangaratta	N.E.	354	2,105	1,204	1,063	2,267	6.40	580	1.64	3.87
Wannon—										
Coleraine (N.M.)	West.	2.10	1,111	708	685	1,393	663.33	378	180.00	3.52
Rest of Shire	,,	760.90	2,314	1,372	1,184	2,556	3.36	665	0.87	3.82
Total Shire	,,	763	3,425	2,080	1,869	3,949	5.18	1,043	1.37	3.71
Waranga	N.	722	4,870	2,492	2,163	4,655	6.45	1,246	1.73	3.63
Warracknabeal—										
Warracknabeal(N.M.)	Wimm.	4.55	2,703	1,465	1,544	3,009	661.32	823	180.88	3.42
Rest of Shire	,,	705.45	1,786	1,016	836	1,852	2.63	484	0.69	3.78
Total Shire	,,	710	4,489	2,481	2,380	4,861	6.85	1,307	1.84	3.55
Warragul—										
Warragul (N.M.)	G.	6.40	3,914	2,657	2,667	5,324	831.88	1,348	210.63	3.59
Rest of Shire	,,	129.60	2,813	1,731	1,550	3,281	25.32	835	6.44	3.92
Total Shire	,,	136	6,727	4,388	4,217	8,605	63.27	2,183	16.05	3.72
Warrnambool	West.	618	8,174	4,669	4,251	8,920	14.43	2,083	3.37	4.18
Werribee—										
Werribee (part)	Met.	15.85	3,412	3,496	3,204	6,700	422.71	1,615	101.89	3.78
Werribee (N.M.)	C.	3.42	3,143	2,261	2,074	4,335	1,267.54	1,056	308.77	3.99
Werribee (part)	,,	253.73	3,760	3,181	1,898	5,079	20.02	881	3.47	4.24
Total Shire	..	273	10,315	8,938	7,176	16,114	59.03	3,552	13.01	4.10
Whittlesea	C.	216	3,645	2,856	2,868	5,724	26.50	1,488	6.89	3.65
Wimmera	Wimm.	1,009	3,472	1,917	1,652	3,569	3.54	909	0.90	3.82
Winchelsea	West.	539	3,951	2,276	2,085	4,361	8.09	1,205	2.24	3.54
Wodonga—										
Wodonga (N.M.)	N.E.	7.80	3,302	2,678	2,581	5,259	674.23	1,341	171.92	3.76
Rest of Shire	,,	126.20	971	3,303	2,362	5,665	44.89	481	3.81	3.73
Total Shire	,,	134	4,273	5,981	4,943	10,924	81.52	1,822	13.60	3.75

For footnotes *see* page 384.

VICTORIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—*continued*										
Woorayl—										
Leongatha (N.M.)	G.	3.90	1,860	1,149	1,155	2,304	590.77	616	157.95	3.57
Rest of Shire ..	,,	477.10	4,228	2,505	2,237	4,742	9.94	1,239	2.60	3.79
Total Shire ..	,,	481	6,088	3,654	3,392	7,046	14.65	1,855	3.86	3.72
Wycheproof	M.	1,589	4,361	2,498	2,050	4,548	2.86	1,114	0.70	3.95
Yackandandah ..	N.E.	429	2,909	1,668	1,463	3,131	7.30	796	1.86	3.83
Yarrawonga—										
Yarrawonga (N.M.)	N.	1.22	2,336	1,474	1,479	2,953	2,420.49	732	600.00	3.83
Rest of Shire ..	,,	241.78	801	445	372	817	3.38	203	0.84	3.88
Total Shire ..	,,	243	3,137	1,919	1,851	3,770	15.51	935	3.85	3.84
Yea—										
Yea (N.M.) ..	N.C.	1.03	890	571	560	1,131	1,098.06	299	290.29	3.63
Rest of Shire ..	,,	527.97	1,563	966	769	1,735	3.29	493	0.93	3.40
Total Shire ..	,,	529	2,453*	1,537	1,329	2,866	5.42	792	1.50	3.48
Total, Shires ..	..	87,153	589,354	418,995	379,968	798,963	9.17	206,044	2.37	3.68
SUMMARY										
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Cities, Towns and Boroughs	..	532.92	1,461,354	805,478	839,681	1,645,159	3,087.07	454,614	853.06	3.41
Shires	..	87,153	589,354	418,995	379,968	798,963	9.17	206,044	2.37	3.68
Not Incorporated ..	..	198.08	142	131	47	178	0.90	32	0.16	3.50
Migratory (*f*)	..	..	3,851	6,495	1,546	8,041	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, VICTORIA ..	..	87,884	2,054,701	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	27.81	660,690	7.52	3.50

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses or newly constituted local government area.

(*a*) As constituted on 1st April, 1954. (*b*) As constituted on 26th May, 1954. (*c*) City of Broadmeadow constituted as from 30th May, 1956, from part of the Metropolitan portion of Broadmeadows Shire. (*d*) Shire of Springvale and Noble Park constituted as from 31st May, 1956, from part of Dandenong Shire. (*e*) The area covered by the Non-municipal Towns of Moe and Newborough was constituted as the Borough of Moe as from 31st May, 1956. (*f*) Persons travelling on ships or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (1,000 PERSONS OR MORE), 30th JUNE, 1954.

NOTE.—The Metropolitan Area of Brisbane is not divided for local government purposes, but separate figures are shown herein for defined Statistical Areas which are geographical groups of suburbs. The acreages shown for these areas differ from those published in the 1947 Census Report because of some changes in boundaries and the creation of additional areas, but also because of a re-survey.

The following abbreviations are used for Statistical Divisions:—

C.	—	Cairns	Mor.	—	Moreton
C.W.	—	Central Western	N.W.	—	North Western
D.	—	Downs	P.	—	Peninsula
F.W.	—	Far Western	Rock	—	Rockhampton
Mack.	—	Mackay	Roma	—	Roma
Mary.	—	Maryborough	S.W.	—	South Western
Met.	—	Metropolitan	T.	—	Townsville

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
CITIES, TOWNS, &C.—										
Ascot (*a*)	Met.	1,440	16,865	7,203	8,892	16,095	11.18	4,748	3.30	3.18
Ashgrove (*a*)	,,	913	8,393	4,278	4,859	9,137	10.01	2,580	2.83	3.51
Bald Hills (*a*) ..	,,	251	558*	479	471	950	3.78	249	0.99	3.79
Balmoral (*a*)	,,	1,614	13,868	7,388	7,716	15,104	9.36	4,059	2.51	3.56
Banyo (*a*)	,,	1,612	3,064	2,743	2,623	5,366	3.33	1,395	0.87	3.77
Bowen	T.	3,040	3,276	1,843	1,728	3,571	1.17	922	0.30	3.64
Brisbane City (*a*) ..	Met.	1,157	21,457*	9,731	8,207	17,938	15.50	3,153	2.73	2.88
Brisbane City, North (*a*)	,,	2,120	27,983	11,616	13,692	25,308	11.94	6,567	3.10	3.09
Brisbane City, South (*a*)	,,	1,759	31,088*	13,164	14,611	27,775	15.79	8,086	4.60	3.05
Brisbane Rural, North of River (*a*) ..	,,	83,800	7,873	7,178	6,261	13,439	0.16	2,997	0.04	3.92

For footnotes *see* page 389.

QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Cities, Towns, &c.—*cont.*										
Brisbane Rural, South of River (*a*)	Met.	87,717	12,229*	14,379	12,362	26,741	0.30	5,344	0.06	3.88
Bundaberg	Mary.	10,880	16,465*	9,693	10,258	19,951	1.83	5,518	0.51	3.47
Cairns	C.	9,120	16,644	10,792	10,228	21,020	2.30	5,206	0.57	3.63
Camp Hill (*a*)	Met.	1,082	7,669	5,281	5,644	10,925	10.10	2,996	2.77	3.64
Charleville	S.W.	18,560	3,460	2,306	2,211	4,517	0.24	1,003	0.05	3.97
Charters Towers	T.	14,720	7,561	3,483	3,478	6,961	0.47	1,827	0.12	3.33
Chatsworth (*a*)	Met.	1,295	7,229*	6,344	6,864	13,208	10.20	3,591	2.77	3.65
Chermside (*a*)	,,	2,292	4,765*	7,181	7,521	14,702	6.41	3,745	1.63	3.92
Cooper's Plains (*a*)	,,	3,362	3,155*	3,524	3,455	6,979	2.08	1,841	0.55	3.78
Corinda (*a*)	,,	2,007	6,676*	4,657	5,011	9,668	4.82	2,604	1.30	3.62
Dalby	D.	3,840	4,405*	3,123	3,059	6,182	1.61	1,543	0.40	3.83
Darra (*a*)	Met.	2,295	684*	1,140	1,161	2,301	1.00	576	0.25	3.87
East Brisbane (*a*)	,,	760	12,438	5,388	5,842	11,230	14.78	3,253	4.28	3.30
Ekibin (*a*)	,,	1,002	11,705	5,614	5,934	11,548	11.52	3,096	3.09	3.41
Enoggera (*a*)	,,	1,212	6,057	5,026	5,038	10,064	8.30	2,628	2.17	3.80
Fernberg (*a*)	,,	946	10,831*	5,013	5,549	10,562	11.16	3,073	3.25	3.38
Geebung (*a*)	,,	2,163	1,767*	3,602	3,537	7,139	3.30	1,739	0.80	4.10
Gladstone	Rock.	8,640	5,253*	3,605	3,339	6,944	0.80	1,701	0.20	3.84
Goondiwindi	D.	3,520	2,467	1,481	1,469	2,950	0.84	660	0.19	4.06
Graceville (*a*)	Met.	1,118	4,201	2,934	3,291	6,225	5.57	1,701	1.52	3.58
Greenslopes (*a*)	,,	1,198	13,686	6,583	7,050	13,633	11.38	3,748	3.13	3.43
Gympie	Mary.	4,480	8,687*	4,735	5,229	9,964	2.22	2,710	0.60	3.45
Hendra (*a*)	Met.	1,512	6,230	3,329	3,572	6,901	4.56	1,924	1.27	3.56
Holland Park (*a*)	,,	1,654	5,848*	5,725	6,123	11,848	7.16	3,056	1.85	3.87
Hughenden	N.W.	16,640	1,745	986	786	1,772	0.11	435	0.03	3.64
Inala (*a*)	Met.	2,050	567*	1,247	1,270	2,517	1.23	594	0.29	4.22
Indooroopilly (*a*)	,,	2,171	8,565	5,133	5,545	10,678	4.92	2,873	1.32	3.50
Ipswich	Mor.	29,280	32,748*	19,620	19,333	38,953	1.33	10,098	0.34	3.64
Ithaca (*a*)	Met.	940	8,767	4,582	5,047	9,629	10.24	2,734	2.91	3.50
Kalinga (*a*)	,,	657	7,983	3,301	4,097	7,398	11.26	2,138	3.25	3.35
Kedron (*a*)	,,	1,083	10,210	6,075	6,520	12,595	11.63	3,343	3.09	3.75
Kenmore (*a*)	,,	508	285*	237	249	486	0.96	132	0.26	3.67
Mackay	Mack.	4,480	13,486	7,285	7,477	14,762	3.30	3,925	0.88	3.43
Maryborough	Mary.	6,080	15,210*	8,684	9,268	17,952	2.95	4,971	0.82	3.46
Meeandah (*a*)	Met.	2,754	1,876	1,002	1,027	2,029	0.74	549	0.20	3.66
Mitchelton (*a*)	,,	1,010	3,378	3,286	3,420	6,706	6.64	1,701	1.68	3.88
Moorooka (*a*)	,,	2,220	8,364	5,971	6,192	12,163	5.48	3,204	1.44	3.79
Morningside (*a*)	,,	1,143	4,919	4,098	4,173	8,271	7.24	2,227	1.95	3.70
Mount Gravatt (*a*)	,,	1,061	776*	1,288	1,228	2,516	2.37	692	0.65	3.62
Newmarket (*a*)	,,	1,257	10,675	5,428	5,874	11,302	8.99	3,213	2.56	3.49
Normanby (*a*)	,,	650	13,798	5,836	6,023	11,859	18.24	3,401	5.23	3.33
Nundah (*a*)	,,	1,604	11,234	6,742	7,143	13,885	8.66	3,756	2.34	3.64
Redcliffe	Mor.	7,680	8,871	6,601	7,256	13,857	1.80	4,232	0.55	3.19
Rockhampton	Rock.	37,760	34,988	19,719	20,951	40,670	1.08	10,601	0.28	3.63
Roma	Roma	19,200	3,894	2,134	2,114	4,248	0.22	990	0.05	3.84
Sandgate (*a*)	Met.	3,621	12,057	8,381	8,508	16,889	4.66	4,513	1.25	3.47
South Coast	Mor.	31,680	13,713*	9,687	10,120	19,807	0.63	5,502	0.17	3.22
St. Lucia (*a*)	Met.	858	2,101	2,064	2,204	4,268	4.97	1,205	1.40	3.51
Stafford (*a*)	,,	1,582	832	2,702	2,758	5,460	3.45	1,425	0.90	3.83
Tarragindi (*a*)	,,	1,589	2,607	3,338	3,475	6,813	4.29	1,844	1.16	3.69
The Gap (*a*)	,,	553	314	245	296	541	0.98	139	0.25	3.46
Thursday Island	P.	800	944	927	1,135	2,062	2.58	260	0.33	5.81
Toowong (*a*)	Met.	1,159	9,651	4,210	5,046	9,256	7.99	2,710	2.34	3.21
Toowoomba	D.	28,160	35,472*	20,701	22,448	43,149	1.53	11,137	0.40	3.50
Townsville	T.	44,160	34,109	20,510	19,961	40,471	0.92	10,396	0.24	3.61
Warwick	D.	7,040	7,603*	4,408	4,743	9,151	1.30	2,292	0.33	3.51
Windsor (*a*)	Met.	1,200	14,681	6,469	7,405	13,874	11.56	3,978	3.32	3.37
Wynnum (*a*)	,,	2,659	13,528	8,976	9,503	18,479	6.95	5,119	1.93	3.56
Yeronga (*a*)	,,	1,390	8,543*	4,793	5,127	9,920	7.14	2,804	2.02	3.47
Total, Cities, Towns, &c.	..	(*b*) 556,160	673,031	407,227	424,007	831,234	1.49	218,972	0.39	3.53
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Shires—										
Albert—										
Beenleigh (N.M.)	Mor.	3.25	969	697	678	1,375	423.08	365	112.31	3.56
Rest of Shire	,,	517.75	6,526	3,937	3,402	7,339	14.17	1,938	3.74	3.75
Total Shire	,,	521	7,495*	4,634	4,080	8,714	16.73	2,303	4.42	3.72
Allora	D.	270	2,217	1,096	1,010	2,106	7.80	578	2.14	3.58
Aramac	C.W.	9,020	1,592	985	729	1,714	0.19	392	0.04	4.01
Atherton—										
Atherton (N.M.)	C.	6.47	2,028	1,223	1,304	2,527	390.57	621	95.98	3.64
Rest of Shire	,,	228.53	2,307	1,673	1,201	2,874	12.58	701	3.07	3.75
Total Shire	,,	235	4,335	2,896	2,505	5,401	22.98	1,322	5.63	3.70
Ayr—										
Ayr (N.M.)	T.	9.33	5,817	3,681	3,401	7,082	759.06	1,821	195.18	3.68
Home Hill (including Carstairs (N.M.)	,,	3.50	2,457	1,481	1,312	2,793	798.00	731	208.86	3.66
Rest of Shire	,,	1,967.17	4,188	3,178	2,155	5,333	2.71	1,270	0.65	3.93
Total Shire	,,	1,980	12,462	8,340	6,868	15,208	7.68	3,822	1.93	3.76

For footnotes *see* page 389.

QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—*continued*										
Balonne—										
St. George (N.M.)	Roma	14.87	1,265	894	804	1,698	114.19	363	24.41	4.11
Rest of Shire	,,	12,055.13	2,765	2,336	1,493	3,829	0.32	769	0.06	4.49
Total Shire	,,	12,070	4,030*	3,230	2,297	5,527	0.46	1,132	0.09	4.36
Banana—										
Biloela (N.M.)	Rock.	2.90	1,059	714	685	1,399	482.41	339	116.90	3.81
Rest of Shire	,,	6,088.10	6,557	3,997	2,995	6,992	1.15	1,656	0.27	4.08
Total Shire	,,	6,091	7,616	4,711	3,680	8,391	1.38	1,995	0.33	4.04
Barcaldine—										
Barcaldine (N.M.)	C.W.	4.31	1,710	851	854	1,705	395.59	429	99.54	3.66
Rest of Shire	,,	3,235.69	437	325	170	495	0.15	115	0.04	3.83
Total Shire	,,	3,240	2,147	1,176	1,024	2,200	0.68	544	0.17	3.69
Barcoo	F.W.	23,780	835	674	336	1,010	0.04	187	0.01	4.55
Barkly Tableland	N.W.	15,160	380	278	144	422	0.03	82	0.01	4.03
Bauhinia	C.W.	9,720	1,456	934	699	1,633	0.17	395	0.04	3.85
Beaudesert—										
Beaudesert (N.M.)	Mor.	7.51	1,867	1,199	1,189	2,388	317.98	597	79.49	3.76
Rest of Shire	,,	1,143.49	6,999	3,880	3,275	7,155	6.26	1,802	1.58	3.83
Total Shire	,,	1,151	8,866*	5,079	4,464	9,543	8.29	2,399	2.08	3.81
Belyando—										
Clermont (N.M.)	C.W.	1.95	1,491	801	786	1,587	813.85	405	207.69	3.67
Rest of Shire	,,	11,488.05	1,576	933	584	1,517	0.13	360	0.03	3.99
Total Shire	,,	11,490	3,067	1,734	1,370	3,104	0.27	765	0.07	3.82
Bendemere	Roma	1,543.50	1,526	892	710	1,602	1 04	406	0.26	3.83
Biggenden	Mary.	515	2,179	1,021	953	1,974	3.83	486	0.94	3.90
Blackall—										
Blackall (N.M.)	C.W.	15.70	1,748	1,015	870	1,885	120.06	447	28.47	3.76
Rest of Shire	,,	6,274.30	745	582	313	895	0.14	211	0.03	4.12
Total Shire	,,	6,290	2,493*	1,597	1,183	2,780	0.44	658	0.10	3.87
Boonah—										
Boonah (including Dugandan) (N.M.)	Mor.	4.50	1,759	868	900	1,768	392.89	489	108.67	3.43
Rest of Shire	,,	577.50	4,465	2,220	1,941	4,161	7.21	1,035	1.79	4.01
Total Shire	,,	582	6,224*	3,088	2,841	5,929	10.19	1,524	2.62	3.83
Booringa—										
Mitchell (N.M.)	Roma	7.48	1,142	705	702	1,407	188.10	314	41.98	4.01
Rest of Shire	,,	10,792.52	1,447	1,033	677	1,710	0.16	381	0.04	4.30
Total Shire	,,	10,800	2,589*	1,738	1,379	3,117	0.29	695	0.06	4.17
Boulia	F.W.	23,570	676	493	271	764	0.03	161	0.01	3.93
Broadsound	Rock.	7,070	1,415	939	598	1,537	0.22	392	0.06	3.83
Bulloo	S.W.	28,500	547	483	189	672	0.02	112	0.00	4.42
Bungil	Roma	5,060	2,120*	1,412	1,069	2,481	0.49	650	0.13	3.75
Burke	N.W.	17,270	250	153	95	248	0.01	53	0.00	4.04
Burrum—										
Howard (N.M.)	Mary.	7.26	1,039	533	520	1,053	145.04	305	42.01	3.43
Pialba (N.M.)	,,	11.75	3,085	1,754	1,790	3,544	301.62	1,134	96.51	3.04
Rest of Shire	,,	1,503.99	3,703	2,048	1,763	3,811	2.53	1,024	0.68	3.67
Total Shire	,,	1,523	7,827*	4,335	4,073	8,408	5.52	2,463	1.62	3.35
Caboolture—										
Caboolture (N.M.)	Mor.	2.44	1,143	802	731	1,533	628.28	406	166.39	3.56
Rest of Shire	,,	482.56	4,573	2,967	2,601	5,568	11.54	1,572	3.26	3.51
Total Shire	,,	485	5,716	3,769	3,332	7,101	14.64	1,978	4.08	3.52
Calliope	Rock.	2,434	3,792*	2,071	1,663	3,734	1.53	937	0.38	3.87
Cambooya	D.	243	1,982*	1,029	819	1,848	7.60	454	1.87	4.00
Cardwell—										
Tully (N.M.)	C.	6.71	2,285	1,579	1,229	2,808	418.48	671	100.00	3.73
Rest of Shire	,,	1,213.29	2,066	1,406	831	2,237	1.84	594	0.49	3.56
Total Shire	,,	1,220	4,351*	2,985	2,060	5,045	4.14	1,265	1.04	3.66
Carpentaria	N.W.	25,850	610	366	200	566	0.02	120	0.00	3.94
Chinchilla—										
Chinchilla (N.M.)	D.	7.16	1,960	1,304	1,275	2,579	360.20	616	86.03	4.00
Rest of Shire	,,	3,362.84	3,243	1,920	1,522	3,442	1.02	792	0.24	4.28
Total Shire	,,	3,370	5,203	3,224	2,797	6,021	1.79	1,408	0.42	4.16
Clifton	,,	340	2,768	1,356	1,186	2,542	7.48	652	1.92	3.86
Cloncurry—										
Cloncurry (N.M.)	N.W.	4.18	1,547	1,032	923	1,955	467.70	425	101.67	3.98
Mt. Isa (N.M.)	,,	4.75	3,521	4,501	2,932	7,433	1,564.84	1,644	346.11	3.68
Rest of Shire	,,	19,651.07	1,199	768	358	1,126	0.06	231	0.01	4.26
Total Shire	,,	19,660	6,267	6,301	4,213	10,514	0.53	2,300	0.12	3.79
Cook	P.	49,020	1,139	863	682	1,545	0.03	435	0.01	3.42
Crow's Nest	D.	641	4,064*	1,985	1,748	3,733	5.82	951	1.48	3.82
Croydon	N.W.	10,960	167	96	65	161	0.01	41	0.00	3.74
Dalrymple	T.	27,583	2,368*	1,136	778	1,914	0.07	524	0.02	3.50
Diamantina	F.W.	36,800	234	182	57	239	0.01	39	0.00	4.43
Douglas—										
Mossman (N.M.)	C.	6.55	1,198	822	639	1,461	223.05	388	59.24	3.29
Rest of Shire	,,	753.45	1,295	971	668	1,639	2.18	452	0.60	3.67
Total Shire	,,	760	2,493	1,793	1,307	3,100	4.08	840	1.11	3.49
Duaringa	Rock.	6,300	1,790	1,070	835	1,905	0.30	465	0.07	3.86
Eacham	C.	444	3,740	2,073	1,808	3,881	8.74	949	2.14	3.99
Eidsvold	Mary.	1,880	1,313	701	610	1,311	0.70	326	0.17	3.90
Emerald—										
Emerald (N.M.)	C.W.	2.93	1,336	885	748	1,633	557.34	362	123.55	4.00
Rest of Shire	,,	4,507.07	995	657	354	1,011	0.22	263	0.06	3.47
Total Shire	,,	4,510	2,331	1,542	1,102	2,644	0.59	625	0.14	3.78
Esk (incl. Somerset Dam Township)	Mor.	1,500	7,137	3,681	3,304	6,985	4.66	1,838	1.23	3.70

For footnotes *see* page 389.

QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—*continued*										
Etheridge	N.W.	15,280	860	501	314	815	0.05	185	0.01	3.98
Fitzroy	Rock.	1,990	3,773	1,911	1,643	3,554	1.79	830	0.42	3.83
Flinders	N.W.	16,762	1,565	944	577	1,521	0.09	357	0.02	4.07
Gatton—										
Gatton (N.M.)	Mor.	1.45	1,505	1,078	1,085	2,163	1,491.72	548	377.93	3.79
Rest of Shire	,,	615.55	4,946	2,916	2,058	4,974	8.08	1,055	1.71	4.10
Total Shire	,,	617	6,451*	3,994	3,143	7,137	11.57	1,603	2.60	3.99
Gayndah—										
Gayndah (N.M.)	Mary.	4.00	1,432	826	818	1,644	411.00	414	103.50	3.72
Rest of Shire	,,	1,061.00	1,975	944	764	1,708	1.61	429	0.40	3.91
Total Shire	,,	1,065	3,407	1,770	1,582	3,352	3.15	843	0.79	3.82
Glengallan	D.	673.50	4,977*	2,512	2,127	4,639	6.89	1,210	1.80	3.79
Gooburrum	Mary.	483	3,557*	2,281	1,850	4,131	8.55	1,004	2.08	3.98
Herberton	C.	2,481	3,198	2,207	1,943	4,150	1.67	920	0.37	3.55
Hinchinbrook—										
Ingham (N.M.)	,,	9.77	3,343	2,088	1,855	3,943	403.58	998	102.15	3.61
Rest of Shire	,,	1,200.23	5,753	4,657	2,781	7,438	6.20	1,774	1.48	3.81
Total Shire	,,	1,210	9,096*	6,745	4,636	11,381	9.41	2,772	2.29	3.74
Ilfracombe	C.W.	2,520	450	332	212	544	0.22	125	0.05	4.00
Inglewood	D.	2,360	4,057	2,442	1,999	4,441	1.88	1,155	0.49	3.72
Isis–										
Childers (N.M.)	Mary.	2.23	1,426	733	705	1,438	644.84	375	168.16	3.61
Rest of Shire	,,	676.77	2,211	1,636	1,169	2,805	4.14	706	1.04	3.84
Total Shire	,,	679	3,637*	2,369	1,874	4,243	6.25	1,081	1.59	3.76
Isisford	F.W.	4,090	657	483	324	807	0.20	189	0.05	3.83
Jericho	C.W.	8,410	1,474*	929	671	1,600	0.19	366	0.04	3.94
Johnstone—										
Innisfail (incl. Innisfail East) (N.M.)	C.	6.34	5,658	3,519	3,130	6,649	1,048.74	1,640	258.68	3.63
Rest of Shire	,,	578.66	6,607	5,139	3,192	8,331	14.40	2,125	3.67	3.72
Total Shire	,,	585	12,265	8,658	6,322	14,980	25.61	3,765	6.44	3.68
Jondaryan—										
Oakey (N.M.)	D.	14.58	1,432	834	807	1,641	112.55	413	28.33	3.64
Rest of Shire	,,	731.42	3,463	2,069	1,706	3,775	5.16	908	1.24	3.99
Total Shire	,,	746	4,895*	2,903	2,513	5,416	7.26	1,321	1.77	3.88
Kilcoy	Mor.	555	2,551	1,309	1,164	2,473	4.46	614	1.11	3.81
Kilkivan	Mary.	1,260	4,141	2,204	1,719	3,923	3.11	1,029	0.82	3.71
Kingaroy—										
Kingaroy (N.M.)	,,	9.60	3,985	2,153	2,311	4,464	465.00	1,194	124.38	3.56
Rest of Shire	,,	930.40	4,078	1,986	1,609	3,595	3.86	863	0.93	4.17
Total Shire	,,	940	8,063	4,139	3,920	8,059	8.57	2,057	2.19	3.81
Kolan	,,	1,020	2,502	1,350	1,152	2,502	2.45	626	0.61	3.86
Laidley—										
Laidley (N.M.)	Mor.	6.35	1,346	678	726	1,404	221.10	371	58.43	3.56
Rest of Shire	,,	263.65	3,409	1,733	1,480	3,213	12.19	773	2.93	4.15
Total Shire	,,	270	4,755	2,411	2,206	4,617	17.10	1,144	4.24	3.96
Landsborough—										
Caloundra (N.M.)	,,	6.40	1,680	1,038	1,086	2,124	331.88	702	109.69	2.88
Rest of Shire	,,	424.10	4,780	3,098	2,543	5,641	13.30	1,457	3.44	3.80
Total Shire	,,	430.50	6,460	4,136	3,629	7,765	18.04	2,159	5.02	3.50
Livingstone—										
Yeppoon (N.M.)	Rock.	3.07	2,231	1,303	1,401	2,704	880.78	708	230.62	3.28
Rest of Shire	,,	5,166.93	4,248	2,382	1,945	4,327	0.84	1,116	0.22	3.70
Total Shire	,,	5,170	6,479*	3,685	3,346	7,031	1.36	1,824	0.35	3.54
Longreach—										
Longreach (N.M.)	C.W.	16.22	3,282	1,734	1,616	3,350	206.54	760	46.86	3.94
Rest of Shire	,,	9,103.78	855	618	375	993	0.11	198	0.02	4.77
Total Shire	,,	9,120	4,137	2,352	1,991	4,343	0.48	958	0.11	4.10
Mareeba—										
Mareeba (N.M.)	C.	2.50	2,494	1,700	1,669	3,369	1,347.60	897	358.80	3.55
Rest of Shire	,,	20,427.50	3,818	2,558	1,668	4,226	0.21	1,210	0.06	3.28
Total Shire	,,	20,430	6,312*	4,258	3,337	7,595	0.37	2,107	0.10	3.40
Maroochy—										
Maroochydore(N.M.)	Mor.	1.86	1,496	949	977	1,926	1,035.48	592	318.28	3.09
Nambour (N.M.)	,,	4.95	3,459	2,289	2,389	4,678	945.05	1,196	241.62	3.56
Rest of Shire	,,	441.69	10,039	5,948	5,317	11,265	25.50	2,993	6.78	3.73
Total Shire	,,	448.50	14,994*	9,186	8,683	17,869	39.84	4,781	10.66	3.61
McKinlay	N.W.	15,860	1,633	1,036	611	1,647	0.10	378	0.02	3.93
Millmerran	D.	1,760	3,012	1,919	1,554	3,473	1.97	886	0.50	3.85
Mirani	Mack.	825	4,557*	2,880	2,176	5,056	6.13	1,176	1.43	4.17
Miriam Vale	Rock.	1,450	1,784	956	750	1,706	1.18	423	0.29	3.91
Monto—										
Monto (N.M.)	,,	3.82	1,558	865	837	1,702	445.55	388	101.57	4.03
Rest of Shire	,,	1,656.18	2,712	1,548	1,208	2,756	1.66	665	0.40	4.10
Total Shire	,,	1,660	4,270	2,413	2,045	4,458	2.69	1,053	0.63	4.07
Moreton—										
Rosewood (N.M.)	Mor.	1.24	1,330	805	777	1,582	1,275.81	430	346.77	3.62
Rest of Shire	,,	692.76	7,002	3,745	3,198	6,943	10.02	1,684	2.43	4.06
Total Shire	,,	694	8,332*	4,550	3,975	8,525	12.28	2,114	3.05	3.97
Mount Morgan—										
Mount Morgan (N.M.)	Rock.	4.11	3,933	2,168	1,984	4,152	1,010.22	1,072	260.83	3.69
Rest of Shire	,,	190.89	1,021	486	422	908	4.76	236	1.24	3.84
Total Shire	,,	195	4,954	2,654	2,406	5,060	25.95	1,308	6.71	3.72
Mulgrave—										
Babinda (N.M.)	C.	2.12	1,620	893	748	1,641	774.06	425	200.47	3.46

For footnotes *see* page 389.

QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
SHIRES—*continued*										
Mulgrave—*continued*										
Edmonton-Hambledon (N.M.)	C.	8.80	1,208	854	622	1,476	167.73	354	40.23	3.86
Gordonvale (N.M.)	,,	2.73	1,622	1,022	967	1,989	728.57	524	191.94	3.51
Rest of Shire	,,	676.35	6,035	4,750	3,621	8,371	12.38	2,081	3.08	3.93
Total Shire	,,	690	10,485	7,519	5,958	13,477	19.53	3,384	4.90	3.80
Mundubbera	Mary.	1,620	2,064	1,269	1,057	2,326	1.44	574	0.35	3.93
Murgon—										
Murgon (N.M.)	,,	1.24	1,428	842	868	1,710	1,379.03	430	346.77	3.63
Rest of Shire	,,	268.76	2,304	1,280	1,185	2,465	9.17	513	1.91	4.51
Total Shire	,,	270	3,732	2,122	2,053	4,175	15.46	943	3.49	4.11
Murilla—										
Miles (N.M.)	D.	2.61	892	584	609	1,193	457.09	294	112.64	3.80
Rest of Shire	,,	2,288.89	1,601	1,097	800	1,897	0.83	484	0.21	3.87
Total Shire	,,	2,291.50	2,493	1,681	1,409	3,090	1.35	778	0.34	3.84
Murweh	S.W.	16,960	2,470	1,731	1,284	3,015	0.18	701	0.04	4.06
Nanango—										
Nanango (N.M.)	Mary.	4.89	1,414	648	705	1,353	276.69	343	70.14	3.67
Rest of Shire	,,	670.11	2,770	1,414	1,171	2,585	3.86	642	0.96	4.00
Total Shire	,,	675	4,184	2,062	1,876	3,938	5.83	985	1.46	3.89
Nebo	Mack.	3,830	555*	282	165	447	0.12	113	0.03	3.94
Noosa—										
Cooroy (N.M.)	Mary.	2.50	995	553	516	1,069	427.60	273	109.20	3.78
Noosaville-Tewantin (N.M.)	,,	6.97	1,510	895	871	1,766	253.37	543	77.91	3.09
Rest of Shire	,,	321.53	3,440	1,857	1,604	3,461	10.76	843	2.62	4.06
Total Shire	,,	331	5,945*	3,305	2,991	6,296	19.02	1,659	5.01	3.70
Paroo—										
Cunnamulla (N.M.)	S.W.	22.50	1,694	991	964	1,955	86.89	431	19.16	4.01
Rest of Shire	,,	18,437.50	1,471	1,417	771	2,188	0.12	410	0.02	4.94
Total Shire	,,	18,460	3,165	2,408	1,735	4,143	0.22	841	0.05	4.35
Peak Downs	C.W.	3,150	716	516	302	818	0.26	216	0.07	3.44
Perry	Mary.	920	628	259	237	496	0.54	149	0.16	3.23
Pine	Mor.	290	4,815	3,352	2,957	6,309	21.76	1,574	5.43	3.97
Pioneer—										
Mackay North (N.M.)	Mack.	8.80	2,381	1,795	1,739	3,534	410.59	912	103.64	3.82
Rest of Shire	,,	1,166.20	9,225	6,149	4,631	10,780	9.24	2,621	2.25	4.01
Total Shire	,,	1,175	11,606	7,944	6,370	14,314	12.18	3,533	3.01	3.96
Pittsworth—										
Pittsworth (N.M.)	D.	7.24	1,236	716	685	1,401	193.51	378	52.21	3.64
Rest of Shire	,,	412.76	2,363	1,261	1,069	2,330	5.64	567	1.37	4.11
Total Shire	,,	420	3,599	1,977	1,754	3,731	8.88	945	2.25	3.93
Proserpine—										
Proserpine (N.M.)	Mack.	2.30	1,911	1,169	1,018	2,187	950.87	536	233.04	3.76
Rest of Shire	,,	842.70	1,966	1,370	1,021	2,391	2.84	531	0.63	3.79
Total Shire	,,	845	3,877*	2,539	2,039	4,578	5.42	1,067	1.26	3.77
Quilpie	S.W.	26,220	1,931	1,545	842	2,387	0.09	454	0.02	4.35
Redland	Mor.	135	5,264*	3,815	3,550	7,365	54.56	2,118	15.69	3.40
Rosalie	D.	850	6,716	3,568	2,970	6,538	7.69	1,627	1.91	3.98
Rosenthal	,,	767.50	1,793*	869	762	1,631	2.13	464	0.60	3.51
Richmond (*c*)										
Sarina—										
Sarina (N.M.)	Mack.	5.62	1,659	1,083	900	1,983	352.85	500	88.97	3.70
Rest of Shire	,,	539.38	1,609	1,042	765	1,807	3.35	468	0.87	3.83
Total Shire	,,	545	3,268	2,125	1,665	3,790	6.95	968	1.78	3.76
Stanthorpe—										
Stanthorpe (N.M.)	D.	3.33	2,652	1,362	1,545	2,907	872.97	802	240.84	3.36
Rest of Shire	,,	1,031.67	4,767	2,982	2,446	5,428	5.26	1,414	1.37	3.76
Total Shire	,,	1,035	7,419	4,344	3,991	8,335	8.05	2,216	2.14	3.61
Tambo	C.W.	3,930	882	610	435	1,045	0.27	238	0.06	3.94
Tara	D.	4,380	2,278	1,834	1,315	3,149	0.72	755	0.17	3.88
Taroom	Rock.	7,020	1,933*	1,383	998	2,381	0.34	589	0.08	3.84
Theodore Irrigation Area	,,	79	530	400	325	725	9.18	170	2.15	4.09
Thuringowa	T.	1,560	2,381*	1,669	958	2,627	1.68	650	0.42	3.49
Tiaro	Mary.	860	2,666	1,390	1,177	2,567	2.98	630	0.73	4.05
Waggamba	D.	5,440	2,590	1,746	1,222	2,968	0.55	769	0.14	3.75
Wambo	,,	2,219.50	6,026*	3,754	3,222	6,976	3.14	1,644	0.74	4.09
Wangaratta—										
Collinsville-Scottville (N.M.)	T.	8.06	1,969	980	876	1,856	230.27	500	62.03	3.59
Rest of Shire	,,	8,891.94	2,827	1,796	1,295	3,091	0.35	723	0.08	3.82
Total Shire	,,	8,900	4,796*	2,776	2,171	4,947	0.56	1,223	0.14	3.72
Warroo	Roma	5,330	1,392*	999	653	1,652	0.31	390	0.07	3.96
Widgee	Mary.	1,129	7,560*	4,495	3,644	8,139	7.21	2,029	1.80	3.94
Winton—										
Winton (N.M.)	F.W.	1.00	1,342	752	646	1,398	1,398.00	331	331.00	3.68
Rest of Shire	,,	20,834	1,167	760	374	1,134	0.05	230	0.01	4.52
Total Shire	,,	20,835	2,509	1,512	1,020	2,532	0.12	561	0.03	4.01
Wondai—										
Wondai (N.M.)	Mary.	4.35	1,008	594	608	1,202	276.32	286	65.75	3.80
Rest of Shire	,,	1,385.65	3,618	1,981	1,667	3,648	2.63	845	0.61	4.27
Total Shire	,,	1,390	4,626	2,575	2,275	4,850	3.49	1,131	0.81	4.16
Woocoo	,,	600	750	371	289	660	1.10	181	0.30	3.64
Woongarra	,,	249.50	3,036*	1,976	1,728	3,704	14.85	981	3.93	3.72
Wyangarie (*c*)	N.W.	9,650	1,478	917	669	1,586	0.16	365	0.04	3.98
Total, Shires		668,543	427,222	264,199	215,595	479,794	0.72	119,641	0.18	3.80

For footnotes *see* page 389.

QUEENSLAND—*continued*.

SUMMARY

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Cities and Towns ..	..	869	673,031	407,227	424,007	831,234	956.54	218,972	251.98	3.53
Shires	..	668,543	427,222	264,199	215,595	479,794	0.72	119,641	0.18	3.80
Not Incorporated—										
Moreton Statistical Division	Mor.	125	322	342	146	488	3.90	114	0.91	3.05
Rockhampton Statistical Division ..	Rock.	17	95	50	52	102	6.00	6	0.35	4.00
Cairns Statistical Division	C.	39	570	372	385	757	19.41	144	3.69	4.45
Mackay Statistical Division	Mack.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peninsula Statistical Division	P.	391	3,248	1,466	1,427	2,893	7.40	449	1.15	5.73
North Western Statistical Division	N.W.	503	40	10	10	20	0.04	2	0.00	8.00
Total	..	1,088	4,275	2,240	2,020	4,260	3.92	715	0.66	5.05
Migratory (*d*)	..	..	1,887	2,586	385	2,971	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, QUEENSLAND	..	670,500	1,106,415	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	1.96	339,328	0.51	3.63

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 or newly constituted local government or statistical area. (*a*) Statistical Area. (*b*) Includes 10 square miles of Brisbane River. (*c*) Shire of Wyangerie re-named Richmond from 28th July, 1954. (*d*) Persons travelling on ships or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (1,000 PERSONS OR MORE), 30th JUNE, 1954.

The following abbreviations are used for Statistical Divisions:—

C.	—	Central	S.E.	—	South Eastern
L.N.	—	Lower North	U.N.	—	Upper North
Met.	—	Metropolitan Area of Adelaide	W.	—	Western
M.M.	—	Murray - Mallee			

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—										
Adelaide	Met.	3,772	34,990	15,360	14,742	30,102	7.98	7,454	1.98	2.91
Brighton	,,	2,111	7,507	6,379	6,639	13,018	6.17	3,591	1.70	3.40
Burnside	,,	5,990	27,942	14,166	16,681	30,847	5.15	8,733	1.46	3.22
Burra	L.N.	3,015	1,520	702	726	1,428	0.47	437	0.14	3.19
Campbelltown ..	Met.	5,760	5,233	5,477	5,109	10,586	1.84	2,682	0.47	3.73
Clare	L.N.	525	1,454	775	804	1,579	3.01	455	0.87	3.34
Colonel Light Gardens	Met.	368	4,724	1,997	2,090	4,087	11.11	1,199	3.26	3.40
Edithburgh (*a*) ..	C.	1,470	497	249	228	477	0.32	152	0.10	3.13
Enfield	Met.	12,739	13,744	25,787	24,625	50,412	3.96	11,840	0.93	3.96
Gawler	C.	2,170	4,436	2,473	2,644	5,117	2.36	1,518	0.70	3.29
Glenelg	Met.	1,168	13,867	5,849	7,117	12,966	11.10	4,287	3.67	2.92
Henley and Grange ..	,,	1,693	6,347	3,288	3,724	7,012	4.14	2,098	1.24	3.22
Hindmarsh	,,	1,178	14,537	6,870	6,691	13,561	11.51	3,758	3.19	3.50
Jamestown	L.N.	1,039	1,386	773	716	1,489	1.43	419	0.40	3.21
Kadina	,,	1,034	1,744	840	968	1,808	1.75	599	0.58	2.93
Kapunda	C.	566	1,236	533	652	1,185	2.09	386	0.68	3.03
Kensington and Norwood	Met.	969	15,709	6,801	7,358	14,159	14.61	4,306	4.44	3.07
Maitland	C.	800	700	401	416	817	1.02	226	0.28	3.35
Marion	Met.	13,420	10,967	15,799	15,643	31,442	2.34	8,397	0.63	3.73
Mitcham	,,	17,291	23,573	16,399	17,386	33,785	1.95	9,300	0.54	3.47
Moonta	L.N.	2,288	1,221	576	644	1,220	0.53	390	0.17	3.05
Mount Gambier (*b*) ..	S.E.	4,085	7,685*	5,308	5,023	10,331	2.53	2,634	0.64	3.63
Murray Bridge ..	M.M.	1,899	3,690	2,119	2,243	4,362	2.30	1,263	0.67	3.33
Naracoorte (*c*) ..	S.E.	3,558	2,526*	1,744	1,585	3,329	0.94	848	0.24	3.64
Payneham	Met.	1,754	9,636	5,305	5,688	10,993	6.27	3,091	1.76	3.46
Peterborough ..	U.N.	1,452	2,890	1,808	1,665	3,473	2.39	889	0.61	3.63
Port Adelaide ..	Met.	8,253	33,382	19,513	18,864	38,377	4.65	10,560	1.28	3.52
Port Augusta ..	U.N.	4,000	4,351	3,636	3,068	6,704	1.68	1,627	0.41	3.80
Port Lincoln	W.	2,500	3,972	3,020	2,851	5,871	2.35	1,525	0.61	3.57

For footnotes *see* page 392.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—*continued*										
Port Pirie	L.N.	4,270	12,019	7,358	6,865	14,223	3.33	3,806	0.89	3.62
Prospect	Met.	1,990	22,875	10,604	11,708	22,312	11.21	6,863	3.45	3.19
Quorn	U.N.	425	924	443	426	869	2.04	225	0.53	3.57
Renmark	M.M.	270	1,914	993	986	1,979	7.33	512	1.90	3.61
St. Peters	Met.	923	12,522	5,656	5,854	11,510	12.47	3,432	3.72	3.17
Strathalbyn	C.	1,090	1,201	639	695	1,334	1.22	404	0.37	3.15
Thebarton	Met.	1,038	14,585	6,474	6,631	13,105	12.63	3,939	3.79	3.23
Unley	,,	3,515	44,164	18,335	21,742	40,077	11.40	12,491	3.55	3.05
Victor Harbor	C.	690	1,798	884	1,030	1,914	2.77	618	0.90	2.88
Walkerville	Met.	600	4,988	2,090	2,601	4,691	7.82	1,466	2.44	2.99
Wallaroo	L.N.	2,075	2,140	1,173	1,230	2,403	1.16	720	0.35	3.26
West Torrens	Met.	7,723	22,570	16,440	16,488	32,928	4.26	9,179	1.19	3.48
Whyalla	W.	2,080	7,845	4,474	4,124	8,598	4.13	2,130	1.02	3.85
Woodville	Met.	10,626	38,592	29,062	28,476	57,538	5.41	15,437	1.45	3.60
Total, Municipal Corporations	..	144,182	449,603	278,572	285,446	564,018	3.91	155,886	1.08	3.41
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
District Councils—										
Angaston—										
Angaston (N.M.)	C.	4.79	1,353	929	910	1,839	383.92	498	103.97	3.49
Nuriootpa (N.M.)	,,	1.95	1,087	715	750	1,465	751.28	412	211.28	3.50
Rest of District Council	,,	76.01	1,469	850	767	1,617	21.27	430	5.66	3.73
Total District Council	,,	82.75	3,909	2,494	2,427	4,921	59.47	1,340	16.19	3.57
Balaklava—										
Balaklava (N.M.)	,,	1.10	1,053	565	630	1,195	1,086.36	344	312.73	3.28
Rest of District Council	,,	266.09	1,015	498	449	947	3.56	254	0.95	3.73
Total District Council	,,	267.19	2,068	1,063	1,079	2,142	8.02	598	2.24	3.47
Barmera—										
Barmera (N.M.)	M.M.	1.10	815	549	529	1,078	980.00	255	231.82	3.69
Rest of District Council	,,	113.26	1,828	1,010	921	1,931	17.05	533	4.71	3.60
Total District Council	,,	114.36	2,643	1,559	1,450	3,009	26.31	788	6.89	3.63
Barossa	C.	146.43	2,123	1,285	1,167	2,452	16.75	672	4.59	3.55
Beachport	S.E.	539.06	1,433	1,016	875	1,891	3.51	484	0.90	3.88
Berri—										
Berri (N.M.)	M.M.	0.47	1,380	734	736	1,470	3,127.66	375	797.87	3.62
Rest of District Council	,,	38.02	2,383	1,462	1,246	2,708	71.23	782	20.57	3.43
Total District Council	,,	38.49	3,763	2,196	1,982	4,178	108.55	1,157	30.06	3.49
Blyth	L.N.	240.63	1,010	596	513	1,109	4.61	276	1.15	3.89
Brown's Well	M.M.	826.91	706	355	305	660	0.80	169	0.20	3.90
Burra Burra	L.N.	850.78	1,504	757	707	1,464	1.72	386	0.45	3.76
Bute	,,	382.54	1,384	843	771	1,614	4.22	402	1.05	3.92
Carrieton	U.N.	767.50	430	222	183	405	0.53	96	0.13	4.00
Clare	L.N.	237.50	1,823	1,005	935	1,940	8.17	525	2.21	3.65
Cleve	W.	2,001.64	1,870	1,366	1,102	2,468	1.23	548	0.27	4.26
Clinton	L.N.	406.06	1,201	655	619	1,274	3.14	333	0.82	3.80
Crystal Brook	,,	123.50	1,450	824	785	1,609	13.03	426	3.45	3.60
Dudley	C.	182	366	202	161	363	1.99	112	0.62	3.23
East Murray	M.M.	867.50	706	390	311	701	0.81	184	0.21	3.76
East Torrens	C.	46.87	3,174	1,795	1,434	3.229	68.89	804	17.15	3.58
Elliston	W.	2,300	1,204	669	525	1,194	0.52	297	0.13	3.95
Encounter Bay	C.	165.12	1,431	1,012	994	2,006	12.15	531	3.22	3.71
Eudunda	,,	289.58	1,752	890	858	1,748	6.04	467	1.61	3.64
Franklin Harbor	W.	1,219.93	1,048	647	551	1,198	0.98	305	0.25	3.71
Freeling	C.	130.94	2,132	1,066	1,070	2,136	16.31	552	4.22	3.79
Georgetown	L.N.	246.25	1,142	702	578	1,280	5.20	336	1.36	3.55
Gladstone	,,	118.25	1,194	734	599	1,333	11.27	351	2.97	3.40
Gumeracha	C.	118.75	2,768	1,456	1,368	2,824	23.78	794	6.69	3.53
Hallett	L.N.	905.78	1,429	864	792	1,656	1.83	432	0.48	3.72
Hawker	U.N.	751.31	618	333	279	612	0.81	155	0.21	3.45
Jamestown	L.N.	456.41	1,468*	779	660	1,439	3.15	393	0.86	3.62
Kadina—										
Kadina Environs (N.M.)	,,	10.49	1,264	631	641	1,272	121.26	365	34.80	3.48
Rest of District Council	,,	272.96	1,985	949	973	1,922	7.04	561	2.06	3.39
Total District Council	,,	283.45	3,249	1,580	1,614	3,194	11.27	926	3.27	3.42
Kanyaka	U.N.	905.50	1,470	837	670	1,507	1.66	346	0.38	3.92
Kapunda	C.	229	1,682	823	758	1,581	6.90	401	1.75	3.89
Karoonda	M.M.	784.38	1,147	767	634	1,401	1.79	348	0.44	3.96
Keyneton and Swan Reach	C.	400.50	1,089	521	485	1,006	2.51	274	0.68	3.66

For footnotes *see* page 392.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
DISTRICT COUNCILS—*continued*										
Kimba	W.	1,193.75	1,074	726	564	1,290	1.08	305	0.26	3.98
Kingscote	C.	1,498	1,113	1,161	998	2,159	1.44	519	0.35	3.96
Lacepede	S.E.	1,018	1,179	830	738	1,568	1.54	406	0.40	3.67
Lameroo	M.M.	712.30	1,435	896	779	1,675	2.35	432	0.61	3.79
Laura	L.N.	62.50	907	471	481	952	15.23	249	3.98	3.66
Le Hunte	W.	1,764.06	1,708	877	719	1,596	0.90	380	0.22	4.03
Lincoln	,,	1,834.53	2,849	1,870	1,514	3,384	1.84	833	0.45	3.92
Loxton—										
Loxton (N.M.)	M.M.	16.30	1,087	1,201	1,120	2,321	142.39	587	36.01	3.78
Rest of District Council	,,	1,071.93	2,183	1,503	1,276	2,779	2.59	673	0.63	4.09
Total District Council	,,	1,088.23	3,270	2,704	2,396	5,100	4.69	1,260	1.16	3.95
Lucindale	S.E.	912.50	634	782	666	1,448	1.59	343	0.38	4.04
Mallala	C.	357.81	2,171	1,296	1,151	2,447	6.84	630	1.76	3.63
Mannum—										
Mannum (N.M.)	M.M.	2.54	1,199	1,003	814	1,817	715.35	455	179.13	3.53
Rest of District Council	,,	260.55	1,040	556	504	1,060	4.07	266	1.02	3.99
Total District Council	,,	263.09	2,239	1,559	1,318	2,877	10.94	721	2.74	3.70
Marne	,,	488.39	1,042	563	468	1,031	2.11	279	0.57	3.68
Meadows	C.	223.46	4,461	2,475	2,225	4,700	21.03	1,301	5.82	3.58
Meningie—										
Tailem Bend (N.M.)	M.M.	4.14	1,307	1,045	907	1,952	471.50	473	114.25	3.98
Rest of District Council	,,	1,109.61	1,743	1,134	1,016	2,150	1.94	454	0.41	3.82
Total District Council	,,	1,113.75	3,050	2,179	1,923	4,102	3.68	927	0.83	3.90
Millicent—										
Millicent (N.M.)	S.E.	4.01	1,912	1,119	1,132	2,251	561.35	589	146.88	3.65
Rest of District Council	,,	197.49	1,209	839	702	1,541	7.80	372	1.88	3.97
Total District Council	,,	201.50	3,121	1,958	1,834	3,792	18.82	961	4.77	3.78
Minlaton	C.	358	2,133	1,325	1,145	2,470	6.90	645	1.80	3.70
Mobilong	M.M.	681.25	2,822	1,662	1,489	3,151	4.63	781	1.15	4.01
Morgan	,,	830.53	1,162	648	518	1,166	1.40	310	0.37	3.61
Mount Barker—										
Mount Barker (N.M.)	C.	1.94	1,378	780	841	1,621	835.57	459	236.60	3.45
Rest of District Council	,,	134.78	2,888	1,670	1,615	3,285	24.37	893	6.63	3.49
Total District Council	,,	136.72	4,266	2,450	2,456	4,906	35.88	1,352	9.89	3.48
Mount Gambier (*b*)	S.E.	372.74	3,064*	1,953	1,720	3,673	9.85	935	2.51	3.89
Mount Pleasant	C.	244.56	1,683	1,010	819	1,829	7.48	446	1.82	3.61
Mudla Wirra	,,	124.89	1,402	763	639	1,402	11.23	354	2.83	3.63
Munno Para East	,,	84.20	1,140	688	625	1,313	15.59	365	4.33	3.57
Murat Bay	W.	1,964.50	1,834	1,033	925	1,958	1.00	453	0.23	3.81
Naracoorte (*c*)	S.E.	880.43	2,060*	1,437	1,220	2,657	3.02	647	0.73	4.02
Noarlunga	C.	64.14	3,005	1,815	1,772	3,587	55.92	1,095	17.07	3.25
Onkaparinga	,,	81.56	4,262	3,517	2,816	6,333	77.65	1,342	16.45	3.62
Orroroo	U.N.	504.50	1,316*	636	638	1,274	2.53	355	0.70	3.45
Owen	C.	189.00	1,500	738	741	1,479	7.83	427	2.26	3.41
Paringa	M.M.	282.39	639	497	409	906	3.21	234	0.83	3.77
Peake	,,	565.99	877	616	475	1,091	1.93	256	0.45	4.09
Penola	S.E.	587.08	2,869	2,254	2,010	4,264	7.26	1,039	1.77	4.02
Peterborough	U.N.	1,154.69	919	454	369	823	0.71	242	0.21	3.36
Pinnaroo	M.M.	589.06	1,417	845	757	1,602	2.72	420	0.71	3.76
Pirie	L.N.	387.50	1,517	824	693	1,517	3.91	389	1.00	3.90
Port Broughton	,,	224.69	882	467	441	908	4.04	259	1.15	3.41
Port Elliot	C.	170	2,240	1,190	1,195	2,385	14.03	700	4.12	3.36
Port Germein	U.N.	760	3,610	1,800	1,572	3,372	4.44	909	1.20	3.61
Port Macdonnell	S.E.	358.42	1,276	1,031	831	1,862	5.20	472	1.32	3.93
Port Wakefield	C.	189.88	888	576	465	1,041	5.48	264	1.39	3.67
Red Hill	L.N.	191	823	445	400	845	4.42	229	1.20	3.64
Renmark Irrigation Trust	M.M.	46	2,918	1,797	1,708	3,505	76.20	991	21.54	3.49
Riverton	C.	166.11	1,628	827	825	1,652	9.95	448	2.70	3.56
Robe	S.E.	426	644	481	387	868	2.04	207	0.49	3.74
Robertstown	C.	512.89	1,212	598	536	1,134	2.21	310	0.60	3.65
Saddleworth	,,	205	1,569	779	767	1,546	7.54	442	2.16	3.46
Salisbury—										
Salisbury (N.M.)	,,	2.85	2,174	1,327	1,292	2,619	918.95	671	235.44	3.76
Salisbury North (N.M.)	,,	4.50	386	1,490	1,410	2,900	644.44	681	151.33	4.12
Rest of District Council	,,	111.32	1,599	1,156	1,055	2,211	19.86	587	5.27	3.74
Total District Council	,,	118.67	4,159	3,973	3,757	7,730	65.14	1,939	16.34	3.88
Snowtown	L.N.	430.50	1,704	1,022	856	1,878	4.36	473	1.10	3.73
Spalding	,,	205	730	441	365	806	3.93	207	1.01	3.78
Stirling—										
Bridgewater (N.M.)	C.	1.83	992	626	626	1,252	684.15	393	214.75	3.14

For footnotes *see* page 392.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
DISTRICT COUNCILS—*continued*										
Stirling—*continued*										
Stirling West (N.M.)	C.	1.99	1,509	743	861	1,604	806.03	493	247.74	3.16
Rest of District Council . .	,,	37.74	2,998	1,699	1,653	3,352	88.82	954	25.28	3.45
Total District Council . .	,,	41.56	5,499	3,068	3,140	6,208	149.37	1,840	44.27	3.31
Strathalbyn	,,	339.84	2,052	1,059	964	2,023	5.95	578	1.70	3.50
Streaky Bay	W.	2,397.50	1,896	1,068	916	1,984	0.83	499	0.21	3.87
Tantanoola	S.E.	158.63	1,321	717	634	1,351	8.52	351	2.21	3.84
Tanunda—										
Tanunda (N.M.) . .	C.	2.32	1,466	788	838	1,626	700.86	500	215.52	3.17
Rest of District Council . .	,,	15.43	519	314	301	615	39.86	160	10.37	3.84
Total District Council . .	,,	17.75	1,985	1,102	1,139	2,241	126.25	660	37.18	3.33
Tatiara—										
Bordertown (N.M.)	S.E.	2.60	951	687	628	1,315	505.77	327	125.77	3.71
Rest of District Council . .	,,	1,728.40	2,474	2,017	1,645	3,662	2.12	887	0.51	3.91
Total District Council . .	,,	1,731	3,425	2,704	2,273	4,977	2.88	1,214	0.70	3.86
Teatree Gully	C.	48.75	2,203	1,338	1,223	2,561	52.53	715	14.67	3.57
Truro	,,	306	663	353	324	677	2.21	181	0.59	3.72
Tumby Bay	W.	1,010	2,433	1,586	1,402	2,988	2.96	741	0.73	3.94
Upper Wakefield . .	L.N.	91.99	1,010	519	491	1,010	10.98	284	3.09	3.50
Waikerie	M.M.	865.16	2,626	1,631	1,421	3,052	3.53	791	0.91	3.68
Warooka	C.	567.13	831	518	429	947	1.67	255	0.45	3.64
Willunga	,,	102.99	2,157	1,214	1,172	2,386	23.17	682	6.62	3.45
Wilmington	U.N.	635.08	941	500	451	951	1.50	258	0.41	3.52
Yankalilla	C.	266.52	2,003	1,119	1,099	2,218	8.32	599	2.25	3.66
Yorke Peninsula . .	,,	600.61	2,857	1,613	1,488	3,101	5.16	779	1.30	3.93
Yorketown	,,	310.64	2,004	1,168	1,098	2,266	7.29	604	1.94	3.65
Total, District Councils	. .	53,737.77	186,715	114,519	103,020	217,539	4.05	56,722	1.06	3.74

SUMMARY

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Municipal Corporations	. .	225.28	449,603	278,572	285,446	564,018	2,503.63	155,886	691.97	3.41
District Councils . .	. .	53,737.77	186,715	114,519	103,020	217,539	4.05	56,722	1.06	3.74
Not Incorporated—										
Central Statistical Division	C.	70.00	40	12	7	19	0.27	7	0.10	2.71
Lower North Statistical Division . .	L.N.	255.00	43	20	11	31	0.12	6	0.02	5.17
Upper North Statistical Division . .	U.N.	6,665.00	655	690	266	956	0.14	156	0.02	3.97
South Eastern Statistical Division . .	S.E.	2,800.00	319	349	254	603	0.22	139	0.05	4.06
Western Statistical Division	W.	11,730.00	1,441	890	624	1,514	0.13	343	0.03	4.03
Murray-Mallee . .	M.M.	5,340.00	992	957	663	1,620	0.30	382	0.07	3.90
Balance of State . .		299,246.95	4,564	5,694	2,754	8,448	0.03	1,660	0.01	3.78
Total	. .	326,106.95	8,054	8,612	4,579	13,191	0.04	2,693	0.01	3.86
Migratory (*d*)	. .	. .	1,701	2,200	146	2,346	. .	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL, SOUTH AUSTRALIA . .	. .	380,070	646,073	403,903	393,191	797,094	2.09	215,301	0.57	3.49

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* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses or newly constituted local government area.

(*a*) Abolished as from 26th April, 1956, and incorporated with Yorketown District Council. (b) As constituted on 1st January, 1954. (*c*) As constituted on 1st July, 1954. (*d*) Persons travelling on ships or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (1,000 PERSONS OR MORE), 30th JUNE, 1954.

The following abbreviations are used for Statistical Divisions:—

C. — Central
C.A. — Central Agricultural
E.G. — Eastern Goldfields
K. — Kimberley
Met. — Metropolitan Area of Perth
N.A. — Northern Agricultural
N.W. — North Western
P. — Pilbara
S. — Swan
S.A. — Southern Agricultural
S.W. — South West

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
MUNICIPALITIES—										
Albany	S.A.	8,450	5,273*	4,059	4,206	8,265	0.98	2,234	0.26	3.46
Boulder	E.G.	2,910	6,635*	3,209	3,070	6,279	2.16	1,707	0.59	3.62
Bunbury	S.W.	13,374	7,333*	4,929	4,940	9,869	0.74	2,508	0.19	3.74
Carnarvon	N.W.	5,279	944*	838	615	1,453	0.28	318	0.06	3.47
Claremont	Met.	1,241	7,796*	4,120	4,523	8,643	6.96	2,231	1.80	3.43
Cottesloe	,,	957	8,257	3,763	4,329	8,092	8.46	2,402	2.51	3.15
East Fremantle	,,	770	6,197	3,127	3,245	6,372	8.28	1,785	2.32	3.46
Fremantle	,,	3,750	18,791	11,757	11,038	22,795	6.08	5,591	1.49	3.78
Geraldton	N.A.	6,681	6,471*	4,241	4,068	8,309	1.24	1,861	0.28	3.85
Guildford	Met.	546	2,217	1,084	1,050	2,134	3.91	553	1.01	3.57
Kalgoorlie	E.G.	1,325	11,673*	5,093	4,869	9,962	7.52	2,738	2.07	3.42
Midland Junction	Met.	1,617	6,182	4,335	4,161	8,496	5.25	2,110	1.30	3.92
Narrogin	C.A.	2,738	2,558	1,902	1,866	3,768	1.38	874	0.32	3.80
Northam	,,	1,337	4,797*	2,842	2,883	5,725	4.28	1,400	1.05	3.80
North Fremantle	Met.	820	2,946	1,486	1,404	2,890	3.52	748	0.91	3.67
Perth	,,	15,251	98,890	48,088	49,262	97,350	6.38	25,460	1.67	3.42
Subiaco	,,	1,746	18,789	8,073	9,569	17,642	10.10	5,184	2.97	3.20
Wagin	S.A.	3,398	1,139	769	757	1,526	0.45	367	0.11	3.72
York	C.A.	4,350	1,623	874	846	1,720	0.40	448	0.10	3.56
Total, Municipalities	..	76,540	218,511	114,589	116,701	231,290	3.02	60,519	0.79	3.50
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
ROAD DISTRICTS—										
Albany	S.A.	1,687	1,022*	1,204	1,049	2,253	1.34	621	0.37	3.53
Armadale-Kelmscott-										
Armadale (N.M.)	S.	2.67	1,046	729	767	1,496	560.30	409	153.18	3.60
Rest of Road District	,,	273.33	3,207	2,227	2,030	4,257	15.57	1,091	3.99	3.78
Total Road District	,,	276	4,253	2,956	2,797	5,753	20.84	1,500	5.43	3.73
Ashburton	N.W.	24,264	397	410	202	612	0.03	98	0.00	4.70
Augusta-Margaret River	S.W.	915	2,790	1,950	1,675	3,625	3.96	954	1.04	3.71
Balingup	,,	281	1,052	654	556	1,210	4.31	328	1.17	3.68
Bassendean	Met.	3.90	5,218*	3,552	3,600	7,152	1,833.85	1,861	477.18	3.80
Bayswater	,,	10.70	6,478*	7,214	7,341	14,555	1,360.28	3,791	354.30	3.82
Belmont Park	,,	15.50	5,712	7,856	7,964	15,820	1,020.65	3,799	245.10	4.05
Beverley	C.A.	892	1,697*	1,043	925	1,968	2.21	515	0.58	3.65
Black Range	C.	10,862	174	69	43	112	0.01	31	0.00	3.15
Bridgetown—										
Bridgetown (N.M.)	S.W.	6.80	1,351	913	864	1,777	261.32	461	67.79	3.54
Rest of Road District	,,	443.20	1,257	789	641	1,430	3.23	344	0.78	4.10
Total Road District	,,	450	2,608	1,702	1,505	3,207	7.13	805	1.79	3.78
Brookton	C.A.	464	934	745	631	1,376	2.97	324	0.70	3.94
Broome—										
Broome (N.M.)	K.	16.60	824	657	438	1,095	65.96	208	12.53	3.72
Rest of Road District	,,	20,723.40	197	109	57	166	0.01	29	0.00	3.68
Total Road District	,,	20,740	1,021	766	495	1,261	0.06	237	0.01	3.71
Broomehill	S.A.	452	651	493	372	865	1.91	219	0.48	3.82
Bruce Rock	C.A.	1,051	1,897	1,327	1,057	2,384	2.27	587	0.56	3.93
Busselton—										
Busselton (N.M.)	S.W.	2.09	1,765	1,197	1,252	2,449	1,171.77	685	327.75	3.36
Rest of Road District	,,	504.91	2,259	1,523	1,293	2,816	5.58	733	1.45	3.77
Total Road District	,,	507	4,024*	2,720	2,545	5,265	10.38	1,418	2.80	3.57
Canning	Met.	26.40	5,203	6,947	6,472	13,419	508.30	3,144	119.09	3.94
Capel	S.W.	216	1,525*	932	819	1,751	8.11	440	2.04	3.96
Carnamah	N.A.	2,668	1,025	730	557	1,287	0.48	324	0.12	3.81
Chittering	,,	483	985	791	528	1,319	2.73	308	0.64	3.72
Collie Coalfields—										
Collie (N.M.)	S.W.	13.63	5,611	4,628	4,039	8,667	635.88	2,090	153.34	4.01
Rest of Road District	,,	361.37	1,120	692	523	1,215	3.36	308	0.85	3.84
Total Road District	,,	375	6,731*	5,320	4,562	9,882	26.35	2,398	6.39	3.99
Coolgardie	E.G.	11,753	2,102	916	624	1,540	0.13	436	0.04	2.90
Corrigin	C.A.	1,195	1,441*	1,063	831	1,894	1.58	466	0.39	3.94
Cranbrook	S.A.	1,414	775	616	422	1,038	0.73	264	0.19	3.62
Cuballing	C.A.	483	677	492	398	890	1.84	238	0.49	3.69
Cue	C.	5,296	2,494	866	601	1,467	0.28	414	0.08	3.19
Cunderdin	C.A.	721	1,708*	1,145	985	2,130	2.95	528	0.73	3.88
Dalwallinu	N.A.	5,318	1,703	1,217	931	2,148	0.40	505	0.09	4.12
Dandaragan	,,	2,622	191	187	116	303	0.12	78	0.03	3.57
Dardanup	S.W.	205	1,233*	713	621	1,334	6.51	334	1.63	3.97
Darling Range—										
Kalamunda-Gooseberry Hill (N.M.)	S.	2.35	1,429	1,119	1,163	2,282	971.06	679	288.94	3.18
Rest of Road District	,,	134.65	2,684	2,079	1,993	4,072	30.24	1,040	7.72	3.70
Total Road District	,,	137	4,113	3,198	3,156	6,354	46.38	1,719	12.55	3.50
Denmark	S.A.	718	1,488	995	913	1,908	2.66	511	0.71	3.55
Dowerin	C.A.	843	1,203*	769	542	1,311	1.56	325	0.39	3.91
Drakesbrook	S.W.	322	1,636	1,044	890	1,934	6.01	487	1.51	3.82
Dumbleyung	S.A.	994	1,246	835	658	1,493	1.50	383	0.39	3.84
Dundas—										
Norseman (N.M.)	E.G.	1.70	2,480	1,379	1,160	2,539	1,493.53	635	373.53	3.76
Rest of Road District	,,	41,507.30	361	306	194	500	0.01	111	0.00	3.75
Total Road District	,,	41,509	2,841	1,685	1,354	3,039	0.07	746	0.02	3.76
Esperance	,,	11,048	796	616	471	1,087	0.10	342	0.03	3.05

For footnotes *see* page 395.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Road Districts—*contd.*										
Fremantle (*a*)—										
Fremantle Suburbs	S.	12	1,460	1,234	1,077	2,311	192.58	573	47.75	3.95
Rest of Road District	,,	41	1,589	1,488	1,248	2,736	66.73	663	16.17	3.85
Total Road District	,,	53	3,049	2,722	2,325	5,047	95.23	1,236	23.32	3.89
Gascoyne-Minilya . .	N.W.	21,484	767*	1,112	490	1,602	0.07	260	0.01	4.09
Geraldton—										
Greenough	N.A.	652	1,068*	798	573	1,371	2.10	352	0.54	3.78
Gingin	,,	1,272	751	393	364	757	0.60	187	0.15	3.62
Gnowangerup	S.A.	4,079	1,520	1,278	977	2,255	0.55	528	0.13	3.73
Goomalling	C.A.	713	1,403	949	772	1,721	2.41	393	0.55	4.06
Gosnells—										
Gosnells (N.M.) . .	S.	1.30	982	800	818	1,618	1,244.62	468	360.00	3.46
Rest of Road District	,,	46.70	3,423	2,945	2,803	5,748	123.08	1,490	31.91	3.75
Total Road District	,,	48	4,405	3,745	3,621	7,366	153.46	1,958	40.79	3.68
Greenbushes	S.W.	73	653	421	386	807	11.05	219	3.00	3.63
Hall's Creek	K.	31,874	282	249	124	373	0.01	59	0.00	4.17
Harvey—										
Harvey (N.M.) . .	S.W.	1.59	1,097	836	789	1,625	1,022.01	431	271.07	3.63
Rest of Road District	,,	947.41	4,567	2,823	2,283	5,106	5.39	1,255	1.32	3.87
Total Road District	,,	949	5,664*	3,659	3,072	6,731	7.09	1,686	1.78	3.81
Irwin	N.A.	857	465	289	322	611	0.71	147	0.17	3.41
Kalgoorlie—										
Kalgoorlie Suburbs	E.G.	178	7,086	3,393	3,203	6,596	37.06	1,865	10.48	3.53
Rest of Road District	,,	27,331	1,542	577	383	960	0.04	341	0.01	2.74
Total Road District	,,	27,509	8,628*	3,970	3,586	7,556	0.27	2,206	0.08	3.41
Katanning—										
Katanning (N.M.) . .	S.A.	2.42	2,426	1,409	1,455	2,864	1,183.47	729	301.24	3.58
Rest of Road District	,,	585.58	735	475	559	1,034	1.77	216	0.37	4.12
Total Road District	,,	588	3,161	1,884	2,014	3,898	6.63	945	1.61	3.71
Kellerberrin—										
Kellerberrin (N.M.)	C.A.	1.08	1,003	537	608	1,145	1,060.19	260	240.74	3.78
Rest of Road District	,,	714.92	1,073	692	510	1,202	1.68	280	0.39	3.89
Total Road District	,,	716	2,076	1,229	1,118	2,347	3.28	540	0.75	3.84
Kent (*b*)	S.A.	2,808	564*	472	333	805	0.29	186	0.07	4.26
Kojonup	,,	1,134	1,593	1,359	1,093	2,452	2.16	604	0.53	3.76
Kondinin	C.A.	1,623	886	660	473	1,133	0.70	282	0.17	3.87
Koorda	,,	1,107	593	478	345	823	0.74	212	0.19	3.73
Kulin	,,	1,851	875	705	463	1,168	0.63	305	0.16	3.78
Kununoppin-Trayning	,,	630	823*	545	436	981	1.56	223	0.35	4.16
Kwinana (*c*)—										
Kwinana-New Town (N.M.)	S.	0.72	Unable to estimate	679	620	1,299	1,804.17	336	466.67	3.86
Rest of Road District	,,	44.28	545	967	535	1,502	33.92	297	6.71	3.47
Total Road District	,,	45	545*	1,646	1,155	2,801	62.24	633	14.07	3.68
Lake Grace	S.A.	3,556	1,163*	910	696	1,606	0.45	395	0.11	3.85
Laverton	E.G.	70,733	346*	213	127	340	0.00	95	0.00	3.01
Leonora	,,	12,256	1,718	766	456	1,222	0.10	379	0.03	2.88
Mandurah—										
Mandurah (N.M.) . .	S.W.	6.62	1,008	811	812	1,623	245.17	570	86.10	2.78
Rest of Road District	,,	47.38	57	36	28	64	1.35	21	0.44	3.05
Total Road District	,,	54	1,065*	847	840	1,687	31.24	591	10.94	2.79
Manjimup—										
Manjimup (N.M.) . .	,,	7.28	1,227	1,117	1,106	2,223	305.36	563	77.34	3.79
Pemberton (N.M.) . .	,,	2.02	938	713	544	1,257	622.28	304	150.50	3.86
Rest of Road District	,,	2,636.70	4,159	3,619	2,708	6,327	2.40	1,491	0.57	3.99
Total Road District	,,	2,646	6,324	5,449	4,358	9,807	3.71	2,358	0.89	3.93
Marble Bar	P.	69,526	396	272	120	392	0.01	84	0.00	3.44
Marradong	S.W.	737	1,275	702	548	1,250	1.70	322	0.44	3.80
Meekatharra	C.	39,088	1,069	663	437	1,100	0.03	292	0.01	3.39
Melville	Met.	20.60	7,547	9,823	9,987	19,810	961.65	5,169	250.92	3.77
Menzies	E.G.	57,500	683	374	164	538	0.01	152	0.00	2.72
Merredin—										
Merredin (N.M.) . .	C.A.	3.86	1,850	1,263	1,079	2,342	606.74	536	138.86	3.88
Rest of Road District	,,	1,306.14	1,173	823	632	1,455	1.11	354	0.27	4.04
Total Road District	,,	1,310	3,023	2,086	1,711	3,797	2.90	890	0.68	3.94
Mingenew	N.A.	778	690	541	419	960	1.23	227	0.29	3.99
Moora	,,	1,445	2,006	1,610	1,286	2,896	2.00	693	0.48	3.93
Morawa	,,	1,305	943	725	498	1,223	0.94	300	0.23	3.80
Mosman Park . .	Met.	1.30	5,442	2,971	3,228	6,199	4,768.46	1,612	1,240.00	3.70
Mount Magnet . .	C.	5,215	937	571	363	934	0.18	227	0.04	3.40
Mount Marshall . .	C.A.	4,202	671	513	349	862	0.21	226	0.05	3.69
Mukinbudin	,,	1,318	470	337	252	589	0.45	156	0.12	3.66
Mullewa	N.A.	4,223	1,325	964	693	1,657	0.39	332	0.08	4.18
Mundaring	S.	232	5,911*	3,869	3,750	7,619	32.84	2,010	8.66	3.44
Murchison	C.	16,730	228	228	105	333	0.02	33	0.00	6.00
Murray	S.W.	716	3,053*	2,116	1,781	3,897	5.44	947	1.32	3.64
Nannup	,,	1,140	1,142	834	667	1,501	1.32	378	0.33	3.74
Narembeen	C.A.	1,475	977	753	576	1,329	0.90	326	0.22	3.96
Narrogin	,,	625	844	546	420	966	1.55	245	0.39	3.84
Nedlands (*d*)	Met.	7.90	18,199*	11,271	11,543	22,814	2,887.85	5,418	685.82	3.47
Northam	C.A.	450	2,137*	2,720	1,862	4,582	10.18	815	1.81	4.01
Northampton . .	N.A.	7,213	1,469	938	815	1,753	0.24	393	0.05	4.27
Nullagine	P.	92,568	199	190	46	236	0.00	39	0.00	2.54
Nungarin	C.A.	442	724*	406	268	674	1.52	161	0.36	3.81

For footnotes *see* page 395.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
ROAD DISTRICTS—*contd.*										
Peppermint Grove ..	Met.	0.40	1,474	622	846	1,468	3,670.00	401	1,002.50	3.44
Perenjori	N.A.	2,757	956	713	521	1,234	0.45	291	0.11	4.05
Perth	Met.	44.40	30,989	24,519	25,571	50,090	1,128.15	13,263	298.72	3.69
Phillips River ..	E.G.	4,901	261	142	103	245	0.05	79	0.02	2.92
Pingelly	C.A.	476	1,230	788	731	1,519	3.19	389	0.82	3.77
Plantagenet—										
Mount Barker (N.M.)	S.A.	3.91	714	647	595	1,242	317.65	328	83.89	3.53
Rest of Road District	,,	1,776.09	1,665	1,501	1,245	2,746	1.55	637	0.36	3.90
Total Road District	,,	1,780	2,379	2,148	1,840	3,988	2.24	965	0.54	3.77
Port Hedland	P.	9,348	542	603	291	894	0.10	191	0.02	3.34
Preston	S.W.	314	2,014*	1,244	1,094	2,338	7.45	584	1.86	3.86
Quairading	C.A.	655	1,424	916	805	1,721	2.63	417	0.64	4.00
Rockingham (*c*)—										
Rockingham (N.M.)	S.	0.56	480	529	493	1,022	1,825.00	324	578.57	3.09
Safety Bay (N.M.)	,,	0.84	443	522	548	1,070	1,273.81	308	366.67	3.46
Rest of Road District	,,	99.60	312	307	257	564	5.66	161	1.62	3.41
Total Road District	,,	101	1,235*	1,358	1,298	2,656	26.30	793	7.85	3.29
Roebourne	P.	8,452	318	315	144	459	0.05	99	0.01	3.50
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	S.	288	1,709	1,011	822	1,833	6.36	489	1.70	3.58
Shark Bay	N.W.	7,893	183	147	86	233	0.03	35	0.00	4.52
South Perth (*d*) ..	Met.	5.70	15,266	10,334	10,880	21,214	3,721.75	5,787	1,015.26	3.61
Swan (part)	,,	12.60	935	890	802	1,692	134.29	432	34.29	3.82
Swan (part)	S.	381.60	4,273*	3,141	2,533	5,674	14.87	1,322	3.46	3.71
Swan (Total) ..	..	394.20	5,208	4,031	3,335	7,366	18.69	1,754	4.47	3.73
Tableland	P.	14,871	196	415	254	669	0.04	151	0.01	3.51
Tambellup	S.A.	554	595	474	353	827	1.49	213	0.38	3.59
Tammin	C.A.	420	727*	474	421	895	2.13	221	0.53	3.83
Three Springs ..	N.A.	1,015	730	462	370	832	0.82	192	0.19	3.91
Toodyay	C.A.	681	1,237	808	717	1,525	2.24	369	0.54	3.82
Upper Blackwood ..	S.W.	1,104	1,859*	1,371	1,087	2,458	2.23	579	0.52	3.88
Upper Chapman ..	N.A.	1,474	1,233	853	697	1,550	1.05	387	0.26	3.92
Upper Gascoyne ..	N.W.	21,854	347	244	76	320	0.01	38	0.00	5.00
Victoria Plains ..	N.A.	965	1,124	1,071	739	1,810	1.88	335	0.35	3.98
Wagin	S.A.	739	806	582	451	1,033	1.40	252	0.34	4.08
Wandering	C.A.	755	419	295	262	557	0.74	125	0.17	3.91
Wanneroo	S.	308	947	724	575	1,299	4.22	344	1.12	3.74
West Arthur	S.A.	1,091	868*	732	563	1,295	1.19	329	0.30	3.85
West Kimberley ..	K.	39,655	862	686	374	1,060	0.03	258	0.01	3.37
Westonia	C.A.	1,253	547	284	203	487	0.39	130	0.10	3.72
Wickepin	,,	768	1,157*	729	605	1,334	1.74	322	0.42	3.90
Williams	,,	886	933	803	610	1,413	1.59	327	0.37	3.96
Wiluna	C.	127,909	1,065	215	152	367	0.00	107	0.00	3.11
Wongan-Ballidu ..	N.A.	1,306	1,479*	1,140	908	2,048	1.57	491	0.38	4.00
Woodanilling	S.A.	437	697	330	288	618	1.41	143	0.33	4.18
Wyalkatchem ..	C.A.	505	1,094	674	561	1,235	2.45	312	0.62	3.80
Wyndham	K.	46,791	609	602	247	849	0.02	123	0.00	3.77
Yalgoo	C.	10,369	403	318	163	481	0.05	101	0.01	3.49
Yilgarn	E.G.	13,009	2,039	1,576	1,194	2,770	0.21	727	0.06	3.56
York	C.A.	876	1,036*	602	498	1,100	1.26	287	0.33	3.84
Total, Road Districts ..	..	975,800	280,988	213,864	192,350	406,214	0.42	102,304	0.10	3.73

SUMMARY

		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Municipalities	..	120	218,511	114,589	116,701	231,290	1,927.42	60,519	504.33	3.50
Road Districts	..	975,800	280,988	213,864	192,350	406,214	0.42	102,304	0.10	3.73
Migratory (*e*)	..	..	2,981	1,905	362	2,267	..	..	..	..
Total, Western Australia	..	975,920	502,480	330,358	309,413	639,771	0.66	162,823	0.17	3.64

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* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses or newly constituted local government area.

(*a*) As from 21st January, 1955, renamed Cockburn Road District. (*b*) As from 10th June, 1955, renamed Nyabing-Pingrup Road District. (*c*) As constituted on 15th February, 1954. (*d*) Constituted a Municipality as from 1st March, 1956. (*e*) Persons travelling on ships or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

TASMANIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS: LOCAL GOVERMENT AREAS AND NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (750 PERSONS OR MORE), 30th JUNE, 1954.

The following abbreviations are used for Statistical Divisions:—

L. — Launceston and Suburbs
Met. — Metropolitan Area of Hobart
Mid. — Midland
N.E. — North Eastern
N.Mid. — North Midland
N.W. — North Western
S. — Southern
S.E. — South Eastern
W. — Western

TASMANIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
MUNICIPALITIES, &c.—										
Beaconsfield—										
Beaconsfield (N.M.)	N.E.	1.50	722	445	450	895	596.67	227	151.33	3.84
Launceston Suburbs (part)	L.	5.79	559	1,496	1,133	2,629	454.02	615	106.22	3.61
Rest of Municipality	N,E.	206.50	2,975	2,046	2,003	4,049	19.61	1,158	5.61	3.42
Total Municipality	..	213.79	4,256	3,987	3,586	7,573	35.42	2,000	9.35	3.53
Bothwell	Mid.	990.63	1,348	685	575	1,260	1.27	355	0.36	3.38
Brighton	S.E.	179.14	1,839	1,578	992	2,570	14.35	536	2.99	3.82
Bruny	S.	140.63	679	316	275	591	4.20	164	1.17	3.55
Burnie—										
Burnie (N.M.) ..	N.W.	6.23	7,628	5,650	5,543	11,193	1,796.63	2,795	448.64	3.90
Rest of Municipality	,,	202.36	2,453	1,393	1,199	2,592	12.81	610	3.01	4.25
Total Municipality	,,	208.59	10,081	7,043	6,742	13,785	66.09	3,405	16.32	3.96
Campbell Town—										
Campbell Town (N.M.) ..	Mid.	2.44	770	473	494	967	396.31	263	107.79	3.53
Rest of Municipality	,,	541.31	800	490	462	952	1.76	249	0.46	3.70
Total Municipality	,,	543.75	1,570	963	956	1,919	3.53	512	0.94	3.61
Circular Head—										
Smithton (N.M.) ..	N.W.	11.14	1,708	1,337	1,169	2,506	224.96	603	54.13	4.04
Stanley (N.M.) ..	,,	6.46	797	407	382	789	122.14	207	32.04	3.78
Rest of Municipality	,,	1,801.15	4,250	2,282	1,991	4,273	2.37	1,025	0.57	4.15
Total Municipality	,,	1,818.75	6,755	4,026	3,542	7,568	4.16	1,835	1.01	4.07
Clarence—										
Metropolitan ..	Met.	9.55	4,509	5,351	5,335	10,686	1,118.95	2,695	282.20	3.94
Rest of Municipality	S.E.	100.61	730	1,009	909	1,918	19.06	542	5.39	3.51
Total Municipality	..	110.16	5,239*	6,360	6,244	12,604	114.42	3,237	29.38	3.87
Deloraine—										
Deloraine (N.M.) ..	N.W.	1.63	1,586	835	937	1,772	1,087.12	459	281.60	3.69
Rest of Municipality	,,	1,243.68	3,881	1,971	1,734	3,705	2.98	928	0.75	3.91
Total Municipality	,,	1,245.31	5,467	2,806	2,671	5,477	4.40	1,387	1.11	3.84
Devonport—										
Devonport (N.M.) ..	,,	11.26	7,998	5,138	5,459	10,597	941.12	2,874	255.24	3.62
Rest of Municipality	,,	32.02	1,165	634	596	1,230	38.41	329	10.27	3.74
Total Municipality	,,	43.28	9,163*	5,772	6,055	11,827	273.27	3,203	74.01	3.63
Esperance	S.	2,231.39	3,188	1,669	1,531	3,200	1.43	817	0.37	3.89
Evandale	N. Mid.	392.97	1,446	851	825	1,676	4.26	430	1.09	3.72
Fingal	N.E.	1,031.25	3,609	2,398	2,020	4,418	4.28	1,135	1.10	3.77
Flinders	,,	798.44	853	574	453	1,027	1.29	242	0.30	3.96
George Town—										
George Town (N.M.)	,,	18.13	362	1,083	785	1,868	103.03	442	24.38	3.58
Rest of Municipality	,,	220.93	546	353	295	648	2.93	181	0.82	3.57
Total Municipality	,,	239.06	908	1,436	1,080	2,516	10.52	623	2.61	3.57
Glamorgan	S.E.	615.63	942	552	547	1,099	1.79	309	0.50	3.40
Glenorchy	Met.	44.30	14,493	13,092	12,718	25,810	582.62	6,086	137.38	4.17
Gormanston	W.	1,114.06	631*	312	211	523	0.47	122	0.11	4.18
Green Ponds	S.E.	172.66	929	488	461	949	5.50	261	1.51	3.60
Hamilton	Mid.	2,227.18	3,143	3,925	2,218	6,143	2.76	1,215	0.55	3.88
Hobart	Met.	27.75	56,640	26,263	28,624	54,887	1,977.91	14,612	526.56	3.40
Huon—										
Huonville-Ranelagh (N.M.) ..	S.	3.05	993	630	610	1,240	406.56	324	106.23	3.78
Rest of Municipality	,,	303.20	3,997	2,281	2,094	4,375	14.43	1,073	3.54	4.05
Total Municipality	,,	306.25	4,990	2,911	2,704	5,615	18.33	1,397	4.56	3.99
Kentish—										
Railton (N.M.) ..	N.W.	2.56	627	434	399	833	325.39	210	82.03	3.86
Rest of Municipality	,,	449.01	3,789	1,963	1,714	3,677	8.19	944	2.10	3.86
Total Municipality	,,	451.57	4,416	2,397	2,113	4,510	9.99	1,154	2.56	3.86
Kingborough—										
Metropolitan ..	Met.	12.12	1,969	1,838	1,985	3,823	315.43	1,079	89.03	3.49
Rest of Municipality	S.	130.07	3,895	2,418	2,094	4,512	34.69	1,132	8.70	3.95
Total Municipality	..	142.19	5,864	4,256	4,079	8,335	58.62	2,211	15.55	3.73
King Island	N.W.	425.00	1,699	1,402	1,152	2,554	6.01	604	1.42	3.94
Latrobe—										
Latrobe (N.M.) ..	,,	8.43	1,653	906	960	1,866	221.35	466	55.28	3.84
Rest of Municipality	,,	201.41	2,123	1,182	1,097	2,279	11.32	578	2.87	3.85
Total Municipality	,,	209.84	3,776*	2,088	2,057	4,145	19.75	1,044	4.98	3.84
Launceston	L.	10.47	37,717	17,871	19,756	37,627	3,593.79	10,214	975.55	3.47
Lilydale—										
Launceston Suburbs (part)	,,	2.66	615	1,171	1,221	2,392	899.25	516	193.98	4.52
Rest of Municipality	N.E.	256.79	1,857	1,134	1,057	2,191	8.53	561	2.18	3.91
Total Municipality	..	259.45	2,472*	2,305	2,278	4,583	17.66	1,077	4.15	4.20
Longford—										
Longford (N.M.) ..	N. Mid.	2.26	1,085	671	740	1,411	624.34	429	189.82	3.23
Rest of Municipality	,,	395.74	2,575	1,475	1,459	2,934	7.41	820	2.07	3.45
Total Municipality	,,	398.00	3,660	2,146	2,199	4,345	10.92	1,249	3.14	3.38
New Norfolk—										
New Norfolk (N.M.)	S.	2.44	3,542	2,349	2,407	4,756	1,949.18	965	395.49	3.92
Rest of Municipality	,,	521.62	4,386	2,509	2,164	4,673	8.96	1,100	2.11	4.13
Total Municipality	,,	524.06	7,928	4,858	4,571	9,429	17.99	2,065	3.94	4.03
Oatlands	Mid.	587.50	2,942	1,539	1,375	2,914	4.96	778	1.32	3.74
Penguin—										
Penguin (N.M.) ..	N.W.	2.76	962	765	746	1,511	547.46	402	145.65	3.71
Rest of Municipality	,,	186.30	2,085	1,293	1,085	2,378	12.76	579	3.11	4.10
Total Municipality	,,	189.06	3,047	2,058	1,831	3,889	20.57	981	5.19	3.94

For footnotes *see* page 397.

TASMANIA—*continued.*

Local Government Area, &c. ("N.M." indicates Non-municipal Town)	Statistical Division	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
MUNICIPALITIES, &C.—*continued*										
Port Cygnet—										
Cygnet (N.M.) ..	S.	1.64	773	426	452	878	535.37	219	133.54	3.85
Rest of Municipality	,,	93.67	2,039	1,039	944	1,983	21.17	467	4.99	4.24
Total Municipality	,,	95.31	2,812	1,465	1,396	2,861	30.02	686	7.20	4.12
Portland	N.E.	607.81	1,402	740	672	1,412	2.32	408	0.67	3.40
Queenstown—										
Queenstown (N.M.)	W.	3.60	3,598	1,878	1,580	3,458	960.56	837	232.50	3.92
Rest of Municipality	,,	55.78	841	582	457	1,039	18.63	218	3.91	4.48
Total Municipality	,,	59.38	4,439*	2,460	2,037	4,497	75.73	1,055	17.77	4.04
Richmond	S.E.	219.61	1,583*	858	821	1,679	7.65	445	2.03	3.76
Ringarooma	N.E.	654.69	3,564	1,836	1,604	3,440	5.25	886	1.35	3.82
Ross	Mid.	487.50	649	367	313	680	1.39	186	0.38	3.60
Scottsdale—										
Scottsdale (N.M.) ..	N.E.	1.94	1,194	716	746	1,462	753.61	364	187.63	3.80
Rest of Municipality	,,	477.75	1,553	931	796	1,727	3.61	445	0.93	3.76
Total Municipality	,,	479.69	2,747*	1,647	1,542	3,189	6.65	809	1.69	3.78
Sorell	S.E.	295.00	2,080	1,273	1,118	2,391	8.11	653	2.21	3.60
Spring Bay	,,	442.19	874	560	488	1,048	2.37	291	0.66	3.51
St. Leonards—										
Launceston Suburbs (part)	L.	22.99	2,602	3,242	3,060	6,302	274.12	1,521	66.16	4.01
Rest of Municipality	N. Mid.	317.31	665	450	343	793	2.50	216	0.68	3.66
Total Municipality	..	340.30	3,267	3,692	3,403	7,095	20.85	1,737	5.10	3.97
Strahan	W.	1,468.75	532	304	270	574	0.39	147	0.10	3.87
Tasman	S.	193.75	1,039	575	504	1,079	5.57	296	1.53	3.62
Ulverstone—										
Ulverstone (N.M.) ..	N.W.	2.48	3,800	2,417	2,588	5,005	2,018.15	1,406	566.94	3.51
Rest of Municipality	,,	185.02	2,891	1,659	1,427	3,086	16.68	754	4.08	4.09
Total Municipality	,,	187.50	6,691	4,076	4,015	8,091	43.15	2,160	11.52	3.71
Waratah	W.	892.19	677	285	229	514	0.58	132	0.15	3.73
Westbury—										
Westbury (N.M.) ..	N. Mid.	4.30	908	518	515	1,033	240.23	292	67.91	3.49
Launceston Suburbs (part)	L.	1.27	211	175	178	353	277.95	100	78.74	3.44
Rest of Municipality	N. Mid.	354.59	2,412	1,328	1,260	2,588	7.30	709	2.00	3.62
Total Municipality	..	360.16	3,531	2,021	1,953	3,974	11.03	1,101	3.06	3.57
Wynyard—										
Somerset (N.M.) ..	N.W.	1.01	708	592	548	1,140	1,128.71	286	283.17	3.96
Wynyard (N.M.) ..	,,	1.48	1,858	1,051	1,134	2,185	1,476.35	562	379.73	3.70
Rest of Municipality	,,	335.01	3,764	2,160	1,909	4,069	12.15	1,009	3.01	4.02
Total Municipality	,,	337.50	6,330	3,803	3,591	7,394	21.91	1,857	5.50	3.91
Zeehan—										
Rosebery (N.M.) ..	W.	1.34	1,016	845	615	1,460	1,089.55	320	238.81	4.09
Rest of Municipality	,,	1,200.22	1,452	749	607	1,356	1.13	360	0.30	3.56
Total Municipality	,,	1,201.56	2,468	1,594	1,222	2,816	2.34	680	0.57	3.81
Total Municipalities ..	..	26,215.00	256,375	156,483	151,619	308,102	11.75	78,789	3.01	3.72
Migratory (*a*)	..	..	703	646	4	650	..	..	..	..
Total, Tasmania	..	26,215.00	257,078	157,129	151,623	308,752	11.75	78,789	3.01	3.72

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses or newly constituted local government area.
(*a*) Persons travelling on ships or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

TERRITORIES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

District	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
			Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
NORTHERN TERRITORY									
	Square Miles					Persons per Sq. Mile		Dwellings per Sq. Mile	
Darwin Town (Tropical)	90	5,208*	4,905	3,166	8,071	89.68	1,670	18.56	3.70
Alice Springs (N.M.) (Non-Tropical) ..	40	1,871	1,473	1,312	2,785	69.63	571	14.28	3.81
Other Districts (Tropical)	426,230	3,428	3,536	1,625	5,161	0.01	1,135	0.00	3.15
Other Districts (Non-Tropical) ..	97,260	223	156	72	228	0.00	51	0.00	3.74
Migratory (*a*)	..	138	218	6	224	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, NORTHERN TERRITORY ..	523,620	10,868	10,288	6,181	16,469	0.03	3,427	0.01	3.54
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY									
Canberra	42	15,156	15,076	13,201	28,277	673.26	6,574	156.52	3.73
Other Districts	897	1,749	1,153	885	2,038	2.27	544	0.61	3.55
TOTAL, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	939	16,905	16,229	14,086	30,315	32.28	7,118	7.58	3.71

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses.
(*a*) Persons travelling on ships or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

3. Metropolitan Areas.

SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Local Government Area ("M" indicates Municipality, "S" indicates Shire)		Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Ashfield	M.	2,048	44,761	18,209	21,568	39,777	19.42	11,737	5.73	3.22
Auburn	M.	7,818	42,183*	23,806	23,233	47,039	6.02	11,947	1.53	3.76
Bankstown	M.	19,219	42,646	51,784	50,600	102,384	5.33	26,301	1.37	3.83
Baulkham Hills (part)	S.	10,300	6,791	5,497	5,095	10,592	1.03	2,629	0.26	3.65
Blacktown (part)	S.	21,500	13,244	12,974	12,443	25,417	1.18	6,403	0.30	3.88
Botany	M.	4,391	27,446*	14,769	14,721	29,490	6.72	7,705	1.75	3.78
Burwood	M.	1,791	34,307*	14,405	16,936	31,341	17.50	8,702	4.86	3.32
Canterbury	M.	8,251	99,396*	53,625	56,246	109,871	13.32	29,923	3.63	3.65
Concord	M.	2,674	29,401	14,011	14,315	28,326	10.59	7,347	2.75	3.51
Drummoyne	M.	1,984	32,985	14,783	16,072	30,855	15.55	8,968	4.52	3.39
Fairfield	M.	23,806	26,953*	25,101	23,926	49,027	2.06	12,138	0.51	3.95
Holroyd	M.	9,627	24,129	20,175	20,210	40,385	4.19	10,302	1.07	3.89
Hornsby (part)	S.	20,300	27,670	18,225	19,649	37,874	1.87	10,465	0.52	3.50
Hunter's Hill	M.	1,416	11,497	6,106	6,465	12,571	8.88	2,905	2.05	3.43
Hurstville	M.	6,120	33,939*	24,688	25,648	50,336	8.22	13,883	2.27	3.61
Kogarah	M.	4,807	39,298	21,351	22,267	43,618	9.07	12,156	2.53	3.52
Ku-ring-gai	M.	20,235	39,874	24,045	28,570	52,615	2.60	14,691	0.73	3.38
Lane Cove	M.	2,566	19,817	10,383	11,423	21,806	8.50	6,315	2.46	3.34
Leichhardt	M.	2,478	70,256*	32,396	32,523	64,919	26.20	17,593	7.10	3.47
Liverpool (part)	M.	32,040	13,687*	13,333	9,316	22,649	0.71	4,427	0.14	4.11
Manly	M.	3,451	33,455	14,762	17,711	32,473	9.41	10,365	3.00	2.98
Marrickville	M.	3,649	88,721*	37,661	40,600	78,261	21.45	22,786	6.24	3.27
Mosman	M.	2,152	27,562	11,533	14,376	25,909	12.04	8,201	3.81	2.98
North Sydney	M.	2,584	60,379	25,446	31,322	56,768	21.97	18,403	7.12	2.81
Parramatta	M.	11,074	58,691*	37,912	38,205	76,117	6.87	18,421	1.66	3.84
Randwick	M.	8,491	100,931	48,234	50,846	99,080	11.67	28,327	3.34	3.29
Rockdale	M.	7,012	74,152*	37,021	38,974	75,995	10.84	21,540	3.07	3.49
Ryde	M.	9,921	40,526*	26,522	27,579	54,101	5.45	14,489	1.46	3.65
Strathfield	M.	3,450	23,910*	12,451	13,378	25,829	7.49	6,779	1.96	3.60
Sutherland	S.	91,520	29,184	32,947	32,810	65,757	0.72	18.597	0.20	3.49
Sydney	M.	7,161	213,900*	98,835	94,268	193,103	26.97	52,763	7.37	3.03
Warringah	S.	65,460	33,176	29,591	30,648	60,239	0.92	17,562	0.27	3.37
Waverley	M.	2,222	74,800	31,600	35,874	67,474	30.37	21,218	9.55	3.06
Willoughby	M.	5,480	51,945	24,261	27,829	52,090	9.51	14,963	2.73	3.37
Woollahra	M.	2,682	54,260*	21,536	27,537	49,073	18.30	16,057	5.99	2.81
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA		429,680	1,645,872	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	4.34	517,008	1.20	3.60

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses, or newly constituted local government area.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Local Government Area ("M" indicates Municipality, "S" indicates Shire)		Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Box Hill	M.	5,309	21,373	17,224	18,330	35,554	6.70	9,657	1.82	3.59
Brighton	M.	3,380	39,769	18,919	21,539	40,458	11.97	11,909	3.52	3.28
Broadmeadows (part) (*a*)	S.	33,107	8,004	11,703	11,362	23,065	0.70	5,699	0.17	3.82
Brunswick	M.	2,625	57,529	26,713	26,907	53,620	20.43	14,566	5.55	3.59
Camberwell	M.	8,682	76,125	42,476	47,921	90,397	10.41	26,190	3.02	3.38
Caulfield	M.	5,431	79,913	35,098	40,119	75,217	13.85	22,510	4.14	3.25
Chelsea	M.	3,020	12,049	8,318	8,539	16,857	5.58	4,777	1.58	3.50
Coburg	M.	4,616	49,597	31,034	31,043	62,077	13.45	16,380	3.55	3.69
Collingwood	M.	1,180	29,758	13,294	13,861	27,155	23.01	7,281	6.17	3.54
Dandenong	S.	34,560	15,122	14,013	13,735	27,748	0.80	7,273	0.21	3.75
Doncaster and Templestowe	S.	22,080	3,786	3,387	3,427	6,814	0.31	1,901	0.09	3.55
Eltham (part)	S.	9,504	3,882	3,780	3,719	7,499	0.79	2,083	0.22	3.60
Essendon	M.	4,073	55,396	28,404	29,469	57,873	14.21	16,282	4.00	3.48
Fern Tree Gully (part)	S.	32,787	14,206	10,822	11,197	22,019	0.67	6,541	0.20	3.31
Fitzroy	M.	904	32,380	16,082	14,230	30,312	33.53	8,305	9.19	3.23
Footscray	M.	4,441	53,459	29,640	28,275	57,915	13.04	15,456	3.48	3.63
Frankston and Hastings (part)	S.	17,459	9,441	7,430	8,048	15,478	0.89	4,485	0.26	3.32
Hawthorn	M.	2,411	40,464	17,106	20,082	37,188	15.42	11,488	4.76	3.07
Heidelberg	M.	30,490	38,311	29,913	30,094	60,007	1.97	15,096	0.50	3.74
Keilor	S.	35,200	3,243	5,493	5,188	10,681	0.30	2,797	0.08	3.80
Kew	M.	3,596	30,859	14,491	17,027	31,518	8.76	8,503	2.36	3.25
Lillydale (part)	S.	57,363	10,525	8,138	8,481	16,619	0.29	4,816	0.08	3.38
Malvern	M.	3,935	49,114	21,087	25,823	46,910	11.92	14,292	3.63	3.16

(*a*) Part of this area constituted as City of Broadmeadows as from 30th May, 1956.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS—*continued.*

Local Government Area ("M" indicates Municipality, "S" indicates Shire)		Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Melbourne	M.	7,765	99,861	47,992	45,180	93,172	12.00	22,345	2.88	3.21
Moorabbin	M.	13,295	29,236	32,443	32,889	65,332	4.91	17,488	1.32	3.66
Mordialloc	M.	3,013	14,513	10,363	10,662	21,025	6.98	5,748	1.91	3.57
Mulgrave	S.	16,640	3,850*	10,256	10,037	20,293	1.22	5,127	0.31	3.85
Northcote	M.	2,819	44,947	21,304	22,300	43,604	15.47	12,322	4.37	3.49
Nunawading	M.	10,275	10,774	11,978	11,877	23,855	2.32	6,362	0.62	3.63
Oakleigh	M.	3,326	16,899*	12,056	12,249	24,305	7.31	6,586	1.98	3.51
Port Melbourne	M.	2,628	14,205	6,815	6,289	13,104	4.99	3,461	1.32	3.60
Prahran	M.	2,361	59,882	24,481	29,528	54,009	22.88	18,036	7.64	2.79
Preston	M.	9,155	46,775	31,839	32,029	63,868	6.98	16,142	1.76	3.79
Richmond	M.	1,513	39,390	17,619	17,594	35,213	23.27	9,919	6.56	3.38
Ringwood	M.	5,625	4,897	6,413	6,538	12,951	2.30	3,619	0.64	3.55
Sandringham	M.	3,700	26,435	15,231	16,527	31,758	8.58	9,003	2.43	3.48
South Melbourne	M.	2,203	43,452	19,037	18,958	37,995	17.25	11,326	5.14	2.99
St. Kilda	M.	2,118	58,318	25,343	27,958	53,301	25.17	17,749	8.38	2.68
Sunshine	M.	19,775	15,066*	21,566	19,766	41,332	2.09	9,413	0.48	4.14
Werribee (part)	S.	10,144	3,412	3,496	3,204	6,700	0.66	1,615	0.16	3.78
Williamstown	M.	3,377	26,471	14,915	14,398	29,313	8.68	7,902	2.34	3.60
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA		445,885	1,292,688	747,712	776,399	1,524,111	3.42	422,450	0.95	3.61

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses, or newly constituted local government area.

BRISBANE AND SUBURBS.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Statistical Area (a)	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
			Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
	Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Ascot	1,440	16,865	7,203	8,892	16,095	11.18	4,748	3.30	3.18
Ashgrove	913	8,393	4,278	4,859	9,137	10.01	2,580	2.83	3.51
Bald Hills	251	558*	479	471	950	3.78	249	0.99	3.79
Balmoral	1,614	13,868	7,388	7,716	15,104	9.36	4,059	2.51	3.56
Banyo	1,612	3,064	2,743	2,623	5,366	3.33	1,395	0.87	3.77
Brisbane City	1,157	21,457*	9,731	8,207	17,938	15.50	3,153	2.73	2.88
Brisbane City, North	2,120	27,983	11,616	13,692	25,308	11.94	6,567	3.10	3.09
Brisbane City, South	1,759	31,088*	13,164	14,611	27,775	15.79	8,086	4.60	3.05
Brisbane Rural, North	83,800	7,873*	7,178	6,261	13,439	0.16	2,997	0.04	3.92
Brisbane Rural, South	87,717	12,229*	14,379	12,362	26,741	0.30	5,344	0.06	3.88
Camp Hill	1,082	7,669	5,281	5,644	10,925	10.10	2,996	2.77	3.64
Chatsworth	1,295	7,229*	6,344	6,864	13,208	10.20	3,591	2.77	3.65
Chermside	2,292	4,765*	7,181	7,521	14,702	6.41	3,745	1.63	3.92
Cooper's Plains	3,362	3,155*	3,524	3,455	6,979	2.08	1,841	0.55	3.78
Corinda	2,007	6,676*	4,657	5,011	9,668	4.82	2,604	1.30	3.62
Darra	2,295	684*	1,140	1,161	2,301	1.00	576	0.25	3.87
East Brisbane	760	12,438	5,388	5,842	11,230	14.78	3,253	4.28	3.30
Ekibin	1,002	11,705	5,614	5,934	11,548	11.52	3,096	3.09	3.41
Enoggera	1,212	6,057	5,026	5,038	10,064	8.30	2,628	2.17	3.80
Fernberg	946	10,831*	5,013	5,549	10,562	11.16	3,073	3.25	3.38
Geebung	2,163	1,767*	3,602	3,537	7,139	3.30	1,739	0.80	4.10
Graceville	1,118	4,201	2,934	3,291	6,225	5.57	1,701	1.52	3.58
Greenslopes	1,198	13,686	6,583	7,050	13,633	11.38	3,748	3.13	3.43
Hendra	1,512	6,230	3,329	3,572	6,901	4.56	1,924	1.27	3.56
Holland Park	1,654	5,848*	5,725	6,123	11,848	7.16	3,056	1.85	3.87
Inala	2,050	567	1,247	1,270	2,517	1.23	594	0.29	4.22
Indooroopilly	2,171	8,565	5,133	5,545	10,678	4.92	2,873	1.32	3.50
Ithaca	940	8,767	4,582	5,047	9,629	10.24	2,734	2.91	3.50
Kalinga	657	7,983	3,301	4,097	7,398	11.26	2,138	3.25	3.35
Kedron	1,083	10,210	6,075	6,520	12,595	11.63	3,343	3.09	3.75
Kenmore	508	285*	237	249	486	0.96	132	0.26	3.67
Meeandah	2,754	1,876	1,002	1,027	2,029	0.74	549	0.20	3.66
Mitchelton	1,010	3,378	3,286	3,420	6,706	6.64	1,701	1.68	3.88
Moorooka	2,220	8,364	5,971	6,192	12,163	5.48	3,204	1.44	3.79
Morningside	1,143	4,919	4,098	4,173	8,271	7.24	2,227	1.95	3.70
Mount Gravatt	1,061	776*	1,288	1,228	2,516	2.37	692	0.65	3.62
Newmarket	1,257	10,675	5,428	5,874	11,302	8.99	3,213	2.56	3.49
Normanby	650	13,798	5,836	6,023	11,859	18.24	3,401	5.23	3.33
Nundah	1,604	11,234	6,742	7,143	13,885	8.66	3,756	2.34	3.64
Sandgate	3,621	12,057	8,381	8,508	16,889	4.66	4,513	1.25	3.47
St. Lucia	858	2,101	2,064	2,204	4,268	4.97	1,205	1.40	3.51
Stafford	1,582	832	2,702	2,758	5,460	3.45	1,425	0.90	3.83
Tarragindi	1,589	2,607	3,338	3,475	6,813	4.29	1,844	1.16	3.69

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses, or newly constituted local government area.

(*a*) The Metropolitan Area of Brisbane is not divided for local government purposes, but for statistical purposes is divided into defined Statistical Areas which are geographical groups of suburbs.

BRISBANE AND SUBURBS—*continued.*

Statistical Area (*a*)	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
			Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
	Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
The Gap	553	314	245	296	541	0.98	139	0.25	3.46
Toowong	1,159	9,651	4,210	5,046	9,256	7.99	2,710	2.34	3.21
Windsor..	1,200	14,681	6,469	7,405	13,874	11.56	3,978	3.32	3.37
Wynnum	2,659	13,528	8,976	9,503	18,479	6.95	5,119	1.93	3.56
Yeronga..	1,390	8,543*	4,793	5,127	9,920	7.14	2,804	2.02	3.47
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA (*b*)	240,000	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	2.09	133,043	0.55	3.78

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses, or newly constituted local government area.
(*a*) *See* footnote (*a*) on previous page. (*b*) Excludes 10 square miles of Brisbane River.

ADELAIDE AND SUBURBS.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Local Government Area	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
			Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
	Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Adelaide	3,772	34,990	15,360	14,742	30,102	7.98	7,454	1.98	2.91
Brighton	2,111	7,507	6,379	6,639	13,018	6.17	3,591	1.70	3.40
Burnside	5,990	27,942	14,166	16,681	30,847	5.15	8,733	1.46	3.22
Campbelltown	5,760	5,233	5,477	5,109	10,586	1.84	2,682	0.47	3.73
Colonel Light Gardens	368	4,724	1,997	2,090	4,087	11.11	1,199	3.26	3.40
Enfield	12,739	13,744	25,787	24,625	50,412	3.96	11,840	0.93	3.96
Glenelg	1,168	13,867	5,849	7,117	12,966	11.10	4,287	3.67	2.92
Henley and Grange	1,693	6,347	3,288	3,724	7,012	4.14	2,098	1.24	3.22
Hindmarsh	1,178	14,537	6,870	6,691	13,561	11.51	3,758	3.19	3.50
Kensington and Norwood	969	15,709	6,801	7,358	14,159	14.61	4,306	4.44	3.07
Marion	13,420	10,967	15,799	15,643	31,442	2.34	8,397	0.63	3.73
Mitcham	17,291	23,573	16,399	17,386	33,785	1.95	9,300	0.54	3.47
Payneham	1,754	9,636	5,305	5,688	10,993	6.27	3,091	1.76	3.46
Port Adelaide	8,253	33,382	19,513	18,864	38,377	4.65	10,560	1.28	3.52
Prospect	1,990	22,875	10,604	11,708	22,312	11.21	6,863	3.45	3.19
St. Peters	923	12,522	5,656	5,854	11,510	12.47	3,432	3.72	3.17
Thebarton	1,038	14,585	6,474	6,631	13,105	12.63	3,939	3.79	3.23
Unley	3,515	44,164	18,335	21,742	40,077	11.40	12,491	3.55	3.05
Walkerville	600	4,988	2,090	2,601	4,691	7.82	1,466	2.44	2.99
West Torrens	7,723	22,570	16,440	16,488	32,928	4.26	9,179	1.19	3.48
Woodville	10,626	38,592	29,062	28,476	57,538	5.41	15,437	1.45	3.60
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA ..	102,881	382,454	237,651	245,857	483,508	4.70	134,103	1.30	3.61

PERTH AND SUBURBS.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Local Government Area ("M" indicates Municipality, "R.D." indicates Road District)		Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
				Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
		Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Bassendean	R.D.	2,496	5,218*	3,552	3,600	7,152	2.87	1,861	0.75	3.80
Bayswater	R.D.	6,848	6,478*	7,214	7,341	14,555	2.13	3,791	0.55	3.82
Belmont Park	R.D.	9,920	5,712	7,856	7,964	15,820	1.59	3,799	0.38	4.05
Canning	R.D.	16,896	5,203	6,947	6,472	13,419	0.79	3,144	0.19	3.94
Claremont	M.	1,241	7,796*	4,120	4,523	8,643	6.96	2,231	1.80	3.43
Cottesloe	M.	957	8,257	3,763	4,329	8,092	8.46	2,402	2.51	3.15
East Fremantle	M.	770	6,197	3,127	3,245	6,372	8.28	1,785	2.32	3.46
Fremantle	M.	3,750	18,791	11,757	11,038	22,795	6.08	5,591	1.49	3.78
Guildford	M.	546	2,217	1,084	1,050	2,134	3.91	553	1.01	3.57
Melville	R.D.	13,184	7,547	9,823	9,987	19,810	1.50	5,169	0.39	3.77
Midland Junction	M.	1,617	6,182	4,335	4,161	8,496	5.25	2,110	1.30	3.92
Mosman Park	R.D.	832	5,442	2,971	3,228	6,199	7.45	1,612	1.94	3.70
Nedlands	R.D.	5,047	18,199*	11,271	11,543	22,814	4.52	5,418	1.07	3.47
North Fremantle	M.	820	2,946	1,486	1,404	2,890	3.52	748	0.91	3.67
Peppermint Grove	R.D.	256	1,474	622	846	1,468	5.73	401	1.57	3.44

PERTH AND SUBURBS—*continued.*

Local Government Area ("M" indicates Municipality, "R.D." indicates Road District)	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
			Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
	Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Perth .. .. M.	15,251	98,890	48,088	49,262	97,350	6.38	25,460	1.67	3.42
Perth .. .. R.D.	28,416	30,989	24,519	25,571	50,090	1.76	13,263	0.47	3.69
South Perth .. .. .. R.D.	3,648	15,266	10,334	10,880	21,214	5.82	5,787	1.59	3.61
Subiaco .. .. M.	1,746	18,789	8,073	9,569	17,642	10.10	5,184	2.97	3.20
Swan (part) .. .. .. R.D.	8,064	935	890	802	1,692	0.21	432	0.05	3.82
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA ..	122,305	272,528	171,832	176,815	348,647	2.85	90,741	0.74	3.84

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses.

HOBART AND SUBURBS.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Local Government Area ("C" indicates City, "M" indicates Municipality)	Area	Population, 30th June, 1947	Population, 30th June, 1954				Total Occupied Dwellings, 30th June, 1954		Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling
			Males	Females	Persons	Density	Number	Density	
	Acres					Persons per Acre		Dwellings per Acre	
Clarence (part) .. .. M.	6,112	4,509*	5,351	5,335	10,686	1.75	2,695	0.44	3.94
Glenorchy .. .. .. M.	28,350	14,493	13,092	12,718	25,810	0.91	6,086	0.21	4.17
Hobart .. .. C.	17,760	56,640	26,263	28,624	54,887	3.09	14,612	0.82	3.40
Kingborough (part) .. .. M.	7,757	1,969*	1,838	1,985	3,823	0.49	1,079	0.14	3.49
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA ..	59,979	77,611	46,544	48,662	95,206	1.59	24,472	0.41	3.89

* Boundaries changed between 1947 and 1954 Censuses.

APPENDIX C

THE ALLOCATION OF "NOT STATED" AGES

1. Practice at Previous Censuses.

At Commonwealth Censuses prior to 1954, tables involving age were prepared on two bases. The detailed tables gave recorded ages and showed the numbers of cases in which age was not stated. The summary tables included in the Statisticians' Reports on the Censuses showed age details after the distribution of "not stated". This was done by a proportional distribution over all ages of 15 years and over, but in 1911 an effort was made to distinguish children under 15 years and these cases were distributed over ages 0 to 14 years.

The number and proportion of cases of age not stated at each Census from 1911 to 1954 are shown in the following table.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CASES OF AGE NOT STATED, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1954.

Particulars	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
MALES					
Number	12,401	7,920	10,188	24,847	20,735
Proportion per 1,000	5.36	2.87	3.03	6.54	4.56
FEMALES					
Number	10,983	6,290	8,655	23,946	19,664
Proportion per 1,000	5.13	2.35	2.65	6.33	4.43
PERSONS					
Number	23,384	14,210	18,843	48,793	40,399
Proportion per 1,000	5.25	2.61	2.84	6.44	4.50

The existence of two sets of figures for ages leads occasionally to some confusion, and, in addition, the labour involved in making the necessary distributions becomes excessively onerous, especially in the case of data classified by two or more characteristics. While the assumption that the unspecified ages follow the same distribution as those specified is the only practical one to adopt, there have always been doubts as to its validity, and, in particular, as to the procedure in limiting the distribution to ages 15 years and over. Of 24,847 males in 1947 for whom age was not stated, 1,553 were either children not attending school or full-time students, the greater number of whom would have been under 15 years of age. Similarly, 1,488 of the 23,946 females for whom age was not stated were in these two groups. While a different method of proportional distribution, as at the 1911 Census, would overcome this difficulty, the amount of work involved would be increased. The possibility of making such a distribution on many different bases, each leading to a different result, is one of the major justifications for an endeavour to remove unspecified data at the coding stage.

A study of Householders' Schedules revealed that in many cases other available information would enable the age to be determined to within a short range, and it was therefore decided to allocate an age at the coding stage in all cases where this was not specified. It was expected that the proportion of persons involved would be of the order of one half per cent, and it was felt that any method which gave a reasonable approximation in most cases would be preferable to the system of pro-rata distribution.

2. Method Used.

"Not stated" ages have been allocated in Censuses of the United States of America and Canada, using detailed distributions of the various factors of use in determining ages, e.g., relative ages of husbands and wives, ages of males and females at marriage and at the birth of children, &c. These procedures, which were not directly applicable to the different Schedule used in Australia, were also deemed to be unnecessarily complex for the extent of the work involved in an Australian Census. It was decided that sufficiently accurate results would be obtained by the use of ranges or average values of certain data, e.g., a range of age for a wife of from 5 years younger to 2 years older than her husband.

In brief, the procedure adopted was as follows.

1. By examination of all evidence on the Schedule, a range in which the true age probably lay was estimated.

2. The selected age was then determined by taking from an appropriate pack of randomly arranged cards the first card showing an age within this range. All cards up to and including that used were then placed at the back of the pack. This preserved the original random order by preventing a clustering of the less often used ages at the front of the pack.

3. Where more than one age had to be allocated on any Householder's Schedule, that for the person for whom most supplementary information was available was first adjusted. This was then used in determining a range for the remaining cases.

4. A record was kept of all ages allocated. The packs consisted of 500 cards each showing an age in the appropriate range, the composition of each pack being in the proportions revealed by the 1947 Census. There were four types, with separate packs for each sex as follows.

   (i) " Children " packs containing ages 0 to 15 years. These were used only where there was definite evidence that the person concerned was a child within this age group. About 8 per cent of all cases were covered by the " children " packs.

   (ii) " Work Force " packs containing ages 16 to 64 for males and 16 to 59 for females. These were the most frequently used packs (about 73 per cent of cases), and were used for persons showing an occupation or industry or otherwise appearing to be within these age groups.

   (iii) " Aged " packs for ages 65 to 80 for males and 60 to 80 for females. These were used for pensioners and other persons who were obviously over work force age. Allowance was made for an estimated proportion of invalid and other pensioners of younger ages and for persons over 80 years of age. About 15 per cent of all cases were covered by these packs.

   (iv) " General " packs for ages 16 to 80 years for both sexes. These were used in about 4 per cent of cases where no supplementary information was available to enable an age range to be determined. No provision was made for children under 16 years of age in this pack, it being assumed that evidence on the Schedule would enable the children to be distinguished.

The upper age limits on the " general " and " aged " packs were set to keep the number of cards to a reasonable level. For the " general " pack this seems to have been satisfactory, but for the " aged " pack the provision for persons over 80 years was not satisfactory, and it would have been preferable to have extended these packs to age 90. The number of cases of persons apparently of advanced age whose age was not stated was greater than anticipated. The upper limits of the work force pack were set at one year under pensionable age. Experience shows this to have been conservative, as there were a considerable number of persons, particularly males of pensionable age, still in the work force. An extension of the range of these packs by 5 or 10 years would be desirable on a future occasion.

It was assumed that one in seven pensioners were other than old age pensioners, and, in allocating ages in those cases where the fact that the person was a pensioner was the only guide, one in seven were chosen from the work force pack and the remainder from the aged pack.

The information on the Householder's Schedule used in determining the range of an age was as follows.

1. Relationship to the head of the house and or other persons on the Schedule.
2. Conjugal condition.
3. Duration of marriage.
4. Number of children.
5. Birthplace and period of residence of the various members of the household.
6. Question 11 (for pensioners, children and others not in the work force).
7. Occupation and industry.

In deciding the age range the following rules were used unless they conflicted with other information on the Schedule.

1. Relative ages of husband and wife—assume that the wife is from 2 years older to 5 years younger than her husband.
2. Child bearing age is from 20 to 45 years.
3. Minimum age at marriage is 19 years for females and 21 years for males.
4. The interval between marriage and the birth of the first child is from 0 to 3 years.
5. The average interval between births of children is 3 years. If there was a child with age not stated entered between two children with stated ages, a range of from one year older than the younger to one year younger than the older was used.

3. Results.

A total of 40,399 ages were allocated, representing 4.5 per thousand of the total population. The following table shows the total numbers allocated in each State and Territory.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CASES OF AGE NOT STATED, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory	Number			Proportion Per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	8,757	8,739	17,496	5.09	5.13	5.11
Victoria	5,228	5,090	10,318	4.25	4.17	4.21
Queensland	3,008	2,701	5,709	4.45	4.33	4.33
South Australia	1,249	1,102	2,351	3.09	2.80	2.95
Western Australia	1,572	1,214	2,786	4.76	3.92	4.35
Tasmania	745	726	1,471	4.74	4.79	4.76
Northern Territory	147	75	222	14.29	12.14	13.48
Australian Capital Territory	29	17	46	1.79	1.21	1.52
Australia	20,735	19,664	40,399	4.56	4.43	4.50

In the next table are shown, for Australia, single ages as recorded, as allocated, and as published.

AGES RECORDED, AGES ALLOCATED TO PERSONS WHOSE AGES WERE NOT STATED, AND AGES AS PUBLISHED AFTER ALLOCATION OF AGES NOT STATED, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males			Females		
	Population at each Age			Population at each Age		
	Recorded	Allocated	Published	Recorded	Allocated	Published
0	99,326	95	99,421	95,251	80	95,331
1	98,584	82	98,666	94,797	66	94,863
2	99,745	88	99,833	94,986	101	95,087
3	98,226	134	98,360	94,136	115	94,251
4	97,271	131	97,402	93,077	126	93,203
0 - 4	493,152	530	493,682	472,247	488	472,735
5	94,027	111	94,138	90,093	107	90,200
6	94,963	115	95,078	91,007	110	91,117
7	103,948	98	104,046	98,550	97	98,647
8	85,052	113	85,165	80,751	105	80,856
9	83,353	123	83,476	79,923	91	80,014
5 - 9	461,343	560	461,903	440,324	510	440,834
10	79,930	102	80,032	77,280	95	77,375
11	70,750	108	70,858	67,941	88	68,029
12	72,664	113	72,777	69,522	100	69,622
13	66,474	77	66,551	63,936	70	64,006
14	63,737	120	63,857	60,991	82	61,073
10 - 14	353,555	520	354,075	339,670	435	340,105

AGES RECORDED, AGES ALLOCATED TO PERSONS WHOSE AGES WERE NOT STATED, AND AGES AS PUBLISHED AFTER ALLOCATION OF AGES NOT STATED, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males			Females		
	Population at each Age			Population at each Age		
	Recorded	Allocated	Published	Recorded	Allocated	Published
15	63,134	91	63,225	61,172	80	61,252
16	61,813	109	61,922	58,850	104	58,954
17	61,041	139	61,180	58,320	93	58,413
18	59,177	142	59,319	56,164	127	56,291
19	56,500	141	56,641	54,439	135	54,574
15 - 19	301,665	622	302,287	288,945	539	289,484
20	56,644	179	56,823	53,678	123	53,801
21	59,480	204	59,684	54,766	172	54,938
22	60,684	260	60,944	55,570	173	55,743
23	66,165	281	66,446	61,114	223	61,337
24	67,772	310	68,082	62,118	250	62,368
20 - 24	310,745	1,234	311,979	287,246	941	288,187
25	69,444	359	69,803	63,699	279	63,978
26	72,453	360	72,813	65,967	290	66,257
27	73,168	378	73,546	66,190	306	66,496
28	76,566	382	76,948	69,577	263	69,840
29	75,115	414	75,529	69,309	298	69,607
25 - 29	366,746	1,893	368,639	334,742	1,436	336,178
30	75,261	404	75,665	70,209	358	70,567
31	70,428	401	70,829	66,656	365	67,021
32	73,758	428	74,186	70,364	379	70,743
33	73,568	413	73,981	69,192	350	69,542
34	69,134	443	69,577	65,335	397	65,732
30 - 34	362,149	2,089	364,238	341,756	1,849	343,605
35	62,432	442	62,874	61,295	407	61,702
36	62,003	461	62,464	61,402	447	61,849
37	63,563	461	64,024	62,346	428	62,774
38	66,474	443	66,917	64,311	459	64,770
39	69,008	481	69,489	65,852	408	66,260
35 - 39	323,480	2,288	325,768	315,206	2,149	317,355
40	69,915	480	70,395	68,611	439	69,050
41	60,876	406	61,282	56,774	352	57,126
42	65,193	511	65,704	62,077	408	62,485
43	63,824	402	64,226	59,143	373	59,516
44	61,402	409	61,811	56,476	357	56,833
40 - 44	321,210	2,208	323,418	303,081	1,929	305,010
45	60,284	403	60,687	55,357	393	55,750
46	57,637	458	58,095	52,981	372	53,353
47	56,107	435	56,542	50,537	406	50,943
48	56,497	357	56,854	51,085	354	51,439
49	54,175	352	54,527	48,393	346	48,739
45 - 49	284,700	2,005	286,705	258,353	1,871	260,224
50	52,329	398	52,727	48,996	378	49,374
51	43,952	330	44,282	40,109	304	40,413
52	47,719	325	48,044	44,573	311	44,884
53	49,671	282	49,953	47,359	349	47,708
54	50,685	370	51,055	50,414	347	50,761
50 - 54	244,356	1,705	246,061	231,451	1,689	233,140
55	38,571	298	38,869	38,738	310	39,048
56	39,577	330	39,907	41,106	373	41,479
57	37,341	349	37,690	39,333	372	39,705
58	38,840	343	39,183	43,045	396	43,441
59	37,176	323	37,499	40,045	404	40,449
55 - 59	191,505	1,643	193,148	202,267	1,855	204,122
60	38,162	280	38,442	44,507	348	44,855
61	32,957	240	33,197	35,695	287	35,982
62	35,756	225	35,981	39,452	328	39,780
63	35,077	368	35,445	39,326	325	39,651
64	35,565	317	35,882	38,103	324	38,427
60 - 64	177,517	1,430	178,947	197,083	1,612	198,695

AGES RECORDED, AGES ALLOCATED TO PERSONS WHOSE AGES WERE NOT STATED, AND AGES AS PUBLISHED AFTER ALLOCATION OF AGES NOT STATED, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954—*continued.*

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Males			Females		
	Population at each Age			Population at each Age		
	Recorded	Allocated	Published	Recorded	Allocated	Published
65	33,720	242	33,962	36,877	299	37,176
66	29,623	239	29,862	33,327	217	33,544
67	27,852	222	28,074	30,764	212	30,976
68	26,536	175	26,711	30,404	217	30,621
69	24,356	175	24,531	27,645	210	27,855
65 - 69	142,087	1,053	143,140	159,017	1,155	160,172
70	23,167	150	23,317	28,002	143	28,145
71	18,260	114	18,374	21,172	126	21,298
72	18,921	109	19,030	22,796	141	22,937
73	17,636	85	17,721	21,754	116	21,870
74	16,426	93	16,519	21,046	133	21,179
70 - 74	94,410	551	94,961	114,770	659	115,429
75	13,853	65	13,918	17,705	99	17,804
76	12,412	64	12,476	16,329	77	16,406
77	10,304	62	10,366	13,851	71	13,922
78	9,921	62	9,983	13,490	69	13,559
79	8,313	48	8,361	10,987	60	11,047
75 - 79	54,803	301	55,104	72,362	376	72,738
80	7,395	64	7,459	10,792	85	10,877
81	5,773	3	5,776	8,102	10	8,112
82	5,424	4	5,428	7,857	9	7,866
83	4,770	2	4,772	6,938	5	6,943
84	4,532	5	4,537	6,658	14	6,672
80 - 84	27,894	78	27,972	40,347	123	40,470
85	3,203	3	3,206	4,746	4	4,750
86	2,812	2	2,814	4,266	7	4,273
87	2,105	6	2,111	3,209	7	3,216
88	1,633	4	1,637	2,428	6	2,434
89	1,254	3	1,257	1,936	9	1,945
85 - 89	11,007	18	11,025	16,585	33	16,618
90	931	....	931	1,626	2	1,628
91	634	....	634	1,089	2	1,091
92	515	3	518	862	1	863
93	373	....	373	607	2	609
94	269	1	270	421	1	422
90 - 94	2,722	4	2,726	4,605	8	4,613
95	109	2	111	245	3	248
96	84	....	84	168	....	168
97	58	1	59	122	....	122
98	41	....	41	65	3	68
99	20	....	20	45	1	46
95 - 99	312	3	315	645	7	652
100	7	....	7	21	....	21
101	8	....	8	9	....	9
102	3	....	3	11	....	11
103	4	....	4	2	....	2
104	2	....	2	2	....	2
105	1	....	1	1	....	1
100 and over	25	....	25	46	....	46
Not Stated	20,735	....	....	19,664	....	....
Total	4,546,118	20,735	(*a*) 4,546,118	4,440,412	19,664	(*a*) 4,440,412

(*a*) Includes distribution of " not stated " ages.

A feature of this table is the increase in allocated ages at 80 years followed by a sharp fall at higher ages. Ages over 80 were only allocated when it seemed certain that the person concerned was of such an age. The desirability of extending the " aged " pack beyond this age has already been mentioned. The peak at age 80 appears to be an operational bias which would also have been removed by a more extensive age range in these packs.

The proportion of persons to whom ages were allocated in each age group is shown in the following table.

PROPORTION OF CASES OF AGES NOT STATED, IN AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Group (Years)	Proportion per 1,000 of Recorded Ages		
	Males	Females	Persons
0 - 4	1.07	1.03	1.05
5 - 9	1.21	1.16	1.19
10 - 14	1.47	1.28	1.38
15 - 19	2.06	1.87	1.97
20 - 24	3.97	3.28	3.64
25 - 29	5.16	4.29	4.75
30 - 34	5.77	5.41	5.59
35 - 39	7.07	6.82	6.95
40 - 44	6.87	6.36	6.63
45 - 49	7.04	7.24	7.14
50 - 54	6.98	7.30	7.13
55 - 59	8.58	9.17	8.88
60 - 64	8.06	8.18	8.12
65 - 69	7.41	7.26	7.33
70 - 74	5.84	5.74	5.78
75 - 79	5.49	5.20	5.32
80 - 84	2.80	3.05	2.95
85 and over	1.78	2.19	2.03
All Ages	4.58	4.45	4.52

While the progression is not regular, the proportion for each sex rises with age from the very low rates at young ages to a maximum in the age group 55-59 years, and then declines. Had all the " not stated " ages been spread proportionately over ages 15 and over, their proportions to this total would have been 6.44 and 6.21 for males and females respectively. If, as in 1911, children had been treated separately, the corresponding proportions over 15 years would have been 5.94 and 5.75 respectively.

The average age allocated to males was 41.58 years and to females 43.61, compared with 31.29 and 32.44 for all males and females whose ages were recorded.

Of Householders' Schedules on which ages had to be determined, 50.5 per cent. contained one missing age, 39.2 per cent two, 7.5 per cent three, and 2.8 per cent four or more missing ages, an average of 1.6 persons for each such Schedule.

4. Test of Results.

In order to test the effectiveness of the system used, a systematic sample of Householders' Schedules in New South Wales was chosen covering approximately 1,250 males and females each, for whom an age 16 years or over had been estimated. The actual ages of these persons were then sought by reference to Electoral Office records.

For 40 per cent of the males in the sample and 29 per cent of the females, the true age could not be determined. This was due to the fact that many of the persons involved were not on the electoral rolls because they were not naturalized or were too young, or because their names could not be traced owing to changes of name or address since the Census or since the last advice to the Electoral authorities.

The composition of the sample in comparison with the estimated age distribution of all cases of " not stated " ages in New South Wales is shown in the following table.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE OF CASES OF AGES NOT STATED, NEW SOUTH WALES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Age Group to which Allocated (Years)	Males					Females				
	Number of Cases			Percentage Distribution		Number of Cases			Percentage Distribution	
	Traced	Not Traced	Total	Total Sample Cases	Whole State	Traced	Not Traced	Total	Total Sample Cases	Whole State
16–24	43	75	118	9.4	9.9	39	70	109	8.6	9.3
25–29	56	69	125	10.0	11.2	53	48	101	8.0	9.1
30–34	81	61	142	11.3	11.2	112	39	151	12.0	10.6
35–39	93	55	148	11.8	11.9	113	37	150	11.9	12.1
40–44	83	52	135	10.8	10.7	81	18	99	7.8	9.3
45–49	84	54	138	11.0	10.1	110	32	142	11.3	10.4
50–54	66	34	100	8.0	8.6	99	23	122	9.7	9.3
55–59	65	30	95	7.6	7.7	111	33	144	11.4	10.4
60–64	67	29	96	7.7	6.7	76	26	102	8.1	8.2
65–69	65	27	92	7.3	6.9	65	25	90	7.1	6.1
70–74	30	12	42	3.4	3.1	22	7	29	2.3	3.1
75–79	9	9	18	1.4	1.6	12	7	19	1.5	1.7
80 and over	1	3	4	0.3	0.4	2	2	4	0.3	0.4
Total	743	510	1,253	100.0	100.0	895	367	1,262	100.0	100.0

The sample closely followed the distribution by age group of all cases of " not stated " ages.

In the following tables males and females for whom an age check was obtained are shown classified according to the estimated and true age groups, but the existence of the high proportion of cases in which a check was not possible renders definite conclusions difficult.

MALES WITH AGE NOT STATED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACTUAL AGE, NEW SOUTH WALES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Actual Age (Years)	Estimated Age (Years)													
	16–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	Total
16–24	19	17	1	3	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	43
25–29	12	22	17	7	1	1	4	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	66
30–34	2	7	24	15	4	2	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	55
35–39	4	3	17	22	17	1	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	66
40–44	1	2	10	15	24	15	3	1	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	73
45–49	1	. .	5	12	14	23	8	4	2	1	. .	. .	. .	70
50–54	. .	. .	2	8	11	16	22	9	2	1	2	. .		73
55–59	1	2	1	4	6	12	14	18	16	5	. .	. .	. .	79
60–64	. .	2	3	2	4	5	8	15	27	11	1	1	. .	79
65–69	3	. .	1	4	2	5	6	10	13	24	7	. .	. .	75
70–74	. .	1	. .	1	. .	1	. .	3	5	10	10	3	. .	34
75–79	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1	7	7	4	. .	20
80–84	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1	2	2	. .	1	7
85–89	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1	1	. .	3
Total	43	56	81	93	83	84	66	65	67	65	30	9	1	743

FEMALES WITH AGE NOT STATED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACTUAL AGE, NEW SOUTH WALES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Actual Age (Years)	Estimated Age (Years)													
	16–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	Total
16–24	18	10	6	2	2	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	39
25–29	9	15	16	8	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	49
30–34	. .	11	31	22	8	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	74
35–39	3	6	18	38	18	7	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	91
40–44	2	4	18	22	27	22	6	4	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	108
45–49	2	3	13	7	12	27	14	3	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	83
50–54	1	1	5	5	6	25	24	19	5	4	1	. .	. .	96
55–59	1	1	2	3	4	11	26	38	10	8	1	. .	. .	105
60–64	. .	2	1	2	1	7	13	26	24	14	2	1	. .	93
65–69	2	. .	2	4	3	3	10	12	15	16	2	2	1	72
70–74	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	4	5	11	14	7	5	. .	49
75–79	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	2	5	5	8	2	. .	25
80–84	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1	3	2	1	2	1	11
Total	39	53	112	113	81	110	99	111	76	65	22	12	2	895

In the case of males, 240, or 32 per cent, were allocated to the correct age group, 275 or 37 per cent to the age groups adjoining the correct group, and, in all, 626, or 84 per cent, to within 10 years of the correct age group. Corresponding numbers and percentages for females were 268—30 per cent, 340—38 per cent and 753—84 per cent.

The following table shows for each age group the number of cases in which the age was estimated correctly, the number of over- and under-estimates, and the average error of estimation.

ERRORS OF ESTIMATION OF AGES NOT STATED IN AGE GROUPS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Actual Age (Years)	Males				Females			
	Number of Errors			Average Error (Years)	Number of Errors			Average Error (Years)
	Zero	Positive	Negative		Zero	Positive	Negative	
16 - 24	4	32	7	+ 4.7	3	28	8	+ 4.9
25 - 29	3	44	19	+ 4.4	3	31	15	+ 1.9
30 - 34	5	31	19	+ 1.6	11	42	21	+ 2.0
35 - 39	2	29	35	— 0.5	7	43	41	— 0.2
40 - 44	6	31	36	— 0.5	13	43	52	— 1.4
45 - 49	6	23	41	— 2.6	3	30	50	— 3.6
50 - 54	8	23	42	— 2.8	2	38	56	— 2.3
55 - 59	4	27	48	— 4.6	9	33	63	— 3.1
60 - 64	10	19	50	— 5.6	4	22	67	— 4.7
65 - 69	6	16	53	— 8.9	3	11	58	— 9.9
70 and over	5	6	53	— 7.9	4	9	72	— 9.6
Total	59	281	403	— 2.5	62	330	503	— 2.9

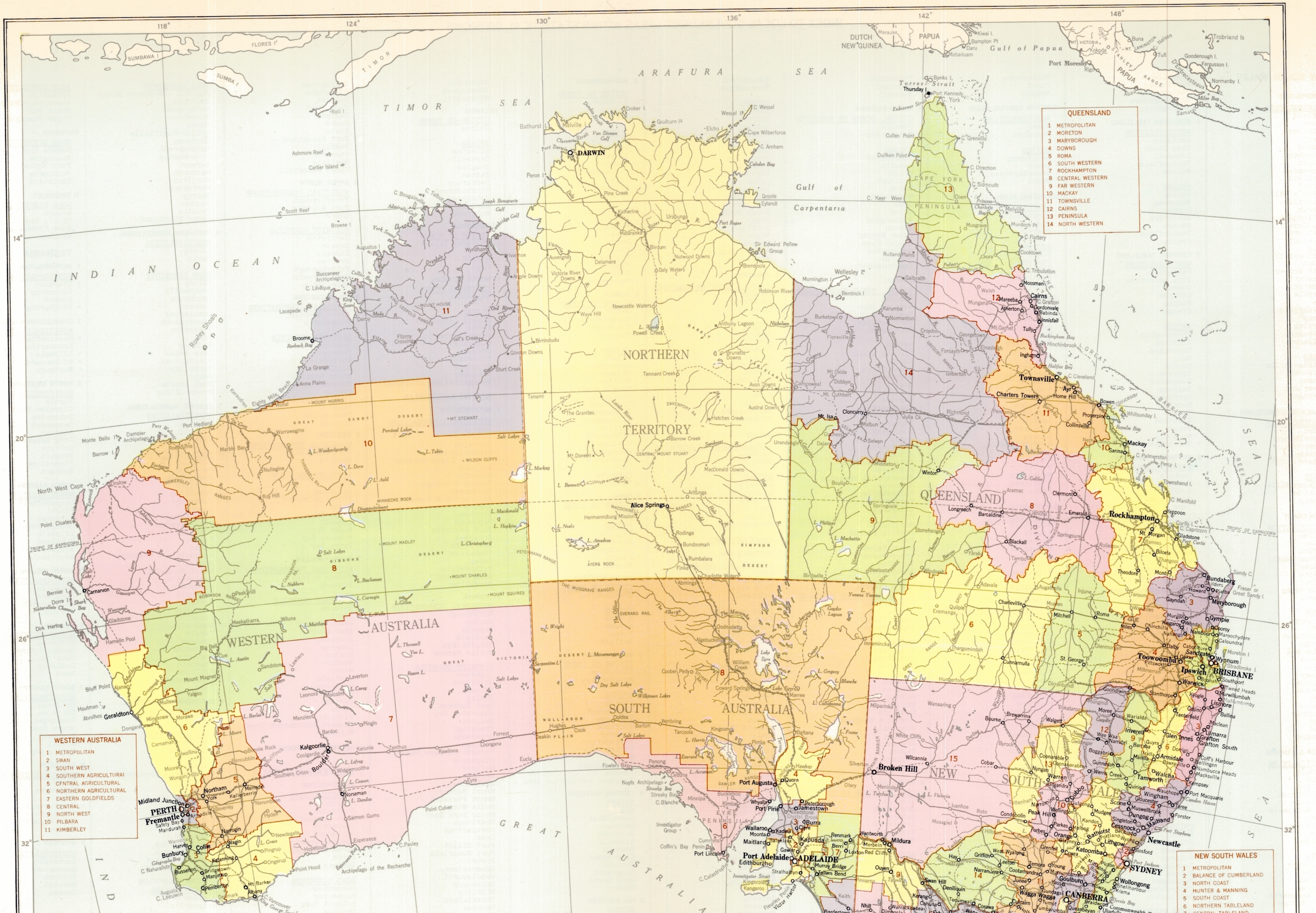
For both males and females the tendency was to over-estimate the age of persons in the youngest age groups, to estimate reasonably accurately between ages 30 and 50 years, and to under-estimate in the higher ages. This trend was largely to be expected from the nature of the possible errors, e.g., in the case of a person actually aged 20 whose age had to be estimated from the "general" pack, there was a range of 60 years for possible over-estimation against 4 years for under-estimation. Apart from such cases of random selection, some of the sources of error have already been mentioned in the curtailment of the upper limits of the "work force" and "age" packs. A further source of underestimation was the use of a low limit to age at marriage. This ensured reasonable results in most cases, but led to high errors in the fairly frequent cases of childless couples who had married later in life than usual.

The following table shows the distribution of errors of estimate by single years up to 10 years and grouped thereafter.

ERRORS OF ESTIMATION OF AGES NOT STATED, NEW SOUTH WALES, 30th JUNE, 1954.

Error of Estimate—Positive or Negative (Years)	Males			Females		
	Number of Cases	Per Cent	Cumulative Per Cent	Number of Cases	Per Cent	Cumulative Per Cent
Zero	59	7.94	7.94	62	6.93	6.93
1	93	12.52	20.46	118	13.18	20.11
2	97	13.05	33.51	99	11.06	31.17
3	57	7.67	41.18	98	10.95	42.12
4	72	9.69	50.87	88	9.83	51.95
5	61	8.21	59.08	63	7.04	58.99
6	47	6.33	65.41	48	5.36	64.35
7	33	4.44	69.85	42	4.69	69.04
8	30	4.04	73.89	42	4.69	73.73
9	24	3.23	77.12	35	3.80	77.53
10	13	1.75	78.87	26	3.02	80.55
11 - 15	78	10.50	89.37	80	8.94	89.49
16 - 20	32	4.31	93.68	43	4.92	94.41
21 - 25	23	3.09	96.77	27	2.91	97.32
Over 25	24	3.23	100.00	24	2.68	100.00
Total	743	100.00	....	895	100.00	....

The average error over-all was an under-estimate of 2.5 years for males and 2.9 years for females.


ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CORAL SEA
TASMAN SEA
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
Gulf of Carpentaria
DUTCH NEW GUINEA
PAPUA
Gulf of Papua
Port Moresby
Torres Strait
Bass Strait
NORTHERN TERRITORY
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA
DARWIN
PERTH
Fremantle
ADELAIDE
Port Adelaide
MELBOURNE
SYDNEY
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HOBART
Launceston
Newcastle
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Broken Hill
Townsville
Rockhampton
Toowoomba
Ipswich
Ballaarat
Bendigo
Geelong
Wollongong
118°
124°
130°
136°
142°
148°
154°
160°
112°
14°
20°
26°
32°
38°
Longitude East of Greenwich

AUSTRALIA
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

SCALE

MILES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 MILES

REFERENCE

✱ Statistical Division Boundaries ----------------------------

+ Municipal and Non-Municipal Towns, where shown ------- printed in black

NOTE ✱ Statistical Divisions are as used in publications by State Statisticians.
See overleaf for list of Local Government Areas in each Statistical Division.

+ Municipal Towns are towns incorporated for local government purposes.
Non-Municipal Towns are towns not separately incorporated for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

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2 MORETON
3 MARYBOROUGH
4 DOWNS
5 ROMA
6 SOUTH WESTERN
7 ROCKHAMPTON
8 CENTRAL WESTERN
9 FAR WESTERN
10 MACKAY
11 TOWNSVILLE
12 CAIRNS
13 PENINSULA
14 NORTH WESTERN

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
1 METROPOLITAN
2 SWAN
3 SOUTH WEST
4 SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL
5 CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL
6 NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL
7 EASTERN GOLDFIELDS
8 CENTRAL
9 NORTH WEST
10 PILBARA
11 KIMBERLEY

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
1 METROPOLITAN
2 CENTRAL
3 LOWER NORTH
4 UPPER NORTH
5 SOUTH EASTERN
6 WESTERN
7 MURRAY-MALLEE
8 REMAINDER OF STATE

VICTORIA
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9 NORTH WESTERN SLOPE
10 CENTRAL WESTERN SLOPE
11 SOUTH WESTERN SLOPE
12 NORTH CENTRAL PLAIN
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14 RIVERINA
15 WESTERN

TASMANIA
1 METROPOLITAN
2 LAUNCESTON & SUBURBS
3 NORTH WESTERN
4 NORTH EASTERN
5 NORTH MIDLAND
6 MIDLAND
7 SOUTH EASTERN
8 SOUTHERN
9 WESTERN

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the National Mapping Office, Department of the Interior, Canberra, A.C.T

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- Gilgandra
- Goobang
- • Gulgong
- Jemalong
- Molong
- Talbragar
- Timbrebongie
- • Wellington

11 SOUTH WESTERN SLOPE

MUNICIPALITIES
- Albury
- Cootamundra
- Grenfell
- Junee
- Murrumburrah
- Temora
- Wagga Wagga
- Young

SHIRES
- Bland
- Boorowa
- Burrangong
- Demondrille
- Gundagai
- Holbrook
- Hume
- Illabo
- Jindalee
- Fyeamba
- Mitchell
- Narraburra
- Tumbarumba
- Tumut
- Weddin

12 NORTH CENTRAL PLAIN

MUNICIPALITIES
- Moree
- Narrabri

SHIRES
- Boolooroo
- Boomi
- Coonabarabran
- Namoi

13 CENTRAL PLAIN

MUNICIPALITIES
- Condobolin
- Nyngan
- Warren

SHIRES
- Bogan
- Coonamble
- Lachlan
- Marthaguy
- Walgett

14 RIVERINA

MUNICIPALITIES
- Corowa
- Deniliquin
- Hay
- Narrandera

SHIRES
- Berrigan
- Carrathool
- Conargo
- Coolamon
- Coreen
- Culcairn
- Jerilderie
- Leeton
- Lockhart
- Murray
- Murrumbidgee
- Urana
- Wade
- Wakool
- Waradgery
- Windouran
- Yanko

15 WESTERN

MUNICIPALITIES
- Balranald
- Bourke
- Brewarrina
- Broken Hill
- Cobar
- Wentworth
- Wilcannia

VICTORIA

1 METROPOLITAN

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Box Hill
- Brighton
- Brunswick
- Camberwell
- Caulfield
- Chelsea
- Coburg
- Collingwood
- Essendon
- Fitzroy
- Footscray
- Hawthorn
- Heidelberg
- Kew
- Malvern
- Melbourne
- Moorabbin
- Mordialloc
- Northcote
- Nunawading
- Oakleigh
- Port Melbourne
- Prahran
- Preston
- Richmond
- Ringwood
- Sandringham
- South Melbourne
- St. Kilda
- Sunshine
- Williamstown

SHIRES
- • Broadmeadows
- Dandenong
- Doncaster & Templestowe
- • Eltham
- • Fern Tree Gully
- • Frankston & Hastings
- Keilor
- • Lillydale
- Mulgrave
- • Werribee

2 GIPPSLAND

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Sale
- Yallourn Works Area

SHIRES
- Alberton
- Avon
- Bairnsdale
- Buln Buln
- Maffra
- Mirboo
- Morwell
- Narracan
- Orbost
- Rosedale
- South Gippsland
- Tambo
- Traralgon
- Warragul
- Woorayl

3 NORTH EASTERN

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Benalla
- Wangaratta

SHIRES
- Beechworth
- Benalla
- Bright
- Chiltern
- Euroa
- Mansfield
- Omeo
- Oxley
- Rutherglen
- Towong
- Upper Murray
- Violet Town
- Wangaratta
- Wodonga
- Yackandandah

4 CENTRAL

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Geelong
- Geelong West
- Newtown & Chilwell
- Queenscliffe
- Wonthaggi

SHIRES
- Bacchus Marsh
- Ballan
- Bannockburn
- Barrabool
- Bass
- Bellarine
- Berwick
- • Broadmeadows
- Bulla
- Bungaree
- Buninyong
- Corio
- Cranbourne
- • Eltham
- • Fern Tree Gully
- Flinders
- • Frankston & Hastings
- Gisborne
- Healesville
- Korumburra
- • Lillydale
- Melton
- Mornington
- Phillip Island
- Romsey
- South Barwon
- Upper Yarra
- • Werribee
- Whittlesea

5 NORTH CENTRAL

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Castlemaine
- Clunes
- Daylesford
- Maryborough

SHIRES
- Alexandra
- Broadford
- Creswick
- Glenlyon
- Kilmore
- Kyneton
- Maldon
- McIvor
- Metcalfe
- Newham & Woodend
- Newstead
- Pyalong
- Seymour
- Talbot
- Tullaroop
- Yea

6 NORTHERN

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Bendigo
- Eaglehawk
- Echuca
- Inglewood
- Kyabram
- Shepparton

SHIRES
- Bet Bet
- Charlton
- Cobram
- Cohuna
- Deakin
- East Loddon
- Gordon
- Goulburn
- Huntly
- Kerang
- Korong
- Marong
- Numurkah
- Rochester
- Rodney
- Shepparton
- Strathfieldsaye
- Tungamah
- Waranga
- Yarrawonga

7 WESTERN

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Ararat
- Ballaarat
- Camperdown
- Colac
- Hamilton
- Koroit
- Port Fairy
- Portland
- Sebastopol
- Warrnambool

SHIRES
- Ararat
- Ballarat
- Belfast
- Colac
- Dundas
- Glenelg
- Grenville
- Hampden
- Heytesbury
- Leigh
- Lexton
- Minhamite
- Mortlake
- Mount Rouse
- Otway
- Portland
- Ripon
- Wannon
- Warrnambool
- Winchelsea

8 WIMMERA

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Horsham
- St. Arnaud
- Stawell

SHIRES
- Arapiles
- Avoca
- Dimboola
- Donald
- Dunmunkle
- Kaniva
- Kara Kara
- Kowree
- Lowan
- Stawell
- Warracknabeal
- Wimmera

9 MALLEE

CITIES, TOWNS OR BOROUGHS
- Mildura
- Swan Hill

SHIRES
- Birchip
- Karkarooc
- Mildura
- Swan Hill
- Walpeup
- Wycheproof

QUEENSLAND

1 METROPOLITAN

STATISTICAL AREAS
- Ascot
- Ashgrove
- Bald Hills
- Balmoral
- Banyo
- Brisbane City
- Camp Hill
- Chatsworth
- Chermside
- Cooper's Plains
- Corinda
- Darra
- East Brisbane
- Ekibin
- Enoggera
- Fernberg
- Geebung
- Graceville
- Greenslopes
- Hendra
- Holland Park
- Inala
- Indooroopilly
- Ithaca
- Kalinga
- Kedron
- Kenmore
- Meeandah
- Mitchelton
- Moorooka
- Morningside
- Mount Gravatt
- Newmarket
- Normanby
- North City
- Nundah
- Sandgate
- South City
- St. Lucia
- Stafford
- Tarragindi
- The Gap
- Toowong
- Windsor
- Wynnum
- Yeronga
- Rural

2 MORETON

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Ipswich
- Redcliffe
- South Coast

SHIRES
- Albert
- Beaudesert
- Boonah
- Caboolture
- Esk
- Gatton
- Kilcoy
- Laidley
- Landsborough
- Maroochy
- Moreton
- Pine
- Redland

3 MARYBOROUGH

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Bundaberg
- Gympie
- Maryborough

SHIRES
- Biggenden
- Burrum
- Eidsvold
- Gayndah
- Gooburrum
- Isis
- Kilkivan
- Kingaroy
- Kolan
- Mundubbera
- Murgon
- Nanango
- Noosa
- Perry
- Tiaro
- Widgee
- Wondai
- Woocoo
- Woongarra

4 DOWNS

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Dalby
- Goondiwindi
- Toowoomba
- Warwick

SHIRES
- Allora
- Cambooya
- Chinchilla
- Clifton
- Crow's Nest
- Glengallan
- Inglewood
- Jondaryan
- Millmerran
- Murilla
- Pittsworth
- Rosalie
- Rosenthal
- Stanthorpe
- Tara
- Waggamba
- Wambo

5 ROMA

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Roma

SHIRES
- Balonne
- Bendemere
- Booringa
- Bungil
- Warroo

6 SOUTH WESTERN

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Charleville

SHIRES
- Bulloo
- Murweh
- Paroo
- Quilpie

7 ROCKHAMPTON

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Gladstone
- Rockhampton

SHIRES
- Banana
- Broadsound
- Calliope
- Duaringa
- Fitzroy
- Livingstone
- Miriam Vale
- Monto
- Mount Morgan
- Taroom
- Theodore Irrigation Area

8 CENTRAL WESTERN

SHIRES
- Aramac
- Barcaldine
- Bauhinia
- Belyando
- Blackall
- Emerald
- Ilfracombe
- Jericho
- Longreach
- Peak Downs
- Tambo

9 FAR WESTERN

SHIRES
- Barcoo
- Boulia
- Diamantina
- Isisford
- Winton

10 MACKAY

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Mackay

SHIRES
- Mirani
- Nebo
- Pioneer
- Proserpine
- Sarina

11 TOWNSVILLE

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Bowen
- Charters Towers
- Townsville

SHIRES
- Ayr
- Dalrymple
- Thuringowa
- Wangaratta

12 CAIRNS

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Cairns

SHIRES
- Atherton
- Cardwell
- Douglas
- Eacham
- Herberton
- Hinchinbrook
- Johnstone
- Mareeba
- Mulgrave

13 PENINSULA

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Thursday Island

SHIRES
- Cook

14 NORTH WESTERN

CITIES OR TOWNS
- Hughenden

SHIRES
- Barkly Tableland
- Burke
- Carpentaria
- Cloncurry
- Croydon
- Etheridge
- Flinders
- McKinlay
- Wyangarie (now Richmond)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1 METROPOLITAN

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
- Adelaide
- Brighton
- Burnside
- Campbelltown
- Colonel Light Gardens
- Enfield
- Glenelg
- Henley & Grange
- Hindmarsh
- Kensington & Norwood
- Marion
- Mitcham
- Payneham
- Port Adelaide
- Prospect
- St. Peters
- Thebarton
- Unley
- Walkerville
- West Torrens
- Woodville

2 CENTRAL

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
- Edithburgh
- Gawler
- Kapunda
- Maitland
- Strathalbyn
- Victor Harbor

DISTRICT COUNCILS
- Angaston
- Balaklava
- Barossa
- Dudley
- East Torrens
- Encounter Bay
- Eudunda
- Freeling
- Gumeracha
- Kapunda
- Keyneton & Swan Reach
- Kingscote
- Mallala
- Meadows
- Minlaton
- Mount Barker
- Mount Pleasant
- Mudla Wirra
- Munno Para East
- Noarlunga
- Onkaparinga
- Owen
- Port Elliot
- Port Wakefield
- Riverton
- Robertstown
- Saddleworth
- Salisbury
- Stirling
- Strathalbyn
- Tanunda
- Teatree Gully
- Truro
- Warooka
- Willunga
- Yankalilla
- Yorke Peninsula
- Yorketown

3 LOWER NORTH

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
- Burra
- Clare
- Jamestown
- Kadina
- Moonta
- Port Pirie
- Wallaroo

DISTRICT COUNCILS
- Blyth
- Burra Burra
- Bute
- Clare
- Clinton
- Crystal Brook
- Georgetown
- Gladstone
- Hallett
- Jamestown
- Kadina
- Laura
- Pirie
- Port Broughton
- Redhill
- Snowtown
- Spalding
- Upper Wakefield

4 UPPER NORTH

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
- Peterborough
- Port Augusta
- Quorn

DISTRICT COUNCILS
- Carrieton
- Hawker
- Kanyaka
- Orroroo
- Peterborough
- Port Germein
- Wilmington

5 SOUTH EASTERN

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
- Mount Gambier
- Naracoorte

DISTRICT COUNCILS
- Beachport
- Lacepede
- Lucindale
- Millicent
- Mount Gambier
- Naracoorte
- Penola
- Port Macdonnell
- Robe
- Tantanoola
- Tatiara

6 WESTERN

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
- Port Lincoln
- Whyalla

DISTRICT COUNCILS
- Cleve
- Elliston
- Franklin Harbor
- Kimba
- Le Hunte
- Lincoln
- Murat Bay
- Streaky Bay
- Tumby Bay

7 MURRAY-MALLEE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
- Murray Bridge
- Renmark

DISTRICT COUNCILS
- Barmera
- Berri
- Brown's Well
- East Murray
- Karoonda
- Lameroo
- Loxton
- Mannum
- Marne
- Meningie
- Mobilong
- Morgan
- Paringa
- Peake
- Pinnaroo
- Renmark Irrigation Trust
- Waikerie

8 REMAINDER OF STATE

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

1 METROPOLITAN

MUNICIPALITIES
- Claremont
- Cottesloe
- East Fremantle
- Fremantle
- Guildford
- Midland Junction
- North Fremantle
- Perth
- Subiaco

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Bassendean
- Bayswater
- Belmont Park
- Canning
- Melville
- Mosman Park
- Nedlands
- Peppermint Grove
- Perth
- South Perth
- • Swan

2 SWAN

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Armadale - Kelmscott
- Darling Range
- Fremantle
- Gosnells
- Kwinana
- Mundaring
- Rockingham
- Serpentine - Jarrahdale
- • Swan
- Wanneroo

3 SOUTH WEST

MUNICIAPLITIES
- Bunbury

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Augusta - Margaret River
- Balingup
- Bridgetown
- Busselton
- Capel
- Collie Coalfields
- Dardanup
- Drakesbrook
- Greenbushes
- Harvey
- Mandurah
- Manjimup
- Marradong
- Murray
- Nannup
- Preston
- Upper Blackwood

4 SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL

MUNICIPALITIES
- Albany
- Wagin

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Albany
- Broomehill
- Cranbrook
- Denmark
- Dumbleyung
- Gnowangerup
- Katanning
- Kent
- Kojonup
- Lake Grace
- Plantagenet
- Tambellup
- Wagin
- West Arthur
- Woodanilling

5 CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL

MUNICIPALITIES
- Narrogin
- Northam
- York

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Beverley
- Brookton
- Bruce Rock
- Corrigin
- Cuballing
- Cunderdin
- Dowerin
- Goomalling
- Kellerberrin
- Kondinin
- Koorda
- Kulin
- Kununoppin - Trayning
- Merredin
- Mount Marshall
- Mukinbudin
- Narembeen
- Narrogin
- Northam
- Nungarin
- Pingelly
- Quairading
- Tammin
- Toodyay
- Wandering
- Westonia
- Wickepin
- Williams
- Wyalkatchem
- York

6 NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL

MUNICIPALITIES
- Geraldton

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Carnamah
- Chittering
- Dalwallinu
- Dandaragan
- Geraldton - Greenough
- Gingin
- Irwin
- Mingenew
- Moora
- Morawa
- Mullewa
- Northampton
- Perenjori
- Three Springs
- Upper Chapman
- Victoria Plains
- Wongan - Ballidu

7 EASTERN GOLDFIELDS

MUNICIPALITIES
- Boulder
- Kalgoorlie

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Coolgardie
- Dundas
- Esperance
- Kalgoorlie
- Laverton
- Leonora
- Menzies
- Phillips River
- Yilgarn

8 CENTRAL

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Black Range
- Cue
- Meekatharra
- Mount Magnet
- Murchison
- Wiluna
- Yalgoo

9 NORTH WEST

MUNICIPALITIES
- Carnarvon

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Ashburton
- Gascoyne - Minilya
- Shark Bay
- Upper Gascoyne

10 PILBARA

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Marble Bar
- Nullagine
- Port Hedland
- Roebourne
- Tableland

11 KIMBERLEY

ROAD DISTRICTS
- Broome
- Hall's Creek
- West Kimberley
- Wyndham

TASMANIA

1 METROPOLITAN

MUNICIPALITIES
- • Clarence
- Glenorchy
- Hobart
- • Kingborough

2 LAUNCESTON & SUBURBS

MUNICIPALITIES
- • Beaconsfield
- Launceston
- • Lilydale
- • St. Leonards
- • Westbury

3 NORTH WESTERN

MUNICIPALITIES
- Burnie
- Circular Head
- Deloraine
- Devonport
- Kentish
- King Island
- Latrobe
- Penguin
- Ulverstone
- Wynyard

4 NORTH EASTERN

MUNICIPALITIES
- • Beaconsfield
- Fingal
- Flinders
- George Town
- • Lilydale
- Portland
- Ringarooma
- Scottsdale

5 NORTH MIDLAND

MUNICIPALITIES
- Evandale
- Longford
- • St. Leonards
- • Westbury

6 MIDLAND

MUNICIPALITIES
- Bothwell
- Campbell Town
- Hamilton
- Oatlands
- Ross

7 SOUTH EASTERN

MUNICIPALITIES
- Brighton
- • Clarence
- Glamorgan
- Green Ponds
- Richmond
- Sorell
- Spring Bay

8 SOUTHERN

MUNICIPALITIES
- Bruny
- Esperance
- Huon
- • Kingborough
- New Norfolk
- Port Cygnet
- Tasman

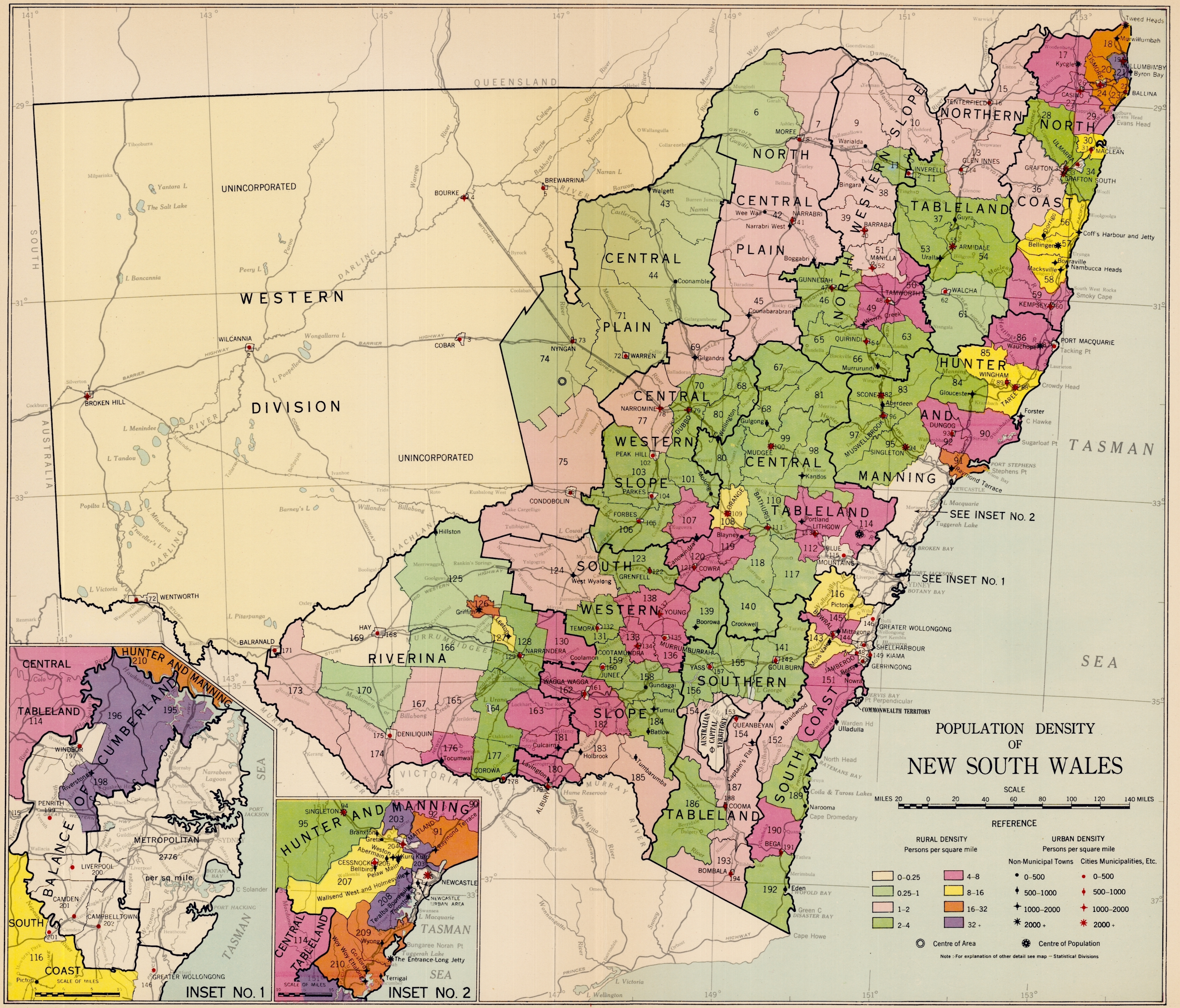
9 WESTERN

MUNICIPALITIES
- Gormanston
- Queenstown
- Strahan
- Waratah
- Zeehan

NORTHERN TERRITORY

POLICE DISTRICTS
- Adelaide River
- Alice Springs
- Anthony Lagoon
- Borroloola
- Brock's Creek
- Daly River
- Darwin
- Elliott
- Finke River
- Hart's Range
- Hatches Creek
- Katherine
- Lake Nash
- Maranboy
- Mataranka
- Parap
- Pine Creek
- Rankine River
- Roper River
- Tennant Creek
- Timber Creek
- Wave Hill

• Part Only


POPULATION DENSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES
SCALE
MILES 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 MILES
REFERENCE
RURAL DENSITY Persons per square mile
0–0.25
0.25–1
1–2
2–4
4–8
8–16
16–32
32 +
URBAN DENSITY Persons per square mile
Non-Municipal Towns
Cities Municipalities, Etc.
0–500
500–1000
1000–2000
2000 +
Centre of Area
Centre of Population
Note : For explanation of other detail see map – Statistical Divisions
WESTERN DIVISION
UNINCORPORATED
CENTRAL PLAIN
NORTH CENTRAL PLAIN
NORTH WESTERN SLOPE
NORTHERN TABLELAND
NORTH COAST
NORTH WESTERN SLOPE
HUNTER AND MANNING
CENTRAL WESTERN SLOPE
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SOUTH WESTERN SLOPE
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INVERELL
TENTERFIELD
LISMORE
GRAFTON
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PORT MACQUARIE
TAREE
DUBBO
ORANGE
BATHURST
LITHGOW
COWRA
YOUNG
GOULBURN
WAGGA WAGGA
ALBURY
DENILIQUIN
HAY
GRIFFITH
SYDNEY
GREATER WOLLONGONG
NEWCASTLE
QUEANBEYAN
BEGA
INSET No. 1
CENTRAL TABLELAND
HUNTER AND MANNING
BALANCE OF CUMBERLAND
METROPOLITAN 2776 per sq mile
SOUTH COAST
INSET No. 2
HUNTER AND MANNING
CENTRAL TABLELAND
NEWCASTLE URBAN AREA
TASMAN SEA
SCALE OF MILES

NMP/56/65.2

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T.

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S = Shire Mun = Municipality

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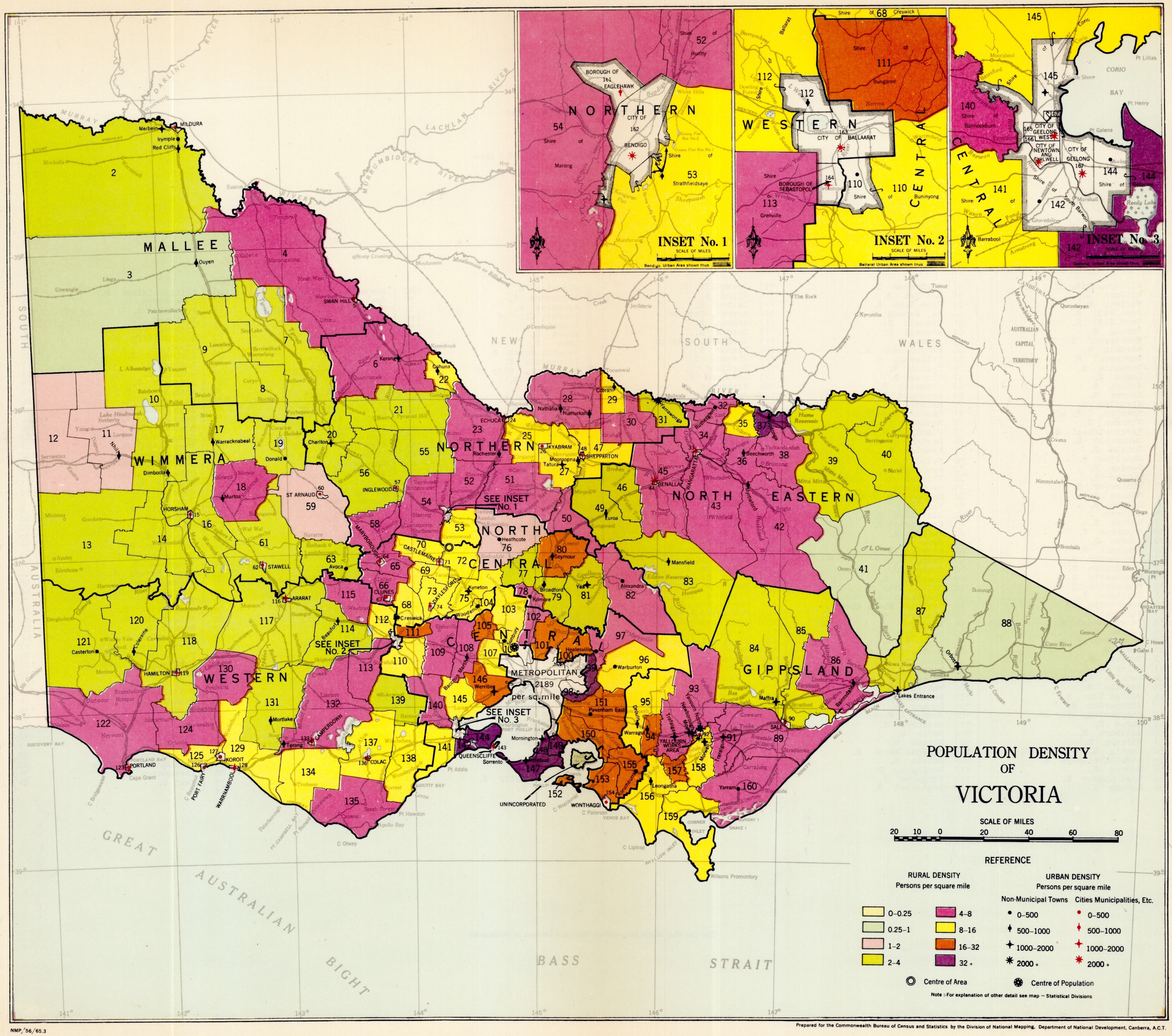
* Incorporated with Shire of Barraba from 1st. November, 1953.

(See also Map of the Metropolitan Statistical Division of Sydney)



MALLEE
WIMMERA
NORTHERN
NORTH CENTRAL
CENTRAL
WESTERN
NORTH EASTERN
GIPPSLAND
METROPOLITAN
2189
per sq.mile
SEE INSET No. 1
SEE INSET No. 2
SEE INSET No. 3
INSET No. 1
Bendigo Urban Area shown thus
INSET No. 2
Ballarat Urban Area shown thus
INSET No. 3
Geelong Urban Area shown thus
SCALE OF MILES
NEW SOUTH WALES
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
BASS STRAIT
MILDURA
SWAN HILL
ST ARNAUD
HORSHAM
STAWELL
ARARAT
HAMILTON
PORTLAND
PORT FAIRY
KOROIT
WARRNAMBOOL
CAMPERDOWN
COLAC
QUEENSCLIFFE
WONTHAGGI
YALLOURN WORKS AREA
SALE
BENALLA
WANGARATTA
SHEPPARTON
KYABRAM
ECHUCA
CASTLEMAINE
DAYLESFORD
MARYBOROUGH
CLUNES
INGLEWOOD
UNINCORPORATED

POPULATION DENSITY OF VICTORIA

SCALE OF MILES

20 10 0 20 40 60 80

REFERENCE

RURAL DENSITY Persons per square mile	
🟨 0–0.25	🟪 4–8
🟩 0.25–1	🟨 8–16
🟥 1–2	🟧 16–32
🟨 2–4	🟪 32 +

URBAN DENSITY
Persons per square mile

Non-Municipal Towns	Cities Municipalities, Etc.
● 0–500	● 0–500
♦ 500–1000	♦ 500–1000
✦ 1000–2000	✦ 1000–2000
✱ 2000 +	✱ 2000 +

◎ Centre of Area ⊛ Centre of Population

Note :-For explanation of other detail see map — Statistical Divisions

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T.

NMP/56/65.3

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14	Arapiles S.
15	Horsham, City of
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17	Warracknabeal S.
18	Dunmunkle S.
19	Donald S.
20	Charlton S.
21	Gordon S.
22	Cohuna S.
23	Rochester S.
24	Echuca B.
25	Deakin S.
26	Kyabram B.
27	Rodney S.
28	Numurkah S.
29	Cobram S.
30	Tungamah S.
31	Yarrawonga S.
32	Rutherglen S.
33	Wangaratta B.
34	Wangaratta S.
35	Chiltern S.
36	Beechworth S.
37	Wodonga S.
38	Yackandandah S.
39	Towong S.
40	Upper Murray S.
41	Omeo S.
42	Bright S.
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105	Gisborne S.
106	Bulla S.
107	Melton S.
108	Bacchus Marsh S.
109	Ballan S.
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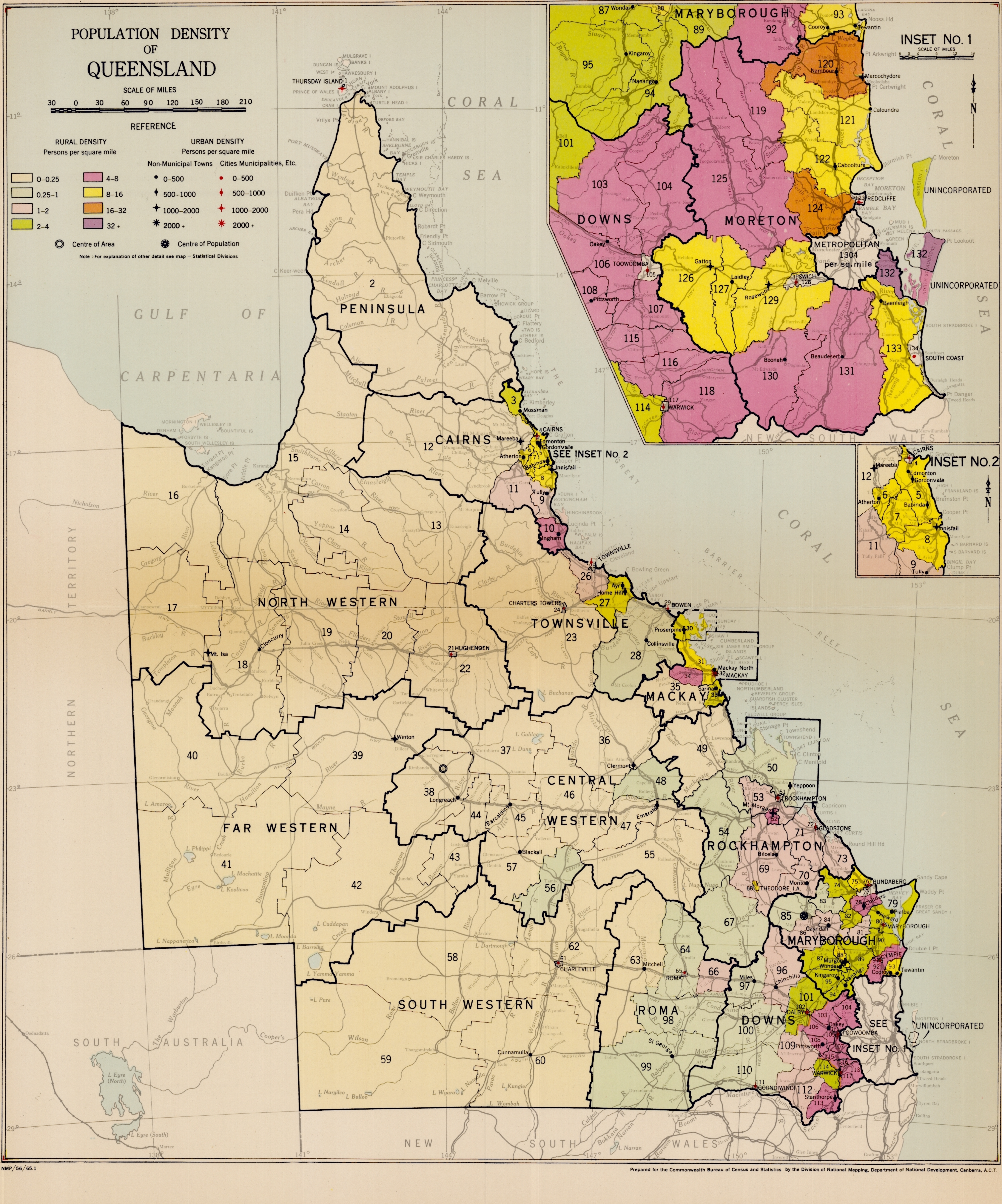

POPULATION DENSITY OF QUEENSLAND

SCALE OF MILES
30 0 30 60 90 120 150 180 210
REFERENCE
RURAL DENSITY
Persons per square mile
0–0.25
0.25–1
1–2
2–4
4–8
8–16
16–32
32 +
URBAN DENSITY
Persons per square mile
Non-Municipal Towns
Cities Municipalities, Etc.
0–500
500–1000
1000–2000
2000 +
Centre of Area
Centre of Population
Note : For explanation of other detail see map – Statistical Divisions
PENINSULA
CAIRNS
SEE INSET No. 2
NORTH WESTERN
TOWNSVILLE
MACKAY
CENTRAL
WESTERN
FAR WESTERN
ROCKHAMPTON
MARYBOROUGH
SOUTH WESTERN
ROMA
DOWNS
SEE INSET No. 1
UNINCORPORATED
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
CORAL SEA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
INSET No. 1
MARYBOROUGH
DOWNS
MORETON
METROPOLITAN
1304 per sq. mile
INSET No. 2

NMP/56/65.1

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T.

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19	McKinlay S.
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32	Mackay, City of
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34	Mirani S.
35	Nebo S.
36	Belyando S.
37	Aramac S.
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39	Winton S.
40	Boulia S.
41	Diamantina S.
42	Barcoo S.
43	Isisford S.
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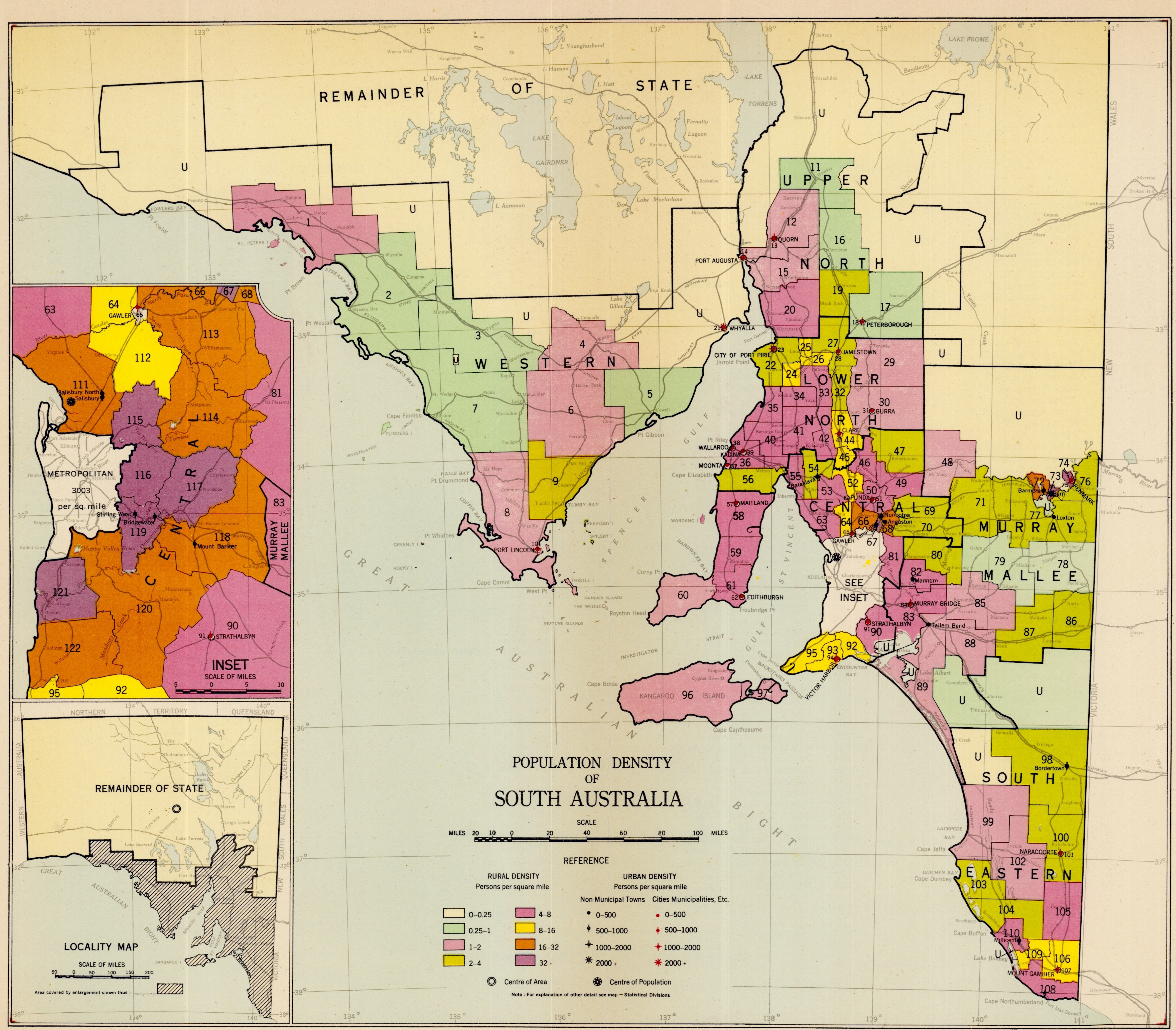
(See also Map of the Metropolitan Statistical Division of Brisbane)

* As from 28th July, 1954, re-named Shire of Richmond

§ Controlled by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply


REMAINDER OF STATE
UPPER NORTH
WESTERN
LOWER NORTH
CENTRAL
MURRAY MALLEE
SOUTH EASTERN
U
SEE INSET
METROPOLITAN
3003 per sq. mile
INSET
SCALE OF MILES
REMAINDER OF STATE
LOCALITY MAP
SCALE OF MILES
Area covered by enlargement shown thus :-
NORTHERN TERRITORY
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
SPENCER GULF
GULF ST VINCENT
INVESTIGATOR STRAIT
KANGAROO ISLAND
LAKE EYRE
LAKE TORRENS
LAKE GAIRDNER
LAKE EVERARD
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WHYALLA
QUORN
PETERBOROUGH
CITY OF PORT PIRIE
JAMESTOWN
BURRA
CLARE
WALLAROO
KADINA
MOONTA
MAITLAND
EDITHBURGH
PORT LINCOLN
TUMBY BAY
GAWLER
KAPUNDA
Nuriootpa
Angaston
Tanunda
Balaklava
Mannum
MURRAY BRIDGE
Tailem Bend
STRATHALBYN
VICTOR HARBOR
ENCOUNTER BAY
Barmera
Berri
RENMARK
Loxton
Bordertown
NARACOORTE
Millicent
MOUNT GAMBIER
Salisbury North
Salisbury
Stirling West
Bridgewater
Mount Barker

POPULATION DENSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SCALE

MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 MILES

REFERENCE

RURAL DENSITY Persons per square mile		URBAN DENSITY Persons per square mile: Non-Municipal Towns	Cities Municipalities, Etc.
0–0.25	4–8	0–500	0–500
0.25–1	8–16	500–1000	500–1000
1–2	16–32	1000–2000	1000–2000
2–4	32 +	2000 +	2000 +

◎ Centre of Area ❂ Centre of Population

Note :-For explanation of other detail see map – Statistical Divisions

NMP/56/65.4

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T.

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D.C. = District Council   C.T. = Corporate Town

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7	Elliston D.C.
8	Lincoln D.C.
9	Tumby Bay D.C.
10	Port Lincoln C.T.
11	Hawker D.C.
12	Kanyaka D.C.
13	Quorn C.T.
14	Port Augusta C.T.
15	Wilmington D.C.
16	Carrieton D.C.
17	Peterborough D.C.
18	Peterborough C.T.
19	Orroroo D.C.
20	Port Germein D.C.
21	Whyalla C.T.
22	Pirie D.C.
23	City of Port Pirie
24	Crystal Brook D.C.
25	Laura D.C.
26	Gladstone D.C.
27	Jamestown D.C.
28	Jamestown C.T.
29	Hallett D.C.
30	Burra Burra D.C.
31	Burra C.T.
32	Spalding D.C.
33	Georgetown D.C.
34	Red Hill D.C.
35	Port Broughton D.C.
36	Kadina D.C.
37	Moonta C.T.
38	Wallaroo C.T.
39	Kadina C.T.
40	Bute D.C.
41	Snowtown D.C.
42	Blyth D.C.
43	Clare C.T.
44	Clare D.C.
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53	Owen D.C.
54	Balaklava D.C.
55	Port Wakefield D.C.
56	Clinton D.C.
57	Maitland C.T.
58	Yorke Peninsula D.C.
59	Minlaton D.C.
60	Warooka D.C.
61	Yorketown D.C.
62	Edithburgh C.T.
63	Mallala D.C.
64	Mudla Wirra D.C.
65	Gawler C.T.
66	Freeling D.C.
67	Tanunda D.C.
68	Angaston D.C.
69	Truro D.C.
70	Keyneton - Swan Reach D.C.
71	Waikerie D.C.
72	Barmera D.C.
73	Berri D.C.
74	Renmark Irrigation Trust
75	Renmark C.T.
76	Paringa D.C.
77	Loxton D.C.
78	Brown's Well D.C.
79	East Murray D.C.
80	Marne D.C.
81	Mount Pleasant D.C.
82	Mannum D.C.
83	Mobilong D.C.
84	Murray Bridge C.T.
85	Karoonda D.C.
86	Pinnaroo D.C.
87	Lameroo D.C.
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98	Tatiara D.C.
99	Lacepede D.C.
100	Naracoorte D.C.
101	Naracoorte C.T.
102	Lucindale D.C.
103	Robe D.C.
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Kapunda D.C.	50
Karoonda D.C.	85
Keyneton - Swan Reach D.C.	70
Kimba D.C.	4
Kingscote D.C.	96
Lacepede D.C.	99
Lameroo D.C.	87
Laura D.C.	25
Le Hunte D.C.	3
Lincoln D.C.	8
Loxton D.C.	77
Lucindale D.C.	102
Maitland C.T.	57
Mallala D.C.	63
Mannum D.C.	82
Marne D.C.	80
Meadows D.C.	120
Meningie D.C.	89
Millicent D.C.	110
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Naracoorte D.C.	100
Noarlunga D.C.	121
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Orroroo D.C.	19
Owen D.C.	53
Paringa D.C.	76
Peake D.C.	88
Penola D.C.	105
Peterborough C.T.	18
Peterborough D.C.	17
Pinnaroo D.C.	86
Pirie D.C.	22
Port Augusta C.T.	14
Port Broughton D.C.	35
Port Elliot D.C.	92
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Saddleworth D.C.	46
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Teatree Gully D.C.	115
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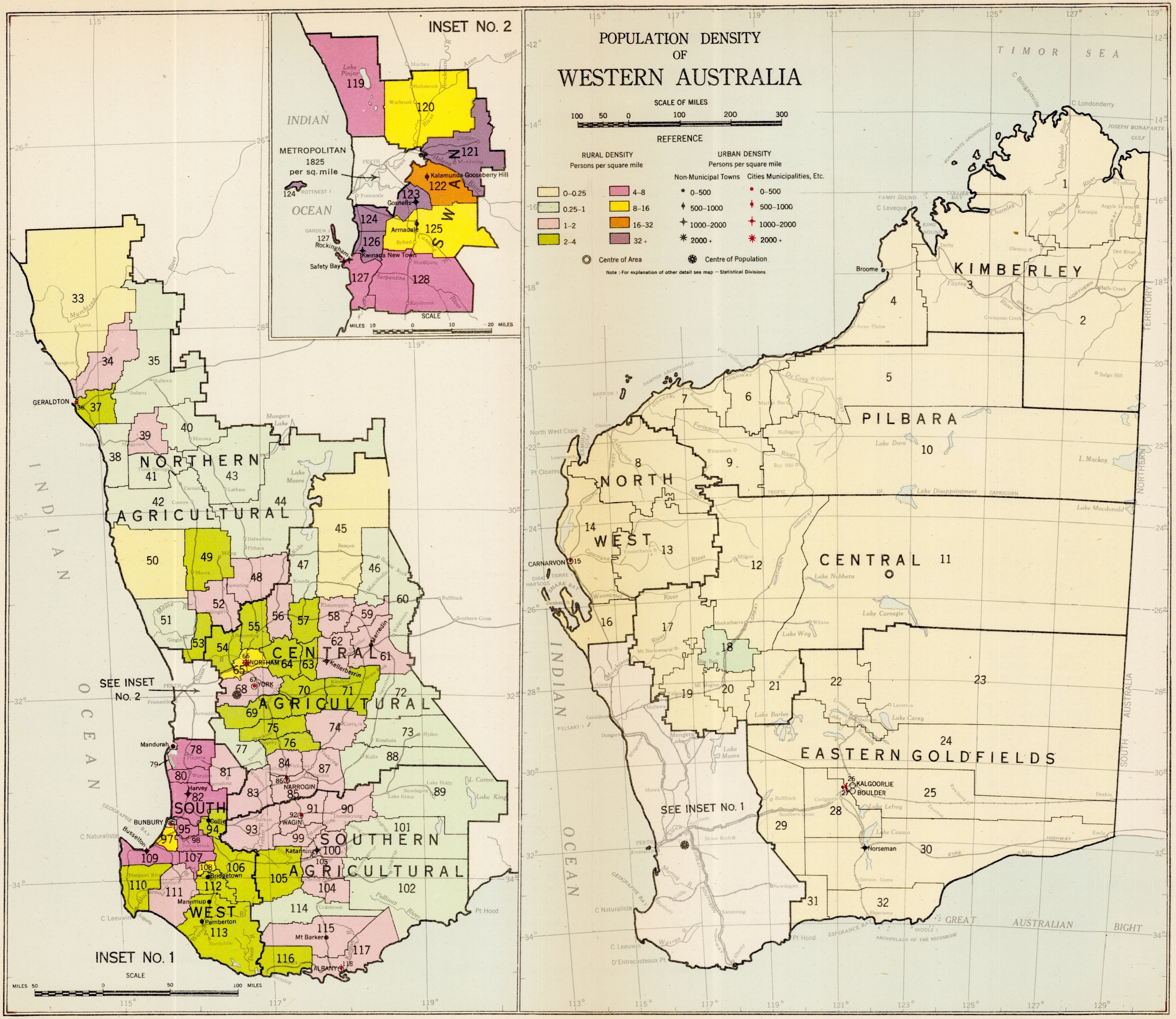
(See also Map of the Metropolitan Statistical Division of Adelaide)

POPULATION DENSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA


SCALE OF MILES
100 50 0 100 200 300
REFERENCE
RURAL DENSITY
Persons per square mile
0–0.25
0.25–1
1–2
2–4
4–8
8–16
16–32
32 +
URBAN DENSITY
Persons per square mile
Non-Municipal Towns
Cities Municipalities, Etc.
0–500
500–1000
1000–2000
2000 +
Centre of Area
Centre of Population
Note :-For explanation of other detail see map — Statistical Divisions
INSET NO. 2
METROPOLITAN 1825 per sq. mile
INDIAN OCEAN
SWAN
Kalamunda
Gooseberry Hill
Gosnells
Armadale
Rockingham
Kwinana New Town
Safety Bay
INSET NO. 1
SEE INSET No. 2
NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL
CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL
SOUTH WEST
GERALDTON
NORTHAM
YORK
NARROGIN
WAGIN
Katanning
Kellerberrin
Merredin
Mandurah
Harvey
BUNBURY
Collie
Busselton
Bridgetown
Manjimup
Pemberton
Mt Barker
ALBANY
INDIAN OCEAN
TIMOR SEA
KIMBERLEY
PILBARA
NORTH WEST
CENTRAL
EASTERN GOLDFIELDS
SEE INSET No. 1
Broome
CARNARVON
KALGOORLIE
BOULDER
Norseman
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NMP/56/65.5

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T.

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R.D. = Road District Mun. = Municipality

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8	Ashburton R.D.
9	Tableland R.D.
10	Nullagine R.D.
11	Wiluna R.D.
12	Meekatharra R.D.
13	Upper Gascoyne R.D.
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20	Mount Magnet R.D.
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26	Kalgoorlie Mun.
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72	Narembeen R.D.
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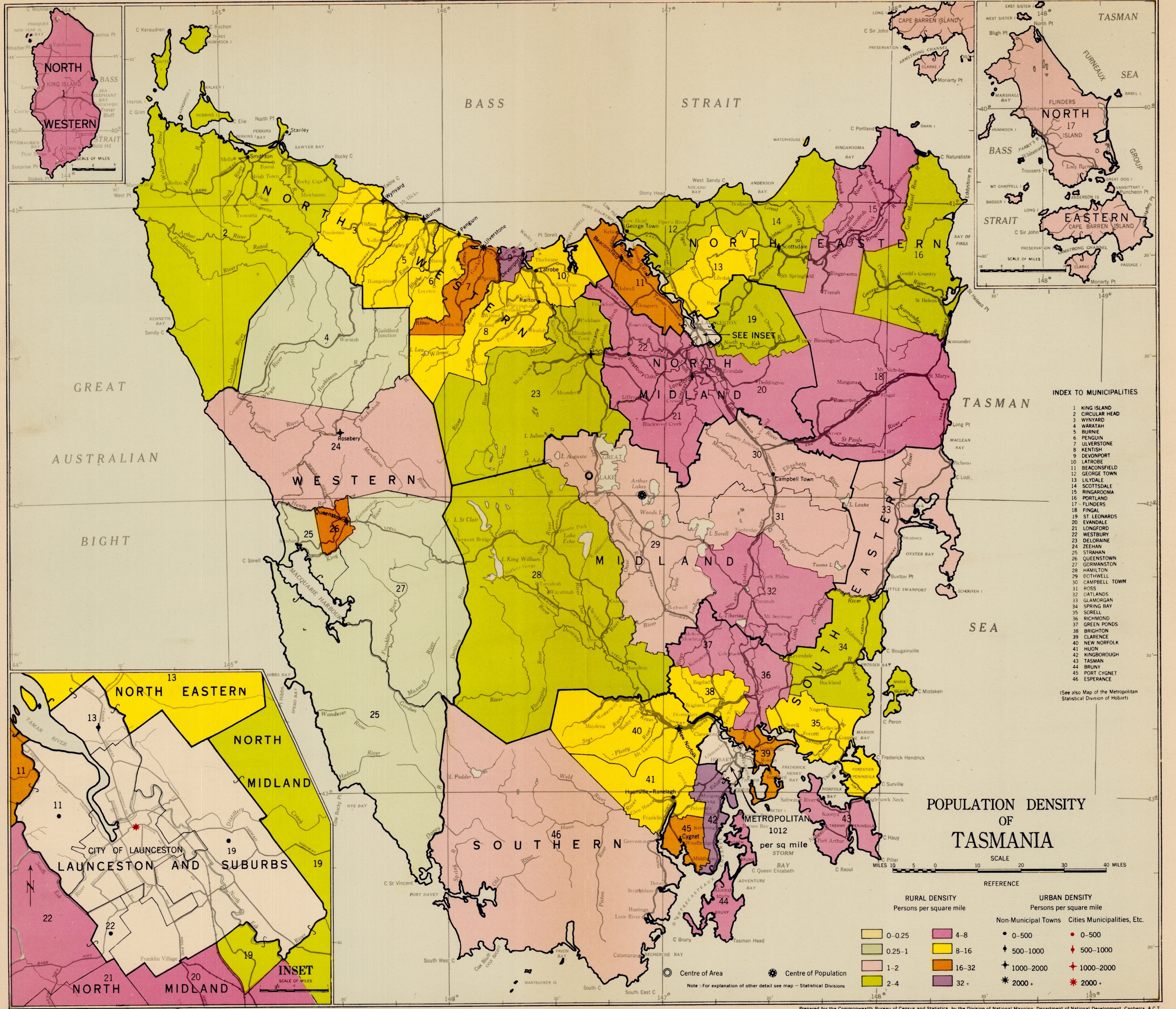
Westonia R.D.	60
Wickepin R.D.	87
Williams R.D.	83
Wiluna R.D.	11
Wongan - Ballidu R.D.	48
Woodanilling R.D.	99
Wyalkatchem R.D.	57
Wyndham R.D.	1
Yalgoo R.D.	19
Yilgarn R.D.	29
York Mun.	67
York R.D.	68

(See also Map of the Metropolitan Statistical Division of Perth)

POPULATION DENSITY OF TASMANIA


NORTH WESTERN
KING ISLAND
1
BASS STRAIT
SCALE OF MILES
BASS
STRAIT
GREAT
AUSTRALIAN
BIGHT
NORTH WESTERN
WESTERN
NORTH EASTERN
NORTH MIDLAND
MIDLAND
SOUTH EASTERN
SOUTHERN
TASMAN
SEA
CAPE BARREN ISLAND
FURNEAUX GROUP
FLINDERS
NORTH 17 ISLAND
EASTERN
CAPE BARREN ISLAND
SEE INSET
METROPOLITAN
1012
per sq mile
STORM BAY
MACQUARIE HARBOUR
GREAT LAKE
Stanley
Smithton
Wynyard
Burnie
Penguin
Ulverstone
Devonport
Latrobe
Railton
Deloraine
George Town
Beaconsfield
Scottsdale
Launceston
Rosebery
Queenstown
Campbell Town
Huonville–Ranelagh
New Norfolk
Hobart
Cygnet
Centre of Area
Centre of Population
NORTH EASTERN
NORTH MIDLAND
CITY OF LAUNCESTON
LAUNCESTON AND SUBURBS
NORTH MIDLAND
INSET
SCALE OF MILES

SCALE

MILES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 MILES

INDEX TO MUNICIPALITIES

1 KING ISLAND
2 CIRCULAR HEAD
3 WYNYARD
4 WARATAH
5 BURNIE
6 PENGUIN
7 ULVERSTONE
8 KENTISH
9 DEVONPORT
10 LATROBE
11 BEACONSFIELD
12 GEORGE TOWN
13 LILYDALE
14 SCOTTSDALE
15 RINGAROOMA
16 PORTLAND
17 FLINDERS
18 FINGAL
19 ST. LEONARDS
20 EVANDALE
21 LONGFORD
22 WESTBURY
23 DELORAINE
24 ZEEHAN
25 STRAHAN
26 QUEENSTOWN
27 GORMANSTON
28 HAMILTON
29 BOTHWELL
30 CAMPBELL TOWN
31 ROSS
32 OATLANDS
33 GLAMORGAN
34 SPRING BAY
35 SORELL
36 RICHMOND
37 GREEN PONDS
38 BRIGHTON
39 CLARENCE
40 NEW NORFOLK
41 HUON
42 KINGBOROUGH
43 TASMAN
44 BRUNY
45 PORT CYGNET
46 ESPERANCE

(See also Map of the Metropolitan Statistical Division of Hobart)

REFERENCE

RURAL DENSITY Persons per square mile		URBAN DENSITY Persons per square mile Non-Municipal Towns	Cities Municipalities, Etc.
0–0.25	4–8	● 0–500	● 0–500
0.25–1	8–16	500–1000	500–1000
1–2	16–32	✦ 1000–2000	✦ 1000–2000
2–4	32 +	✱ 2000 +	✱ 2000 +

◎ Centre of Area ✱ Centre of Population

Note : For explanation of other detail see map – Statistical Divisions

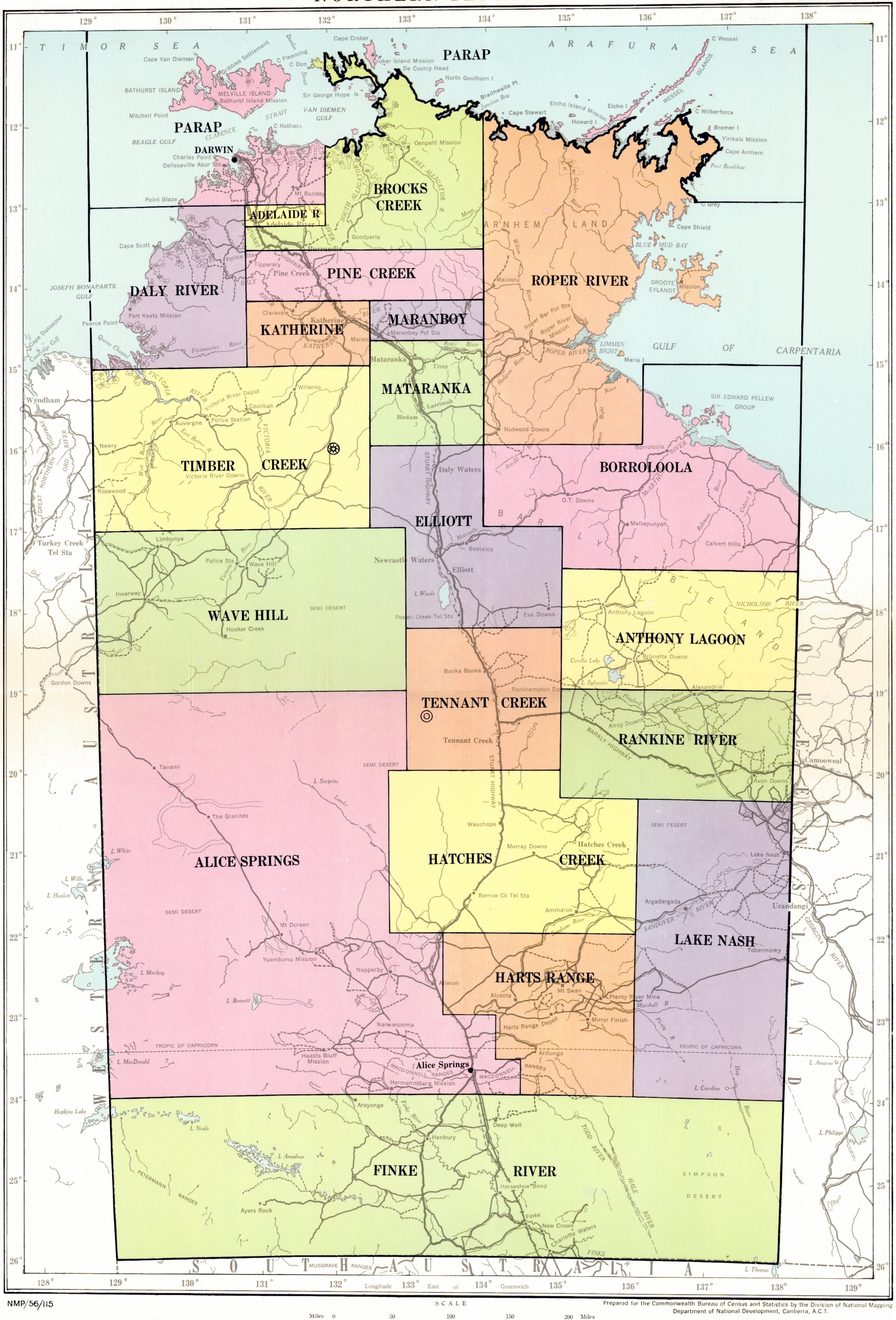
NMP/56/65.6

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T.

DISTRICTS OF THE

NORTHERN TERRITORY

As used in the
Commonwealth Census
of 30th June, 1954


PARAP
DARWIN
BROCKS CREEK
ADELAIDE R
PINE CREEK
DALY RIVER
KATHERINE
MARANBOY
MATARANKA
ROPER RIVER
TIMBER CREEK
BORROLOOLA
ELLIOTT
WAVE HILL
ANTHONY LAGOON
TENNANT CREEK
RANKINE RIVER
ALICE SPRINGS
HATCHES CREEK
LAKE NASH
HARTS RANGE
Alice Springs
FINKE RIVER
TIMOR SEA
ARAFURA SEA
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
ARNHEM LAND
BARKLY TABLE LAND
SIMPSON DESERT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
STUART HIGHWAY
BARKLY HIGHWAY
Longitude East of Greenwich

NMP/56/115

SCALE

Miles 0 50 100 150 200 Miles

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Division of National Mapping
Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T.

LEGEND

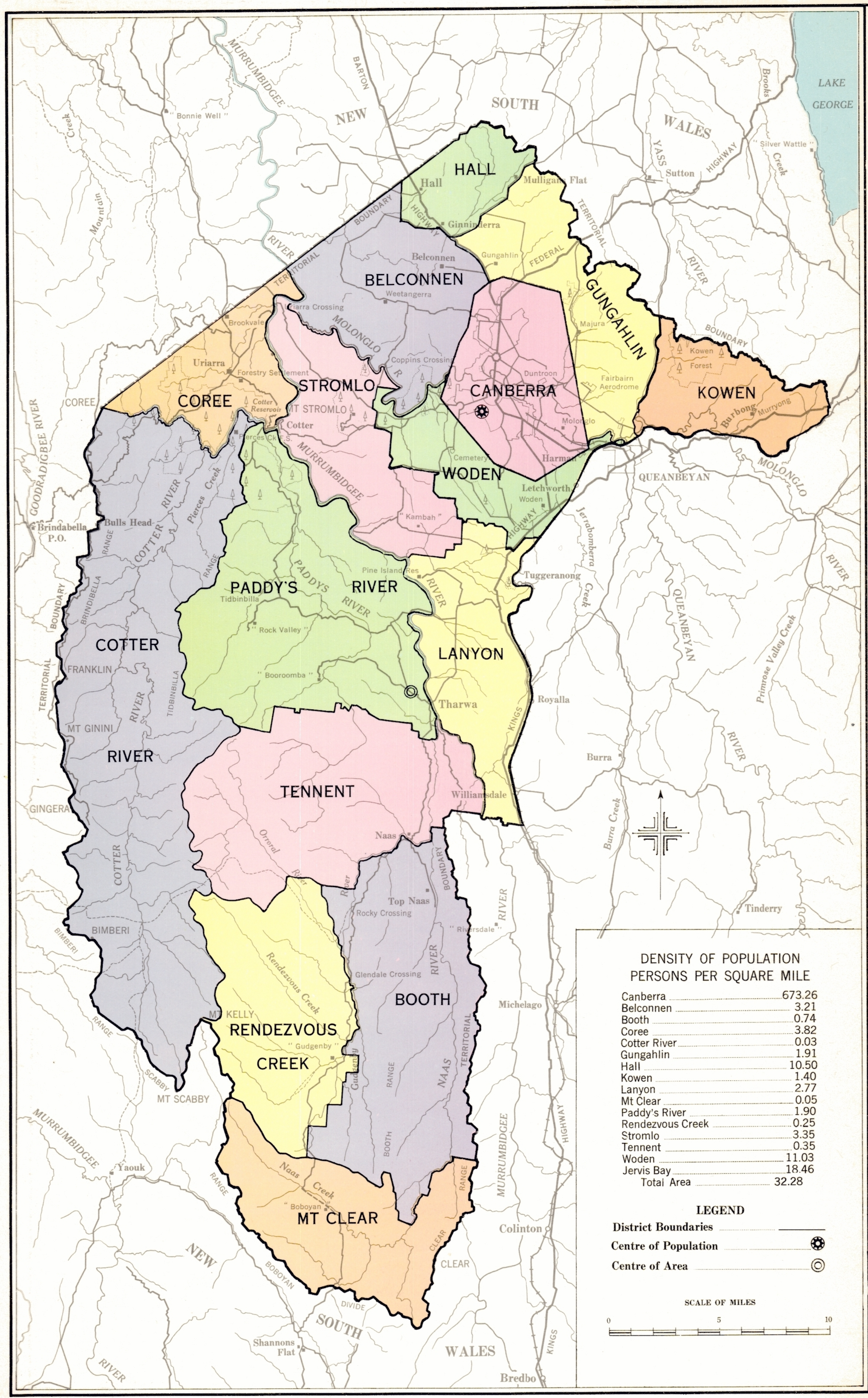
District Boundaries ——
Centre of Population ⊛
Centre of Area ◎

POPULATION DENSITY

DARWIN	89.68	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE
Alice Springs	71.41	
Remainder of Territory	0.01	

DISTRICTS OF THE
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

As used in the
Commonwealth Census of 30th June, 1954


HALL
BELCONNEN
GUNGAHLIN
CANBERRA
KOWEN
COREE
STROMLO
WODEN
PADDY'S RIVER
LANYON
COTTER RIVER
TENNENT
RENDEZVOUS CREEK
BOOTH
MT CLEAR
NEW SOUTH WALES
LAKE GEORGE
QUEANBEYAN
MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER
Tuggeranong
Tharwa
Williamsdale
Naas
Canberra
Belconnen
Ginninderra
Yaouk
Shannons Flat
Bredbo
Colinton
Michelago
Burra
Royalla
Tinderry
Brindabella P.O.

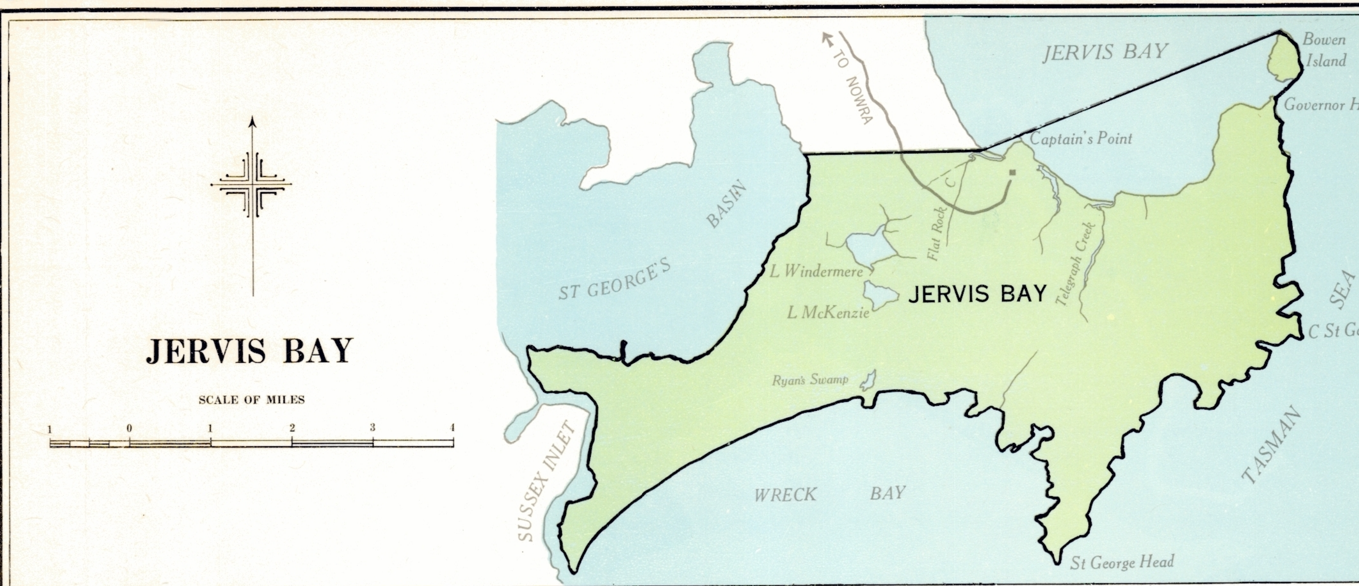
DENSITY OF POPULATION
PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

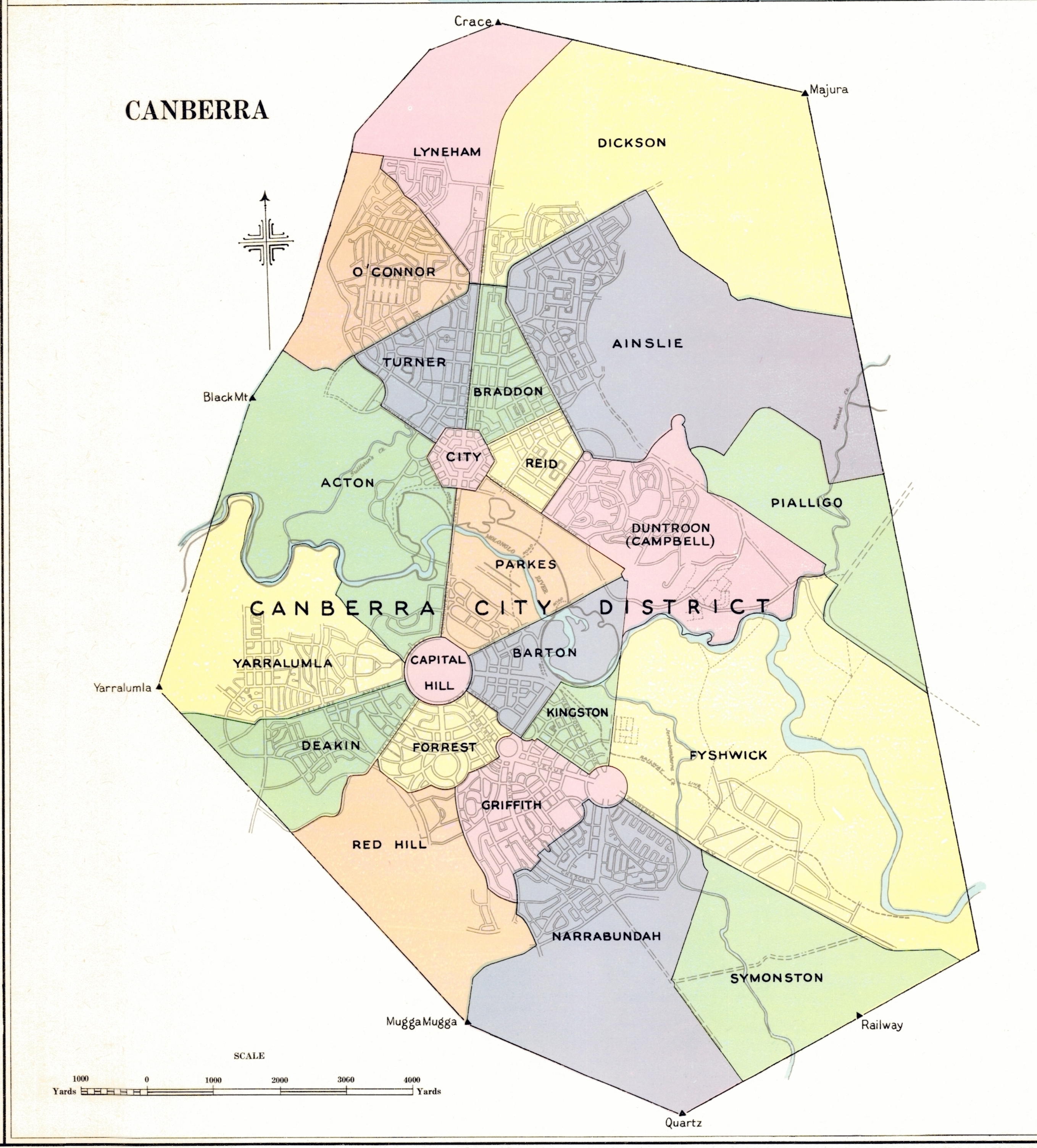
Canberra	673.26
Belconnen	3.21
Booth	0.74
Coree	3.82
Cotter River	0.03
Gungahlin	1.91
Hall	10.50
Kowen	1.40
Lanyon	2.77
Mt Clear	0.05
Paddy's River	1.90
Rendezvous Creek	0.25
Stromlo	3.35
Tennent	0.35
Woden	11.03
Jervis Bay	18.46
Total Area	32.28

LEGEND

District Boundaries	—
Centre of Population	❂
Centre of Area	◎

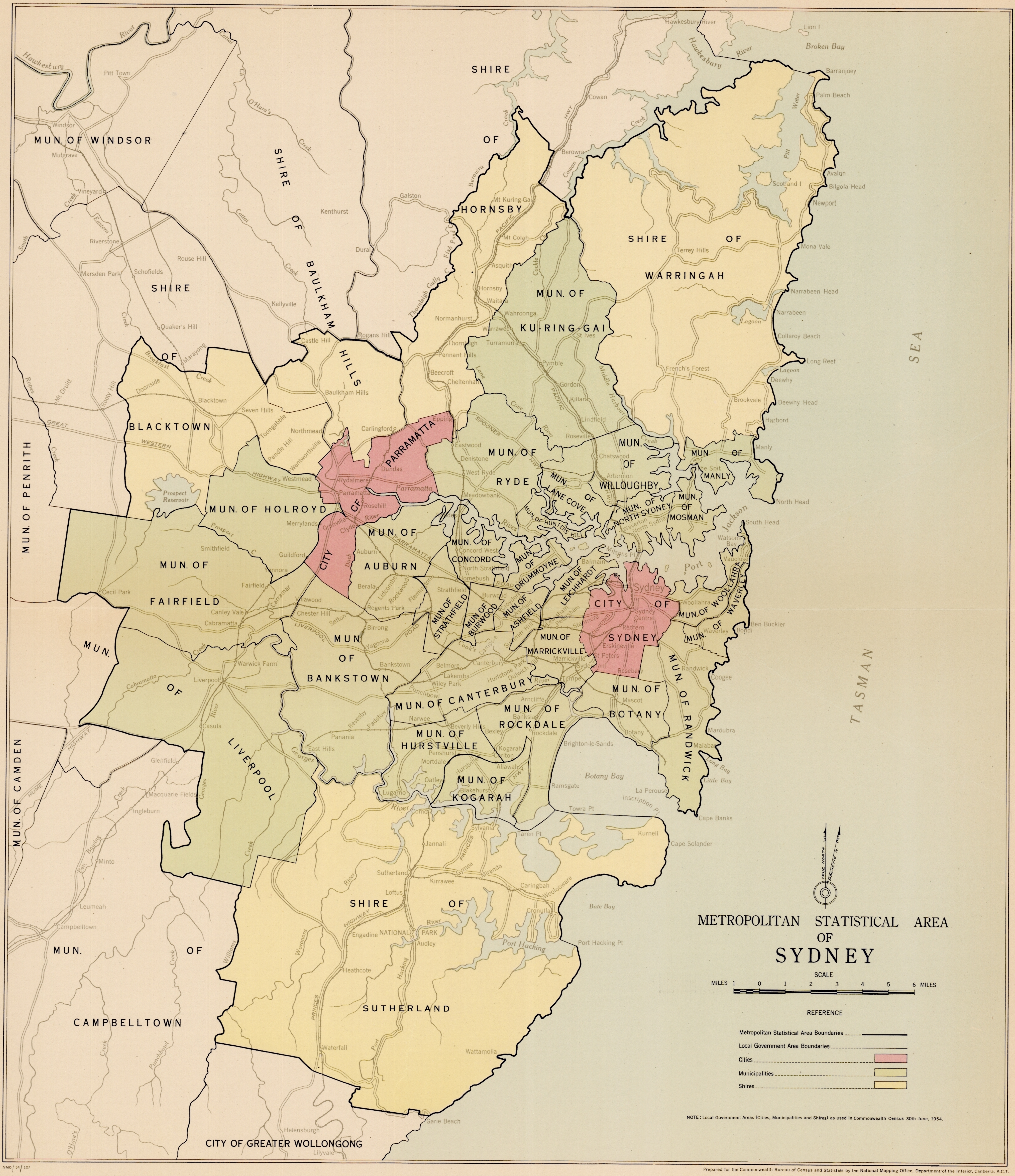
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10


JERVIS BAY
SCALE OF MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4
JERVIS BAY
Bowen Island
Governor Head
Captain's Point
TO NOWRA
ST GEORGE'S BASIN
L Windermere
L McKenzie
Ryan's Swamp
SUSSEX INLET
WRECK BAY
TASMAN SEA
C St George
St George Head


CANBERRA
CANBERRA CITY DISTRICT
Crace
Majura
LYNEHAM
DICKSON
O'CONNOR
AINSLIE
TURNER
BRADDON
CITY
REID
ACTON
PIALLIGO
DUNTROON (CAMPBELL)
PARKES
BARTON
CAPITAL HILL
YARRALUMLA
KINGSTON
DEAKIN
FORREST
FYSHWICK
GRIFFITH
RED HILL
NARRABUNDAH
SYMONSTON
Black Mt
Yarralumla
Mugga Mugga
Railway
Quartz
SCALE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
Yards

NMP 56/116

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T.


SHIRE OF HORNSBY
MUN. OF WINDSOR
SHIRE OF BAULKHAM HILLS
SHIRE OF BLACKTOWN
SHIRE OF WARRINGAH
MUN. OF KU-RING-GAI
MUN. OF PENRITH
CITY OF PARRAMATTA
MUN. OF RYDE
MUN. OF WILLOUGHBY
MUN. OF MANLY
MUN. OF HOLROYD
MUN. OF LANE COVE
MUN. OF HUNTERS HILL
MUN. OF NORTH SYDNEY
MUN. OF MOSMAN
MUN. OF AUBURN
MUN. OF CONCORD
MUN. OF DRUMMOYNE
MUN. OF LEICHHARDT
MUN. OF FAIRFIELD
MUN. OF STRATHFIELD
MUN. OF BURWOOD
MUN. OF ASHFIELD
CITY OF SYDNEY
MUN. OF WOOLLAHRA
MUN. OF WAVERLEY
MUN. OF MARRICKVILLE
MUN. OF BANKSTOWN
MUN. OF CANTERBURY
MUN. OF ROCKDALE
MUN. OF BOTANY
MUN. OF RANDWICK
MUN. OF HURSTVILLE
MUN. OF KOGARAH
MUN. OF LIVERPOOL
MUN. OF CAMDEN
MUN. OF CAMPBELLTOWN
SHIRE OF SUTHERLAND
CITY OF GREATER WOLLONGONG
TASMAN SEA
Broken Bay
Botany Bay
Port Jackson
Port Hacking
Bate Bay
Prospect Reservoir
Hawkesbury River
Parramatta River
Georges River
Lane Cove River
Middle Harbour
Pittwater
Sydney
Parramatta
Liverpool
Manly
Hornsby
Windsor
Penrith
Campbelltown
Cronulla
Sutherland
Bankstown
Chatswood
Helensburgh
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC N.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA OF
SYDNEY

SCALE

MILES 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

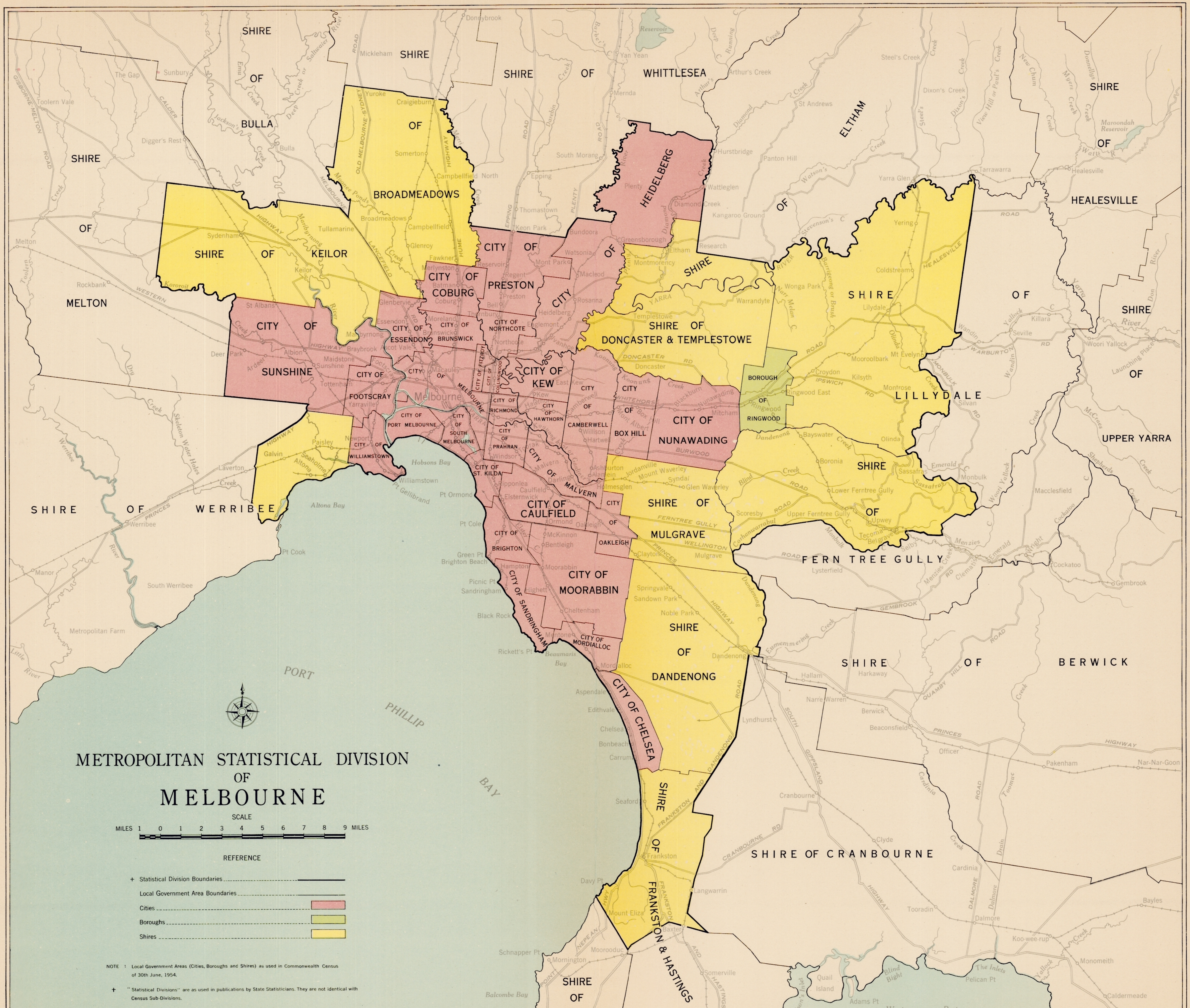
REFERENCE

Metropolitan Statistical Area Boundaries	▬
Local Government Area Boundaries	—
Cities	🟥
Municipalities	🟩
Shires	🟨

NOTE: Local Government Areas (Cities, Municipalities and Shires) as used in Commonwealth Census 30th June, 1954.

NMO/54/127

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the National Mapping Office, Department of the Interior, Canberra, A.C.T.


SHIRE OF BULLA
SHIRE OF WHITTLESEA
SHIRE OF ELTHAM
SHIRE OF HEALESVILLE
SHIRE OF MELTON
SHIRE OF BROADMEADOWS
SHIRE OF KEILOR
CITY OF HEIDELBERG
CITY OF PRESTON
CITY OF COBURG
CITY OF SUNSHINE
CITY OF ESSENDON
CITY OF BRUNSWICK
CITY OF NORTHCOTE
CITY OF FITZROY
CITY OF COLLINGWOOD
CITY OF KEW
CITY OF FOOTSCRAY
CITY OF MELBOURNE
CITY OF RICHMOND
CITY OF HAWTHORN
CITY OF CAMBERWELL
CITY WHITEHORSE
CITY OF BOX HILL
CITY OF NUNAWADING
CITY OF PORT MELBOURNE
CITY OF SOUTH MELBOURNE
CITY OF WILLIAMSTOWN
CITY OF PRAHRAN
CITY OF ST. KILDA
CITY OF MALVERN
CITY OF CAULFIELD
CITY OF OAKLEIGH
CITY OF BRIGHTON
CITY OF MOORABBIN
CITY OF SANDRINGHAM
CITY OF MORDIALLOC
CITY OF CHELSEA
SHIRE OF DONCASTER & TEMPLESTOWE
BOROUGH OF RINGWOOD
SHIRE OF LILLYDALE
SHIRE OF UPPER YARRA
SHIRE OF FERN TREE GULLY
SHIRE OF MULGRAVE
SHIRE OF DANDENONG
SHIRE OF BERWICK
SHIRE OF CRANBOURNE
SHIRE OF FRANKSTON & HASTINGS
SHIRE OF MORNINGTON
SHIRE OF WERRIBEE
Melbourne
PORT PHILLIP BAY
Hobsons Bay
Altona Bay
Western Port
NMO/54/128

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL DIVISION OF MELBOURNE

SCALE

MILES 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 MILES

REFERENCE

+ Statistical Division Boundaries	▬
Local Government Area Boundaries	—
Cities	🟥
Boroughs	🟩
Shires	🟨

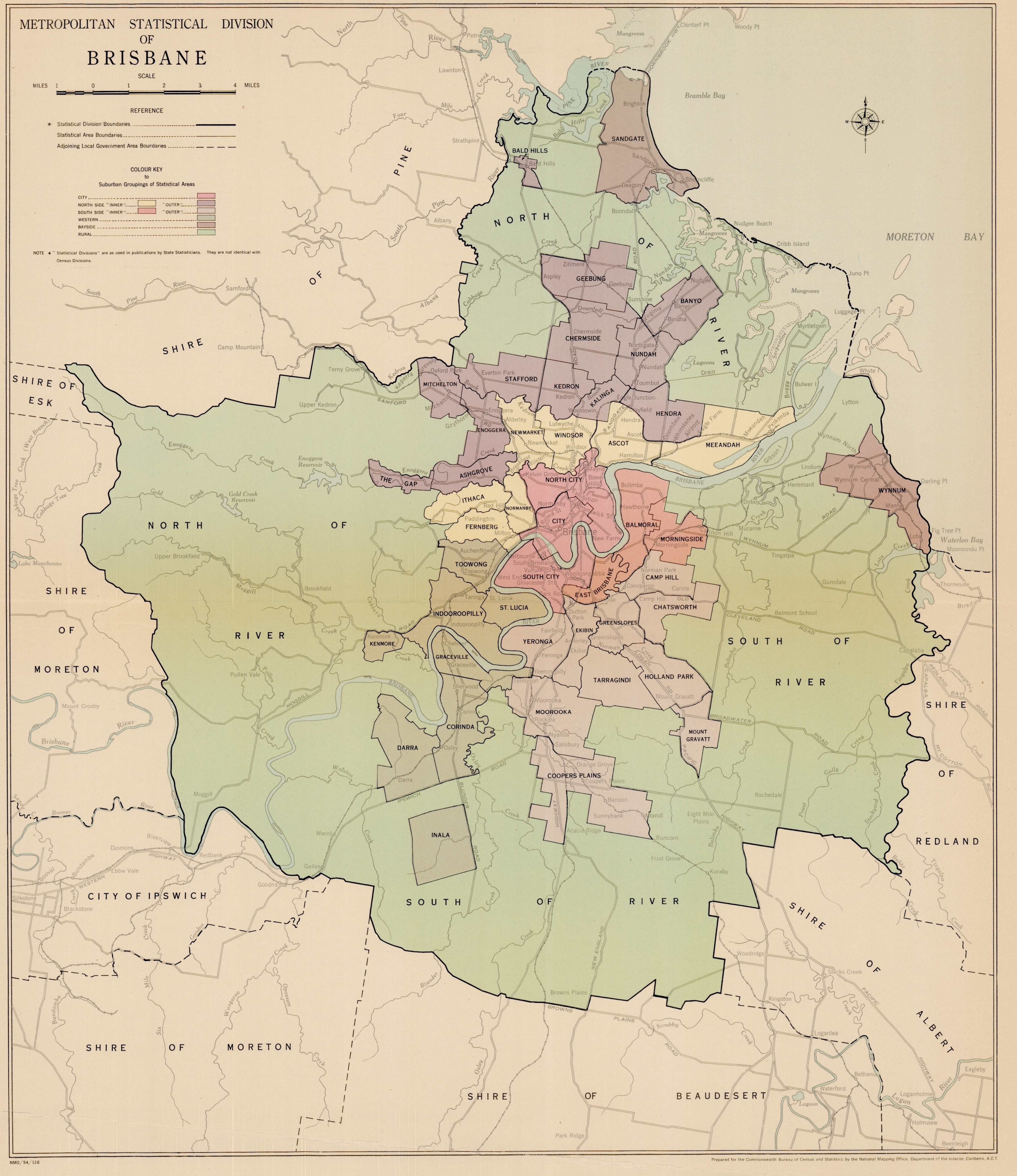
NOTE : Local Government Areas (Cities, Boroughs and Shires) as used in Commonwealth Census of 30th June, 1954.

+ "Statistical Divisions" are as used in publications by State Statisticians. They are not identical with Census Sub-Divisions.

NMO/54/128

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the National Mapping Office, Department of the Interior, Canberra, A.C.T., 1954.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL DIVISION OF
BRISBANE


SCALE
MILES 1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
REFERENCE
* Statistical Division Boundaries
Statistical Area Boundaries
Adjoining Local Government Area Boundaries
COLOUR KEY to Suburban Groupings of Statistical Areas
CITY
NORTH SIDE "INNER" "OUTER"
SOUTH SIDE "INNER" "OUTER"
WESTERN
BAYSIDE
RURAL
NOTE * "Statistical Divisions" are as used in publications by State Statisticians. They are not identical with Census Divisions.
SHIRE OF PINE RIVER
SHIRE OF ESK
SHIRE OF MORETON
CITY OF IPSWICH
SHIRE OF BEAUDESERT
SHIRE OF ALBERT
SHIRE OF REDLAND
MORETON BAY
Bramble Bay
Waterloo Bay
NORTH OF RIVER
SOUTH OF RIVER
BALD HILLS
SANDGATE
GEEBUNG
BANYO
CHERMSIDE
NUNDAH
MITCHELTON
STAFFORD
KEDRON
KALINGA
HENDRA
ENOGGERA
NEWMARKET
WINDSOR
ASCOT
MEEANDAH
THE GAP
ASHGROVE
NORTH CITY
ITHACA
NORMANBY
CITY
FERNBERG
BALMORAL
MORNINGSIDE
TOOWONG
SOUTH CITY
EAST BRISBANE
CAMP HILL
CHATSWORTH
INDOOROOPILLY
ST. LUCIA
GREENSLOPES
EKIBIN
YERONGA
KENMORE
GRACEVILLE
TARRAGINDI
HOLLAND PARK
MOUNT GRAVATT
MOOROOKA
CORINDA
DARRA
COOPERS PLAINS
INALA
WYNNUM
Brisbane
Clontarf Pt
Woody Pt
Petrie
Lawnton
Strathpine
Brighton
Sandgate
Shorncliffe
Deagon
Boondall
Nudgee Beach
Cribb Island
Juno Pt
Luggage Pt
Myrtletown
Fisherman Islands
Whyte I.
Bulwer I.
Lytton
Albany
Samford
Camp Mountain
Ferny Grove
Upper Kedron
Zillmere
Aspley
Sunshine
Nudgee
Bindha
Northgate
Toombul
Eagle Junction
Clayfield
Wooloowin
Lutwyche
Alderley
Gaythorne
Hamilton
Pinkenba
Lindum
Wynnum North
Wynnum Central
Manly
Lota
Hemmant
Darling Pt
Fig Tree Pt
Mooroondu Pt
Thorneside
Birkdale
Capalaba
Tingalpa
Murarrie
Gumdale
Belmont School
Rochedale
Eight Mile Plains
Runcorn
Fruit Grove
Kuraby
Sunnybank
Banoon
Altandi
Acacia Ridge
Salisbury
Nyanda
Rocklea
Oxley
Sherwood
Chelmer
Taringa
Auchenflower
Paddington
Red Hill
Milton
Kelvin Grove
Bowen Hills
New Farm
Bulimba
Hawthorne
Norman Park
Coorparoo
Carina
Dutton Park
Fairfield
Annerley
Tennyson
Enoggera Reservoir
Gold Creek Reservoir
Lake Manchester
Upper Brookfield
Brookfield
Pullen Vale
Mount Crosby
Moggill
Wacol
Gailes
Goodna
Redbank
Riverview
Dinmore
Ebbw Vale
Bundamba
Booval
Silkstone
Blackstone
Woodridge
Slacks Creek
Kingston
Loganlea
Bethania
Waterford
Loganholme
Eagleby
Holmview
Beenleigh
Lagoon
Scrubby
Browns Plains
Park Ridge
Mangroves
Lagoons
Drain
NMO/54/126

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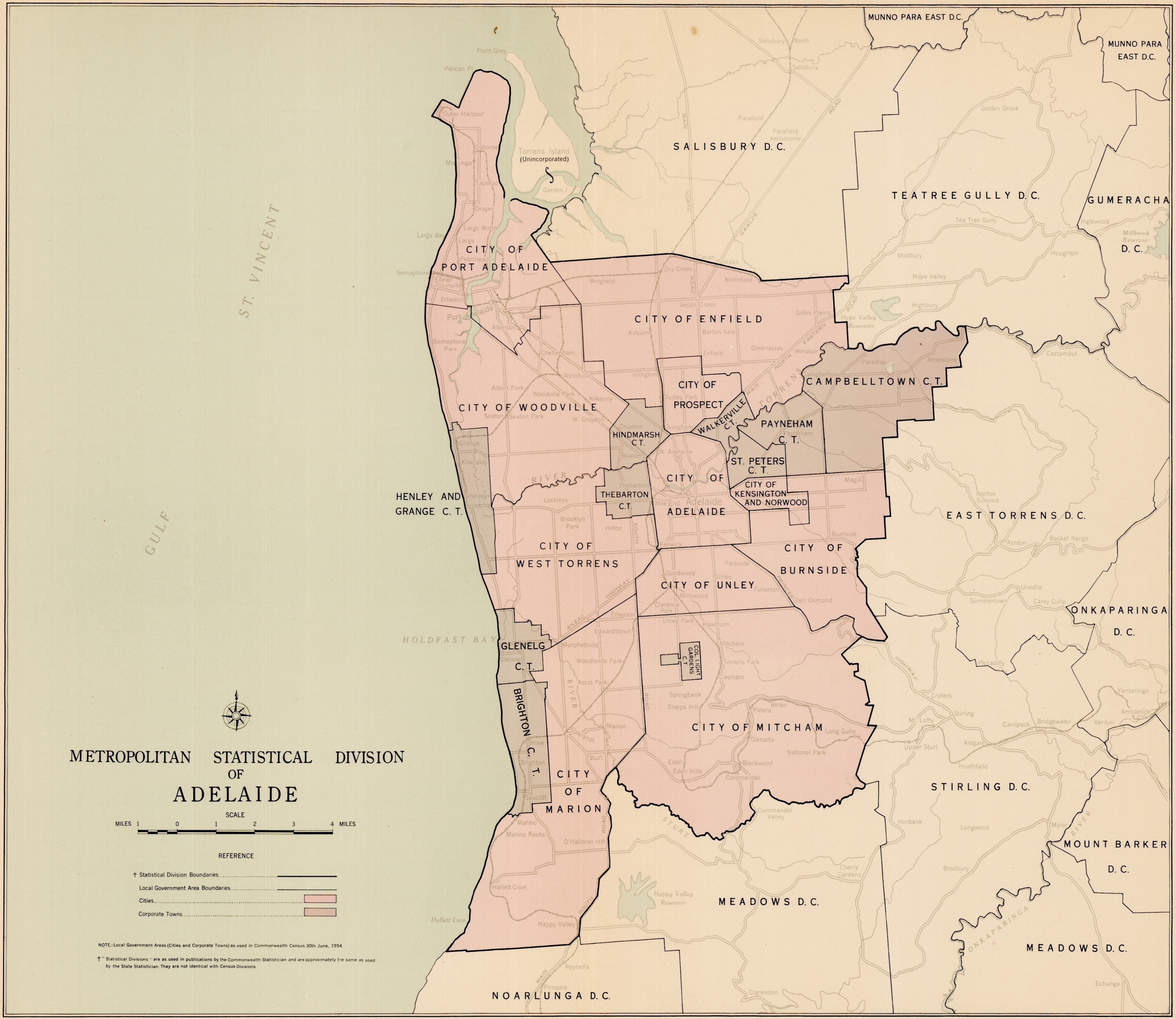

MUNNO PARA EAST D.C.
MUNNO PARA EAST D.C.
SALISBURY D.C.
TEATREE GULLY D.C.
GUMERACHA D.C.
Torrens Island (Unincorporated)
GULF ST. VINCENT
HOLDFAST BAY
CITY OF PORT ADELAIDE
CITY OF ENFIELD
CITY OF PROSPECT
WALKERVILLE C.T.
CAMPBELLTOWN C.T.
PAYNEHAM C.T.
CITY OF WOODVILLE
HINDMARSH C.T.
ST. PETERS C.T.
CITY OF ADELAIDE
CITY OF KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
THEBARTON C.T.
HENLEY AND GRANGE C.T.
CITY OF WEST TORRENS
CITY OF BURNSIDE
CITY OF UNLEY
EAST TORRENS D.C.
ONKAPARINGA D.C.
GLENELG C.T.
COL. LIGHT GARDENS C.T.
BRIGHTON C.T.
CITY OF MITCHAM
CITY OF MARION
STIRLING D.C.
MOUNT BARKER D.C.
MEADOWS D.C.
MEADOWS D.C.
NOARLUNGA D.C.
Point Grey
Pelican Pt.
Outer Harbour
Osborne
Mutlunga
Taperoo
Draper
Largs North
Largs Bay
Largs
Peterhead
Semaphore
Exeter
Glanville
Ethelton
Port Adelaide
Alberton
Rosewater
Semaphore Park
Cheltenham
Woodville
Albert Park
Woodville Park
Kilkenny
Seaton
Seaton Park
W. Croydon
Croydon
Bowden
Grange
Kirkcaldy
Henley
Lockleys
Brooklyn Park
Hilton
Thebarton
Mile End
Adelaide
N. Adelaide
Ovingham
Dudley Park
Islington
Kilburn
Enfield
Gepps Cross
Dry Creek
Wingfield
Northfield
Cavan
Pooraka
Barton Vale
Greenacres
Windsor
Gilles Plains
Salisbury
Salisbury North
Parafield
Parafield Aerodrome
Golden Grove
Tea Tree Gully
Inglewood
Millbrook Reservoir
Modbury
Houghton
Hope Valley
Highbury
Hope Valley Reservoir
Paradise
Athelstone
Campbelltown
Castambul
Payneham
Magill
Norton Summit
Burnside
Ashton
Basket Range
Keswick
Parkside
Goodwood
Unley
Fullarton
Glen Osmond
Millswood
Clarence Park
Unley Park
Hawthorn
Mitcham
Torrens Park
Clapham
Emerson
Edwardstown
Morphettville
Woodlands Park
Ascot Park
Glenelg
Springbank
Sleeps Hill
Belair
Pinera
Glenalta
Long Gully
National Park
Marion
Oaklands
Sturt
Hove
Brighton
Seacliff
Eden
Eden Hills
Blackwood
Coromandel
Coromandel Valley
Marino
Marino Rocks
O'Halloran Hill
Hallett Cove
Hallett Cove
Happy Valley
Happy Valley Reservoir
Cherry Gardens
Clarendon
Reynella
Pimpala
Uraidla
Summertown
Carey Gully
Piccadilly
Crafers
Mt. Lofty
Stirling
Aldgate
Carripook
Bridgewater
Verdun
Yantaringa
Ambleside
Upper Sturt
Heathfield
Ironbank
Longwood
Mylor
Bradbury
Echunga
MAIN NORTH ROAD
GAWLER ROAD
MAIN NORTH EASTERN ROAD
HOPE VALLEY ROAD
TORRENS RIVER
ANZAC HIGHWAY
SOUTH ROAD
HIGHWAY
PRINCES HIGHWAY
STURT RIVER
MAIN SOUTH ROAD
ONKAPARINGA RIVER

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL DIVISION OF ADELAIDE

SCALE

MILES 1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

REFERENCE

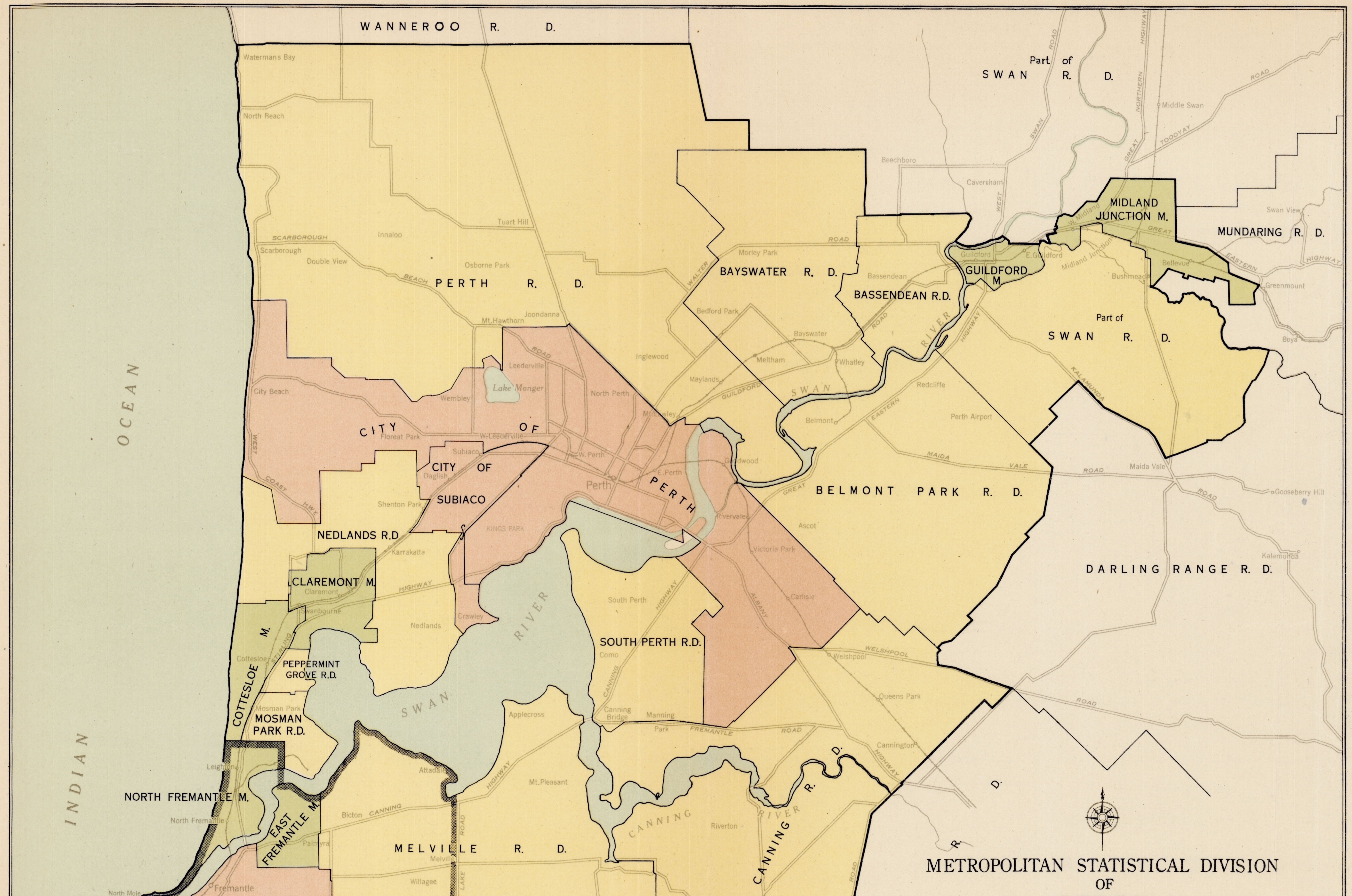
† Statistical Division Boundaries	━
Local Government Area Boundaries	─
Cities	▭
Corporate Towns	▨

NOTE: Local Government Areas (Cities and Corporate Towns) as used in Commonwealth Census 30th June, 1954.

†" Statistical Divisions " are as used in publications by the Commonwealth Statistician and are approximately the same as used by the State Statistician. They are not identical with Census Divisions

NMO/54/130

Prepared for the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the National Mapping Office, Department of the Interior, Canberra, A.C.T.



WANNEROO R. D.
Part of SWAN R. D.
MIDLAND JUNCTION M.
MUNDARING R. D.
GUILDFORD M.
BAYSWATER R. D.
BASSENDEAN R.D.
Part of SWAN R. D.
PERTH R. D.
CITY OF PERTH
CITY OF SUBIACO
BELMONT PARK R. D.
DARLING RANGE R. D.
NEDLANDS R.D
CLAREMONT M.
COTTESLOE M.
PEPPERMINT GROVE R.D.
MOSMAN PARK R.D.
SOUTH PERTH R.D.
NORTH FREMANTLE M.
EAST FREMANTLE M.
MELVILLE R. D.
CANNING R. D.
GOSNELLS R. D.
CITY OF FREMANTLE
FREMANTLE R. D.
INDIAN OCEAN
SWAN RIVER
CANNING RIVER
Watermans Bay
North Beach
Scarborough
Innaloo
Double View
Osborne Park
Tuart Hill
Mt.Hawthorn
Joondanna
Leederville
Lake Monger
Wembley
City Beach
Floreat Park
W.Leederville
North Perth
Inglewood
Mt.Lawley
Maylands
Bedford Park
Morley Park
Bayswater
Meltham
Whatley
Bassendean
Guildford
E.Guildford
Midland Junction
Bellevue
Bushmead
Greenmount
Swan View
Boya
Middle Swan
Beechboro
Caversham
Redcliffe
Perth Airport
Belmont
Goodwood
Rivervale
Ascot
Victoria Park
Carlisle
Maida Vale
Gooseberry Hill
Kalamunda
Subiaco
Daglish
W.Perth
Perth
E.Perth
Shenton Park
Kings Park
Karrakatta
Claremont
Swanbourne
Nedlands
Crawley
South Perth
Como
Canning Bridge
Manning
Applecross
Welshpool
Queens Park
Cannington
Riverton
Canning Vale
Cottesloe
Mosman Park
Leighton
North Fremantle
Attadale
Mt.Pleasant
Bicton
Palmyra
Melville
Willagee
Fremantle
Beaconsfield
Hilton Park
North Mole
South Mole
Mole
South Beach
North Lake
Bibra Lake
Hamilton Hill
Robbs Jetty
Spearwood
Coogee
Jandakot
SCARBOROUGH BEACH ROAD
WEST COAST HWY
WALTER ROAD
GUILDFORD ROAD
GREAT EASTERN HIGHWAY
GREAT NORTHERN HIGHWAY
TOODYAY ROAD
WEST SWAN ROAD
KALAMUNDA ROAD
MAIDA VALE ROAD
STIRLING HIGHWAY
CANNING HIGHWAY
ALBANY HIGHWAY
WELSHPOOL ROAD
FREMANTLE ROAD
LAKE ROAD
NORTH LAKE ROAD
FORREST ROAD
NAVAL BASE ROAD
ROCKINGHAM ROAD
NICHOLSON ROAD

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL DIVISION OF PERTH

SCALE

MILES 1 0 1 2 3 MILES

REFERENCE

† Statistical Division Boundaries................ ▬
Local Government Area Boundaries................ —
Cities................ 🟥
Municipalities................ 🟩
Road Districts................ 🟨
Fremantle and Suburbs Boundaries................ ▨

NOTE: Local Government Areas (Cities, Municipalities and Road Districts) as used in Commonwealth Census 30th June, 1954.

† "Statistical Divisions" are as used in publications by State Statisticians. They are not identical with Census Divisions.

NMO/54/131

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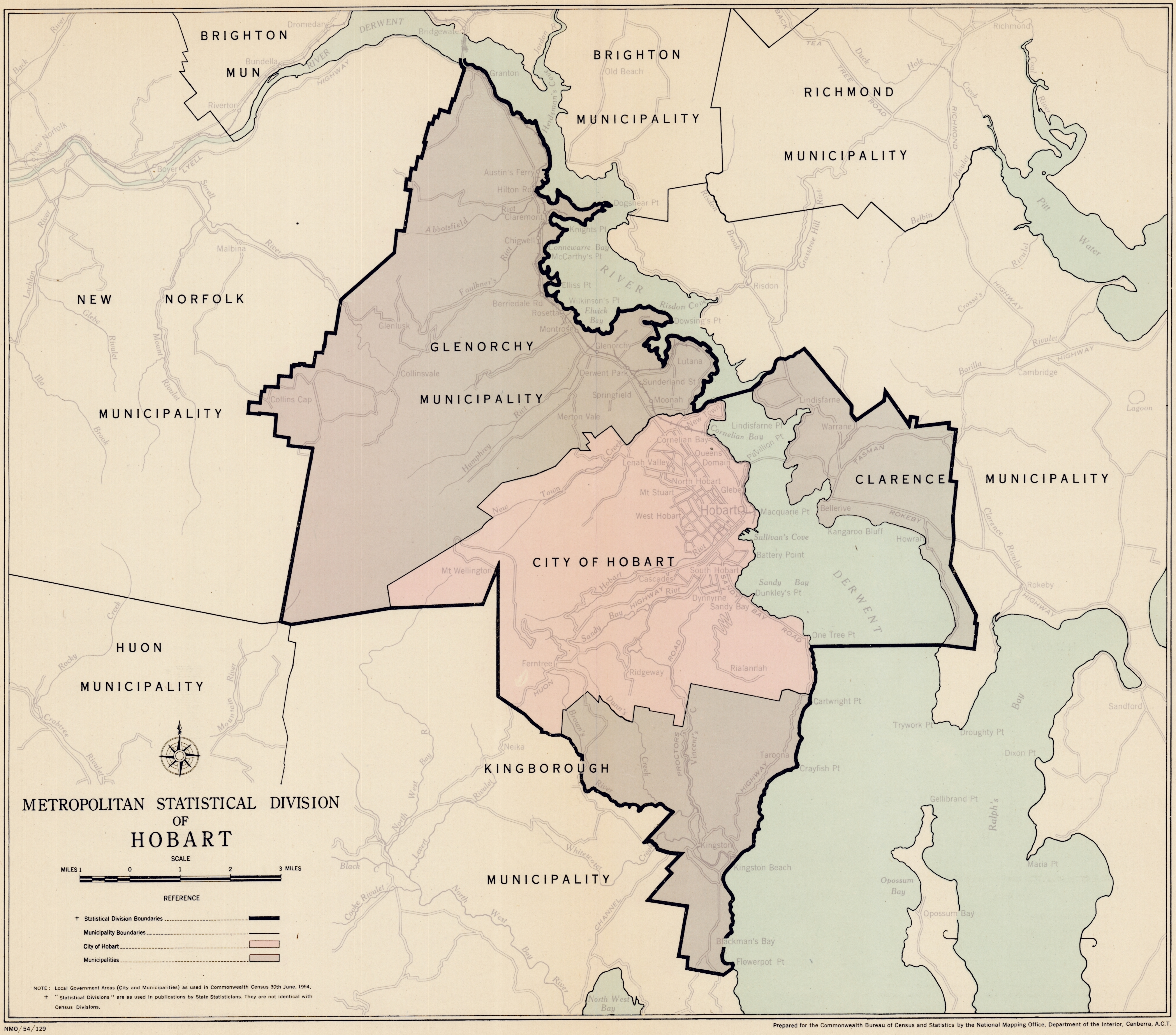
BRIGHTON
MUN
BRIGHTON
MUNICIPALITY
RICHMOND
MUNICIPALITY
NEW NORFOLK
MUNICIPALITY
GLENORCHY
MUNICIPALITY
CLARENCE
MUNICIPALITY
CITY OF HOBART
HUON
MUNICIPALITY
KINGBOROUGH
MUNICIPALITY
DERWENT
RIVER
HIGHWAY
Dromedary
Bridgewater
Bundella
Riverton
Granton
Old Beach
New Norfolk
Boyer
LYELL
Austin's Ferry
Hilton Rd
Claremont
Chigwell
Abbotsfield
Malbina
Dogshear Pt
Knights Pt
Connewarre Bay
McCarthy's Pt
Elliss Pt
Wilkinson's Pt
Elwick Bay
Berriedale Rd
Rosetta
Montrose
Risdon
Risdon Cove
Dowsing's Pt
Glenlusk
Glenorchy
Lutana
Derwent Park
Sunderland St
Collinsvale
Springfield
Moonah
Collins Cap
Merton Vale
New Town
Cornelian Bay
Lindisfarne
Lindisfarne Pt
Pavillion Pt
Warrane
Lenah Valley
Queens Domain
North Hobart
Glebe
Mt Stuart
Hobart
West Hobart
Macquarie Pt
Bellerive
Sullivan's Cove
Kangaroo Bluff
Howrah
Battery Point
Mt Wellington
South Hobart
Cascades
Sandy Bay
Dunkley's Pt
Dynnyrne
Sandy Bay
One Tree Pt
Rokeby
Cambridge
Lagoon
TASMAN
ROKEBY
Ferntree
Ridgeway
Rialannah
Cartwright Pt
Trywork Pt
Droughty Pt
Sandford
Dixon Pt
Neika
Taroona
Crayfish Pt
Gellibrand Pt
Ralph's Bay
Kingston
Kingston Beach
Maria Pt
Opossum Bay
Opossum Bay
Blackman's Bay
Flowerpot Pt
North West Bay
PROCTORS
CHANNEL
Pitt Water
Coal River
Richmond

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL DIVISION OF HOBART

SCALE

MILES 1 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 MILES

REFERENCE

+ Statistical Division Boundaries ---------- ▬

Municipality Boundaries ---------- —

City of Hobart ---------- ▭

Municipalities ---------- ▨

NOTE : Local Government Areas (City and Municipalities) as used in Commonwealth Census 30th June, 1954.

+ "Statistical Divisions" are as used in publications by State Statisticians. They are not identical with Census Divisions.

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INDEX

Pages v to xvi of this Report contains a Synopsis which lists the section headings of each chapter in the order in which they appear in that chapter. This Synopsis has been included in order to assist the reader to follow the structure of the Report and to enable him to locate subject matter under general headings.

The purpose of the following Index is primarily to provide a detailed reference to the tables which appear in each chapter, although each table is not necessarily indexed. Where a table occupies more than one page, or where a series of tables on the one subject appears, the page references in general refer to the first page on which the table appears, or to the page on which the series commences.

Separate references to males or females are given only in instances such as "Female Reproductive and Non-Reproductive Age Groups," and not where particulars for both males and females appear in the one table.

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